BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Blackburne, Francis

Memoirs of Thomas Hollis

Bd.: [1]

London (1780)
Res/4 Biogr. 121 r-1
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10887490-5

Bioge: Lieg
4° 121 r (1

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACHENSIS.

Leihen ihre Feder!

<36605038420014

<36605038420014

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

R



DRAWN AND ETCHED MDCCLX BY I.B. CIPRIANI A FLORENTINE FROM A PICTVRE
PAINTED BY HIMSELF IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS HOLLIS F.R.AND A.SS.

MEMOIRS

OF

THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ.

F.R. AND A.S.S.

QVIQVE SVI MEMORES ALIOS FECERE MERENDO.

VIRGIL ÆN.

LONDON PRINTED MDCCLXXX.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

LONDON, PRINTED MDCCLXXX.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ

ΟΥΚΙΟΥΣΙΟΥ ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΛΟΥΣ

Ε. Β. AND V. S. S.

THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq.

OF

NEW-HALL

TO THOMAS BRAND HOLLIS ESQ.R

THESE MEMOIRS OF HIS FRIEND

THOMAS HOLLIS ESQ.R ARE

INSCRIBED BY THE COMPILERS.

MDCCLXXX.

J.B. Cipriani del.

Publish'd March 20.th 1780.

F. Bartolozzi Sculp.t

THE

PREFACE.

THE following Memoirs are likely to appear with ſome diſadvantage to the character they attempt to delineate; a character of remarkable ſingularity, and by no means calculated for general imitation.

A mediocrity of fortune will not enable the moſt benevolent poſſeſſor to extend his good works to that multiplicity and variety of objects which were within the eaſy reach of Mr. Hollis's affluence.

His manner of life, and abſtraction from the common buſineſs of mankind, will alſo ſuggeſt reaſons againſt adopting his mode of ſerving the public, even to thoſe who have otherwiſe no indiſpoſition to be uſeful in their generation, in proportion to their inferior ability; and it is well if thoſe reaſons do not imply ſome diſapprobation of the character recommended as an example.

Mr. Hollis's benefactions were not of the glaring and the dazzling kind. The brilliancy of them indeed excited admiration in ſome of the diſtant regions where they were firſt exhibited, but reflected no luſtre upon himſelf at home, till ſome accident revealed them, and then they became ſubjects of envious detraction to a certain claſs of pretenders, who, affecting the character of public benefactors, miſtake the evangelical exhortation, *Let your Light ſhine before men*, for a precept enjoining the duty of *oſtentation*.

Among other cauſes which have prevented the juſtice due to the character of Mr. Hollis from having its *free courſe*, is the political faſhion of the times. A ſubſcriber to Lord Moleſworth's political creed is not to expect applauſe in an age when the preſent doctrines of the majority

are ſo loudly echoed through the land, and when the loyalty of the day is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by execrations on the principles of Milton, Sidney, Locke, and other patriot writers of paſt times. In vain did Mr. Hollis profeſs the warmeſt affection for the Princes of the Houſe of Hanover; in vain was he ſtudious and active in promoting their true honour and dignity. It ſeems he miſtook the matter, and was only aware of the *oſtenſible* purpoſes for which Providence accommodated this land of liberty with the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

On another hand, there are few characters which emerge from the common level of indifference, that do not raiſe ſome curioſity concerning their religious tenets; and no man muſt expect any quarter from the inquiſitive part of the public, who diſappoints them in their ſearches after his eccleſiaſtical connections.

The name of *ſchiſmatic* is odious and abominable to every man who hopes to be ſaved by his adherence to an orthodox eſtabliſhment. But ſtill it is a *name*. A ſchiſmatic aſſociates with a congregation of ſchiſmatics; he calls it a church, and his a creed, and a religion of ſome ſort. Mr. Hollis gave his name to no religious ſociety that could be diſcovered; and conſequently was obnoxious to Dr. Samuel Johnſon's definitive ſentence, that, *He that is of no church, can have no religion*; and he will have great luck if his humble and unaffected piety and perfect ſubmiſſion to the will of the Creator of all things (of which ſome ſtriking inſtances are given in theſe papers) will redeem him with the bigots from the imputation of frank atheiſm.

But the moſt incurable prejudice againſt our Patriot will, we apprehend, be grounded upon his affectionate attachment to *our late* American Colonies. Theſe happen, at this day, to be deemed *rebellious* to the mother-country; and Mr. Hollis will undoubtedly claſs, in the eſtimation of the vulgar, among the firſt encouragers and abettors of their diſobedience. Every man has a ſyſtem of politics in his head,

whether

whether he has any principle of equity in his heart or not; and as men in all ranks of life feel the painful effects of the ſeparation, their indignant ſenſe of what they have loſt by it may eaſily tranſport them into miſtakes concerning the real authors of it.

Mr. Hollis's benevolence to the American Colonies was derived from the generous ſpirit and example of ſome of his more immediate anceſtors, whoſe benefactions conſiſted in affording them the means of improvement in uſeful arts and ſciences, and valuable erudition of all kinds.

To theſe improvements there were many contributors, beſides Mr. Hollis and his family. The mother-country reaped her full ſhare of the fruits of them; and when our Patriot ſent his firſt bounty to Harvard College, there was not the leaſt proſpect or ground for ſuſpicion that thoſe fruits would not be continued to our lateſt poſterity.

When miſconduct and miſrepreſentation, on the one ſide and the other, created complaints and jealouſies in the Colonies, and wrath and ſeverity on the part of Government at home, Mr. Hollis appears to have dreaded nothing more than a fatal diſunion. He diſapproved indeed the counſels of the men in power, becauſe he foreſaw their tendency to a breach which might never be healed; but he equally diſapproved methods of outrage and violence in the Coloniſts, and ſtudiouſly avoided the company and correſpondence of thoſe among them whoſe imprudent heat and reſentment could bring forth nothing but irritation.

Before his retirement into the country, in 1770, he had been unwearied for a courſe of years in exhortations in the public papers to peace and concord, and in warnings to avoid the dire effects of purſuing the conteſt to extremities; and if the diſmal event has ſhewn that his powers of perſuaſion were unequal to the work of reconciliation, it has done honour to his ſagacity, and juſtice to his ſincerity.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis indeed was aware of ſomething in the character of the American Coloniſts, which unfortunately eſcaped the notice, or was otherwiſe diſcredited by thoſe who undertook the taſk of humiliating them. He occaſionally calls them a loyal, but at the ſame time a virtuous and magnanimous people. He was well acquainted with their inbred affection for public liberty: He knew that it grew from the root of perſecution, and upon that very account was not to be ſubdued by oppreſſion and inſult. He ſpoke his mind freely on this ſubject, on the only temptation he ever had to ſeek acceſs to a prime miniſter. He was heard with civility; and ſubſequent meaſures have ſhewn, that he ſhould have been believed.

But, bountiful as he was to the American Colonies, it was not a partial and excluſive love, or what is called *predilection*, that influenced his conduct in the choice of his preſents. He ſent them, not what he thought might be moſt acceptable to particular perſons, but what he judged from their progreſs in literary or ſcientific improvement might be moſt uſeful to the community. And this he did to other countries, where he underſtood the cultivation of literature and ſcience was in repute, and was the employment of their ſeminaries and ſocieties; and whatever ſhare gratitude for his hoſpitable reception in Switzerland might have in his noble donations to the Public Library at Berne in particular, it is manifeſt, from the various learning contained in the volumes he ſent them, that the enlargement of their notions of civil and religious liberty was not the leaſt part of his deſign.

Perhaps there never went from his hands, by way of preſent, the ſmalleſt pamphlet, or the minuteſt article of virtú, without ſome particular view to the advancement of the reputation and honour of his native country.

The excellency of its original, as well as its improved conſtitution of government, was ever in his thoughts, and if any aſperity of expreſſion

preſſion eſcaped him, the objects of it were thoſe men whoſe principles and counſels tended, in his opinion, to ſubvert or corrupt it, or thoſe who, by a mean ſervility, became the abject inſtruments of their pernicious policy.

The books he ſent to foreign countries were ſuch as were deſigned by their authors to recommend in ſome caſes the preſervation, in others the recovery, of public liberty. They *proclaimed liberty to the captives*; but they proclaimed it in an unknown tongue. This defect Mr. Hollis endeavoured to ſupply by ſending them grammars, and other means of learning the Engliſh language. It was proclaimed indeed to ſome people who were under a yoke which they had not the remoteſt proſpect, or the leaſt probable means, of ſhaking from their necks. Their forefathers, for ſome generations backward, had ſhewn themſelves *able* to bear it; and their own patience had not revolted under various exacerbations of their grievances.

Dr. Samuel Johnſon has called Milton *fantaſtical*, for thinking to compoſe the confuſions of his country a little before the Reſtoration by writing a pamphlet, intituled, "A ready and eaſy way to eſtabliſh "a Free Commonwealth."

But the Dr. ſhould have conſidered that he may not live to ſee the end of the world; and Milton's tract may fall into the hands of a generous poſterity, exaſperated by deſpotic oppreſſion, beyond the bounds of ſubmiſſion, when this plan of government may point out to them the ſalutary means of redreſs and deliverance, and be accordingly adopted * Such likewiſe may be the lot of thoſe noble ſyſtems of liberty with which Mr. Hollis furniſhed ſome public repoſitories, whoſe owners may be in no preſent condition to edify by them in practice.

* "But I truſt," ſays Milton in the end of this tract, "that I have ſpoken perſuaſion to abundance of "ſenſible and ingenuous men; to ſome perhaps whom God may raiſe of theſe ſtones to become children of "Liberty, and may enable and unite in their noble reſolutions to give a ſtay to theſe our ruinous proceed-"ings, and to this general defection of the miſguided and abuſed multitude."

It may perhaps be expected, that ſome decent account ſhould be given of the work before the Reader. The materials of it were furniſhed chiefly from Mr. Hollis's own papers; but by certain accidents, for which it is not neceſſary to account in this place, were put together by different hands, at a conſiderable diſtance from each other.

In ſuch a compilation uniformity and accurate arrangement are not to be expected, much leſs the more brilliant elegancies of compoſition.

Rhetorical embelliſhment adulterates ſuch principles and manners as thoſe of Mr. Hollis. His diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics were truth, propriety, ingenuous ſimplicity, and unabated perſeverance in doing good offices to proper objects, whether individuals, or combined in ſelect ſocieties.

A plain narrative of facts places ſuch ſort of merit in the propereſt point of view, whether for example to the preſent, or information to the riſing generation. This has been attempted; and is ſubmitted, with all due deference, to the candor of the public.

MEMOIRS



HVNC STRATONEM, MESSALA, BRVTI AMICVS, CAESARI RECONCILIATVS, COMMENDAVIT EI ALIQVANDO
PER OTIVM, LACRIMANSQVE AIT, HIC ILLE EST, CAESAR, QVI BRVTO MEO EXTREMVM PRAESTITIT OFFI-
CIVM! EVM CAESAR BENEVOLENTIA COMPLEXVS HABVIT IN LABORIBVS ET CERTAMINIBVS ACTI-
ACIS VNVM EX FORTIBVS GRAECIS QVI EVM SEQVEBANTVR. IPSVM AVTEM MEMORANT POSTEA MES-
SALAM, QVVM CELEBRARETVR A CAESARE, QVOD QVAMVIS FVISSET AD PHILIPPOS INFESTISSIMVS IPSIS BRVTI
CAVSA HOSTIS, EGREGIAM OPERAM TAMEN SIBI PRAEBVISSET AD ACTIVM, DIXISSE, ME, VERO, CAESAR, SEMPER
SECTAE PARTIVMQVE INVENIES MELIORVM ET IVSTIORVM SOCIVM. PLVTARCHI PARALLELA.

MEMOIRS
OF THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ.

THOMAS HOLLIS of Corſcombe, in the county of Dorſet, eſq. was born in London, April 14, 1720.

Thomas, his great grandfather, was of Rotherham, in the county of York, a whiteſmith by trade, and the founder of the hoſpital at Sheffield, for the maintenance of ſixteen poor cutlers' widows; an excellent charity, and has been much improved by his deſcendants *.

During the civil wars he left Yorkſhire, and ſettled, with his family, in London; and in the year 1679 took a leaſe for 99 years of Pinner's-hall, formerly the place of meeting of the principal Independents, Oliver Cromwell and others. He was of the Baptiſt perſuaſion, and died in London in the year 1718, at the advanced age of 84, leaving three ſons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John, and one daughter, Mary.

Thomas his eldeſt ſon (a conſiderable merchant in London) added to the Sheffield charity, and the truſt for Pinners' Hall; but is chiefly memorable for his benefactions to New England, particularly to Harvard College in Cambridge, in which he founded a profeſſorſhip for the mathematics and natural philoſophy, and ten ſcholarſhips for ſtudents in thoſe and other ſciences, with other benefactions, to the amount of little leſs than £.5000 †.

His brothers (John and Nathaniel) were joint contributors in many of his gifts, particularly the former, to the Sheffield truſt, and the Baptiſt and Independent Societies.

It ſhould be remembered, to the honour of theſe worthy men, that their donations to Harvard College, were conferred without any excluſive conditions relative to religious ſects or denominations, though their own opinions were different from thoſe of the curators of that

* Appendix, N° I.

† Appendix, N° II.

once

once reſpectable ſeminary; in which they have been moſt nobly followed by their deſcendant, the worthy ſubject of theſe memoirs.

Nathaniel, the ſecond brother, had one ſon, Thomas, who died in the year 1735 (three years before his father) leaving an only ſon, Thomas, to whoſe memory theſe papers are dedicated; and who, of courſe, inherited the fortune of his father, and of his great uncle Thomas, the latter dying in the year 1730, without iſſue.

Of Mr. Hollis's deſcent on the female ſide, we only know that his mother was the daughter of Mr. Scott of Wolverhampton, in whoſe family Mr. Hollis was nurtured in his infancy, till he was four or five years of age.

His grandmother, the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Hollis, of whoſe maiden name we are not informed, died in the year 1703. Her remains were depoſited in a burying ground belonging to the Diſſenters at Deptford, and a monument erected to her memory, which becoming ruinous, Mr. Hollis, her grandſon, built a new one of ſtone, (the former being only of timber) with the following inſcriptions:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THE VIRTUOUS AND
MUCH LAMENTED SARAH WIFE OF NATHANIEL HOLLIS
WHO DIED THE TENTH OF OCTOBER MDCCIII.

And on the other ſide,

THIS MONUMENT BEING DECAYED, WAS ERECTED ANEW BY THOMAS HOLLIS OF LINCOLN'S INN, GRANDSON OF THE SAID SARAH AND NATHANIEL HOLLIS, IN THE YEAR MDCCLV.

To give a more circumſtantial account of this reſpectable family in this place would be deviating too far from the purpoſe of theſe memoirs; but theſe particulars it was thought proper, and, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary, to mention; partly for the ſake of obſerving what was the truth, that Mr. Hollis, far from valuing himſelf upon what he uſed to call the *parchment honours* of anceſtry, choſe rather to adopt and purſue the truly noble plan of his predeceſſors, by laying out his fortune in promoting the public honour, reputation, and ſubſtantial utility, of his country, and in conſtant exertions of his benevolence

benevolence to the neceſſitous and the worthy at home and abroad, with the moſt impartial and diſintereſted liberality.

The account here given of Mr. Hollis's predeceſſors may likewiſe ſerve to correct a miſtake in the public prints about the time of his death, which mentioned him as a deſcendent of Denzil Lord Holles; on occaſion of which report we ſhall here give an extract from one of his letters to the worthy Dr. Mayhew, of Boſton; which, it is hoped, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

" You do much honour to the name of HOLLIS. The rudeſt ſpeech " that ever I was guilty of in my whole life was to an Iriſh colonel " on the Spaniſh Neapolitan eſtabliſhment, at his villa, at the roots " of the mount Veſuvius, where he had invited me, obligingly, to " dine, during my ſtay at Naples, in the ſummer 1752. This colonel " was a ſenſible polite man, a man of letters, and who had travelled, " but a profeſſed Jacobite; and I, ever an open and moſt declared " Whig, who adored the Revolution and the Houſe of Hanover, be- " cauſe of and for their merits. Yet my buſineſs was to ſee the " world, and converſe at large as a young man; and his, to ſtudy " eaſe with elegance, as an old one. And thus at Naples we be- " came acquainted; and, our principles apart, (of which we never " talked) conceived a certain mutual regard, and even friendſhip, " for each other. After very kind reception, and having dined, the " colonel ſaid in converſation, *There was a great man of your name on* " *the Parliament ſide in the civil wars; are you of his family?* I " inſtantly replied, *No, Sir, but I am full of his ſpirit.* At which " he ſmiled, and I ſoon after became diſconcerted, on recollection " that ſuch a ſpeech was undoubtedly an indecorum in his houſe. " But it was a ſally, and he knew it to be ſuch; nor did it inter- " rupt our friendſhip, but rather heighten it, from the frankneſs of " it. Indeed I am of opinion, with the ingenious Montaigne, that " an openneſs and frankneſs of behaviour is ſeldom detrimental, and " often of advantage; at leaſt I have found it ſo; and is peculiarly " graceful in a gentleman." In the ſame letter he ſays, " The Hol- " liſes earls of Clare became extinct in queen Anne's time. Whe- " ther I have the honour to be in connexion with them, I know " nor care not. But my grandfather uſed to ſay, and ſtrengthen

" that opinion by ſome circumſtances, that they and we were all of one " family, which ſeparated in the time of Henry VII."

From Wolverhampton Mr. Hollis was brought to London, where he caught the ſmall-pox; and ſoon after his recovery he was ſent to the great free-ſchool at Newport in Shropſhire, under the care of Dr. —, where he ſtayed till he was about eight or nine years old. We are not certain, whether a Mr. or Dr. Lee was not maſter at Wolverhampton. He was certainly under the care of a gentleman of that name, an ingenious and worthy man, who died lately, having been blind ſome years, and who is ſaid to have had five wives. From hence he was removed to St. Albans, and put under the care of Mr. Wood.

In his 13th [or 14th] year, he was ſent to Amſterdam, to learn the Dutch and French languages, writing, arithmetic, and accompts; and, after a ſtay of about 15 months, returned to London to his father, with whom he continued till his death, which happened in the year 1735, his ſon being then in the ſixteenth year of his age. After this he was ſome years in the houſe of his couſin Timothy Hollis, eſq. a moſt worthy excellent perſon, ſtill living.

About this time, out of pious regard to his father and mother, he had their portraits painted in enamel, by that famous artiſt Zinks from original pictures, to whom he ſaid, Exert yourſelf to the utmoſt of your art, for theſe are perſons to whom I have the greateſt obligations, and for whoſe memory I cannot do too much.

Mr. Hollis being left by his father to the guardianſhip of Mr. John Holliſter, a worthy excellent man, then treaſurer of Guy's Hoſpital; there ſeems to have been ſome doubt among his friends, whether the young gentleman ſhould not be bred in the mercantile way; and it was probably with ſome ſuch view, that he was attended by Mr. Fuller, the writing maſter, in order to improve his hand writing, and to learn merchants accounts; but it was ſoon determined that he ſhould have another ſort of education, ſuitable to the ample fortune he was to inherit.

For this purpoſe he was put under the care of the learned Dr. John Ward, profeſſor of Rhetoric in Greſham-college, where he ſtudied the languages, chiefly Latin, and went through a courſe of logic, rhetoric, hiſtory, and other branches of learning, in agreement with the liberal plan laid down for him as above.

The

The grateful ſenſe of the attention paid to his education by theſe worthy curators remained with Mr. Hollis all his life. In honour of his father and guardian, he cauſed to be inſcribed, round a valuable diamond ring, MNEMOSYNON PATRIS TUTORISQUE. And Dr. Ward he always mentioned with eſteem and reſpect, as his old excellent maſter and much-honoured friend; and, to preſerve the memory of ſo valuable a man, he preſented the doctor's picture, painted by Webſter, to the Britiſh Muſeum.

Long before his attendance on Dr. Ward, he was well acquainted and intimate with Dr. Hunt, and afterwards with his worthy ſucceſſor Dr. Foſter, and other eminent perſons; from whom he imbibed that ardent love of liberty and freedom of ſentiment, which ſo ſtrongly marked his character through life.

It ſhould ſeem, indeed, that the ſeeds of this generous ſpirit were ſown much earlier. In a letter to a friend, January 9, 1766, he ſays, "In ſix years that I paſſed abroad, my views were as diſtinct for liberty, "as now, though not ſo pointed. And, even when a boy at ſchool, "I uſed to rob nature of her reſt, to read Plutarch, honeſt Plutarch, "and read again the lives of his heroes. To him I owe, I willingly "confeſs, the fineſt diſpoſitions of my mind. But he has ſpoiled "me utterly for the times and their affections. Pardon this eſ-"cape."

In February 1739-40, he went to chambers in Lincolns inn, being admitted as a law ſtudent, and probably with ſome view of following the profeſſion; but though he lived there till the year 1748, when he went abroad the firſt time, it does not appear that he applied himſelf profeſſedly to the ſtudy of the law. Nor, on the other hand, did he waſte this interval in idle amuſements or diſſipation. He appears to have formed his conduct very early on the benevolent and public ſpirited model of his worthy predeceſſors, improved by his own good ſenſe and accurate obſervation of the principles, manners, and purſuits, of his contemporaries, and the tendencies and effects of them, with reſpect to the public welfare.

In the year 1745 he ſubſcribed fifty guineas to what was called the Veteran Scheme, for the relief and accommodation of the ſoldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the rebellion then in Scotland; the rigour of the

ſeaſon requiring a ſupply of cloathing and other neceſſaries, not provided for the regular troops by the ordinary allowances of government.

This attempt to overturn the free conſtitution of his country, and the proteſtant religion eſtabliſhed in it, ſeems to have made deep and laſting impreſſions upon Mr. Hollis's mind. In a diary which he kept from April 14, 1759, to June 1770, is the following entry, "Octo-" ber 31, 1765. This evening died his Royal Highneſs William " Duke of Cumberland, a worthy man, whoſe memory will be al-" ways reſpected by the ſons of liberty, for the great ſervices he ren-" dered to theſe nations in ſuppreſſing the rebellion of 1745." But whether it was that the ſons of liberty had changed their minds, or that the ſervices of his Royal Highneſs had loſt their merit, there appeared, ſome time in June, 1766, undoubtedly by Mr. Hollis's means, the following article of news in ſome of the public papers.

" The ſubſcription towards an equeſtrian ſtatue of his late Royal " Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, which has been opened ſeveral " weeks at different bankers in this metropolis, amounts to ſix [gui-" neas] and a half," [five of which, it is believed, were ſubſcribed by Mr. Hollis himſelf.] " Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in " illis."

On July 19, 1748, he ſet out on his travels for the firſt time. Of this tour he has left a curious and copious journal, to which he prefixed this motto, " La curioſité, aimable paſſion, la premiere apres l'a-" mour, qui ait poli, civilizé les hommes;" taken from, *Les Mœurs* of *Touſſaints*, a book burnt at Paris by the hangman, and the author ſtruck off the liſt of advocates.

It appears from the contents of this journal, that very little eſcaped Mr. Hollis, where he could have proper information, relating to arts and ſciences, public roads, manufactures, trade, antiquities, and what is called virtù, of which he became an able connoiſſeur and a generous encourager, " ſo far" (as he ſays in a letter to a friend) " as it might be uſeful to learning, but no farther."

From this, and the journal of his ſecond travels, it will be ſufficient for the preſent to give ſuch extracts as may ſerve to illuſtrate ſome ſtriking features in his character, and here and there his account of ſome

particular objects, either not at all noticed, or very ſlightly and imperfectly, by former travellers; [the rather as at ſome future time it may be thought proper to give Mr. Hollis's journals entire to the public, to which it is not doubted but they will be an acceptable preſent.]

In this tour he paſſed through Holland, Auſtrian and French Flanders, part of France, to Switzerland, Savoy, part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany, &c. to Paris.

At Rotterdam he ſaw the cabinets of Myn Heers Biſhop and Vorſtman, of which, and of their reſpective owners, he gives a particular and entertaining account.

From Rotterdam Mr. Hollis, and his fellow traveller Thomas Brand eſq; made an excurſion to Tergou, "to ſee the celebrated painting "upon glaſs which is in the great church there, painted by Dirk "Grabet, about the year 1555. The fifteenth glaſs is eſteemed the "fineſt, for the lower part of which, being about 20 feet ſquare, "as near as I can remember, Mr. Trevor, then the Engliſh reſident "at the Hague, about two years ſince, as the man who ſhewed the "church informed us, offered to give a ſolid plate of gold of the "ſame ſize, and of the thickneſs of three Dutch gilders. Undoubtedly theſe paintings are fine, and the beſt of their kind, and the "more valuable, as the art of painting upon glaſs is now loſt*; yet, "with deference to the general opinion, I confeſs they do not appear "to me to deſerve ſo high a value as is almoſt univerſally put upon "them; for this reaſon, that, the coloring excepted, which indeed is "wonderfully beautiful, there ſeems to me no great judgment in the "compoſition of the ſeveral windows, nor attention had to the harmony or proportion of the ſeveral things repreſented, but it looks "like an injudicious confuſion of perſons, things, and colors. I would "be underſtood to ſpeak of the whole ordonnance (as I think the "French term it) of each window, and not as to ſome ſingle particular figures, ſome of which are in all reſpects really admirable."

* It has ſince been revived, by Mr. Becket of York, who, if we miſtake not, had made ſome progreſs in the art before the date of this journal, and ſince by Pearſon and Jarvis, carried to a great excellence.

Speaking

Speaking of the great pipe-works at Tergou, Mr. Hollis ſays, This " manufacture was originally brought hither out of England; and, " as a proof thereof, the maſter of the pipe-work that we went to " aſſured us, and convinced us too, that the principal names of " their working tools, are at this day Engliſh. To us a diſagreeable " proof."

" Haerlem," ſays Mr. Hollis, " a large city, famous for being the " birth-place of Laurence Coſter, the inventer (though that is diſ- " puted) of that uſeful art of printing. The firſt book ever printed " (at leaſt by Coſter) is intituled, Speculum Humanæ Salvationis; " and a copy of it is kept by the magiſtrates with ſingular care; " which, however, they permit ſtrangers of diſtinction eaſily enough " to ſee."

An ingenious and very curious pamphlet, intituled, *The Origin of Printing*, printed for Bowyer and Nichols, 1776; gives us, from the beſt authorities extant, as accurate an account of the invention as will perhaps ever appear, on this ſide the conſummation of earthly exiſtence. Mr. Meerman, Penſionary of Rotterdam, is the authority chiefly depended upon; who ſeems to confirm Mr. Hollis's account of the Speculum, as one, at leaſt, of the firſt works of Laurentius, (called *Coſter*; not from his family, but his office at Haerlem). But in our humble opinion, the queſtion, whether the firſt books were printed from wooden blocks or ſeparate types, remains ſtill undecided; if not left with an high probability (againſt Mr. Meerman's opinion, and in agreement with Scaliger) in favour of the blocks or tablets, on which the letters were cut. Scaliger's reaſons for this probability will be found in the Appendix *. Mr. Hollis, as will be obſerved below, ſent a handſome preſent to Mr. Meerman.

" A man," ſays our journaliſt, " who attentively conſiders the ori- " ginal ſituation of the city of Amſterdam, in a bog, ſurrounded with " waters, and thoſe, however, ſhallow, and unfit for veſſels of great " burden, with only one or two ſmall outlets to the ſea, and thoſe " dangerous; where only the rain water is to be drank; and where " the common air is unhealthy,—I ſay, when theſe things are well " conſidered, perhaps he will much wonder, that this city ſhould ever

* Appendix, N° III.

" arrive

" arrive at that amazing trade, and conſequently riches, which it at " this day poſſeſſes.

" But when he ſhall alſo conſider the extreme neceſſity of thoſe " perſons forced there by Alva, the conſtant and great attention ever " ſince and now had to every means that may conduce to trade; the " undoubted ſecurity which people of all nations, and conſequently " religions, have enjoyed, and do enjoy, both in their perſons and " fortunes; and alſo the particular tempers or diſpoſitions of theſe " people (which cuſtoms and laws have greatly aſſiſted) ſingularly " adapted to trade, the wonder will greatly leſſen, if not totally " ceaſe."

It will be well, and greatly for the honour of Britiſh wiſdom, if this be the laſt inſtance that hiſtory will have to record of a dependent ſtate, detaching itſelf from its governmental head; from a quick ſenſe, or, if you will, from an imaginary feeling of injury and oppreſſion, exerciſed by the parent country, ſo called; and ariſing into conſequence as a diſtinct ſovereignty, by virtue of the like tempers and diſpoſitions which moved the Hollanders to oppoſe the duke of Alva.

" In the Stadthouſe at Amſterdam is a conſiderable quantity of old " armour, that was taken from the Spaniards at the raiſing of the ſiege " of Leyden, in the year 1574." Mr. Hollis had a ſpecimen of the paper money that was made current during the time of this memorable ſiege. There is a fair impreſſion of it in Meurſius's Athenæ Batavæ, to which is ſubjoined the following deſcription. " To ſupply " the want of money, they reſtored the currency of the paper that " had been coined during the former ſiege [in 1573]; which, after " the ſiege, they changed into ſilver money [with the ſame ſtamp]. " There were two ſorts of it; the larger was of the value of 28 ſti- " vers; the ſmaller of 14. On one ſide of the larger, was a lion " erect, ſupporting the cap of liberty on a ſpear, with this inſcrip- " tion, HÆC LIBERTATIS ERGO. On the reverſe was a ſhield within " two circles, charged with croſs-keys, the arms of Leyden. On the " outer circle was inſcribed, GOT BEHOEDE LEYDEN, God preſerve " Leyden. On the inner rim were the letters, N. O. V. L. S. G. I. " P. A. C. that is, NVMMVS OBSESSÆ VRBIS LVGDVNENSIS SVB " GVBERNATIONE ILLVSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS AVRIACI CVSVS. On the

" face of the leſſer coin, is the lion erect, with a ſword in one paw;
" and on the other, a ſhield charged with the croſs-keys, as before.
" The legend on the rim is, PVGNO PRO PATRIA. On the reverſe,
" within an ornamental edging, are the words, LVGDVNVM BATAVO-
" RVM. Over each of the lions is a coronet." As this is a remarkable liberty-coin, and not very common, there are readers to whom, we hope, this account will not be unacceptable. Petit ſays this temporary money was made of card-paper; others, that it was made of the paper or parchment of maſs-books.

" Saardam, ſays Mr. Hollis, is remarkable for the great number
" of its windmills, of which there, and in the neighbourhood, there
" are near 500, chiefly uſed for the ſawing out of timber, the greateſt
" part of which, by the wiſdom of our parliament, comes after-
" wards to England."

But, ſurely, they who were minded to erect ſaw-mills in England, had no occaſion for parliamentary authority. A patent would be ſufficient, and not even that where the undertaker did not ſeek to monopolize the particular mechaniſm of his engine. The deſtruction of Mr. Dingley's ſaw-mill by the populace, at the inſtigation of the ſawyers by hand, is ſufficient to exculpate the legiſlature from the negligence here intimated. We have, however, been informed, that there are now but ſome few ſorts of ſawn-timber imported from Holland.

Nimeguen. " I own it gave me a very high pleaſure to ſee the
" picture of that great man Sir William Temple, although the
" colouring of it was but indifferent. In him were united the ſcholar,
" the fine gentleman, the politician, and (what is worth them all)
" the downright honeſt man. How rare is ſo accompliſhed a cha-
" racter! and how few tread in his ſteps! We have, in this day,
" many politicians, many fine gentlemen, many good ſcholars, and
" yet, I almoſt believe, ſcarce one right worthy man. Many, many
" patriots (pretenders only to that name) have we, within theſe eight
" years, ſeen, who by their proceedings, have juſtified this re-
" mark."

Perhaps Mr. Hollis's character of Sir William Temple may be controverted upon the objections ſuggeſted by biſhop Burnet, but ſuggeſted ſurely without ſufficient grounds: concerning which Sir William's

liam's life, prefixed to his works in folio, 1740, may be conſulted. The biſhop allows him to have had "a true judgement in affairs, and "very good principles with relation to government;" and that he acted agreeably to thoſe principles, no better evidence can be deſired, than his own account of his public negotiations, and his private advices to the king and his miniſters. His religious principles come not here in queſtion, though the biſhop's ſevere cenſure might be contradicted by very ſufficient teſtimonies on the other ſide. An uncandid eſſayiſt indeed, in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1763, p. 598. has, with great malignity and ſcandalous miſrepreſentation, endeavoured to blacken the character of this great man. But there was at that time a political turn to be ſerved by ſuch manœuvres, when it became the recommendation of converted patriots to whitewaſh ſuch characters as Charles II. James II. Lord Arlington, &c. and to depreciate every one who contributed to the Revolution, an event to which Sir William Temple's principles and conduct were remarkably inſtrumental. So little however did this minute politician know of Sir William, that he tells us, "it was the *ſecond* part of his "memoirs that he burnt, out of pique to lord Arlington." Whereas, had he looked into Swift's preface to the *third* Memoirs, he would have found, it was the firſt part that Sir William burnt, "becauſe he could "not think lord Arlington a perſon fit to be celebrated, who was at the "bottom of all thoſe ruinous meaſures which the court of England was "then taking, particularly in breaking the triple league, adviſing the "Dutch war, and the French alliance."

Speaking of Mr. L'ormier's collection of paintings at the Hague, Mr. Hollis ſays, "There is a prodigious number, and none in their "kind indifferent. And indeed it is but ſtrict juſtice to the Dutch to "obſerve, that whatever is their favourite inclination, or in their own "word *Lief Hebberge*, they collect of it none but the very beſt."

By way of contraſt, however, he ſays in another place, "At Amſ-"terdam we ſaw in a cabinet about ſeven feet ſquare, and three deep, "the repreſentation in miniature of the inſide of a gentleman's houſe, "with all the different apartments, furniture, utenſils, books, paint-"ings, and perſonages, that may be ſuppoſed in the houſe of a "Dutchman of faſhion; the china, plate, paintings (which were

" many of them fine) were all done on purpoſe. The proportions are " well kept throughout, and it is one of that kind of things that a " curious perſon will like to ſee, and, ſeeing it, will at once admire " it, and the folly of its maker, who could beſtow ſo much time " and money on ſo trifling a conceit. This was made by a lady, " and contrived by a Dutchman, and executed with all its apparatus, " at the charge of about ſeventy thouſand guilders. The Dutch turn " is for theſe time-taking littleneſſes. May the Engliſh genius be " always aiming at more noble purſuits!"

Mr. Hollis's general character of the Hollanders is too copious and circumſtantial to be inſerted in theſe memoirs. Suffice it to ſay, it is juſt, and at the ſame time candid. One particular I muſt not omit; becauſe, as it bears teſtimony to the ſerious piety of the Dutch, it may ſerve as a proof of his own, which, it ſeems, has been by people of a certain complexion called in queſtion; concerning which we ſhall have much to ſay in the ſequel of theſe memoirs.

" Another circumſtance which pleaſed us was, the ſerioufneſs and " decency of their behaviour in the churches. For ſome time paſt at " Amſterdam, every Wedneſday afternoon was allotted as a time of " prayer to the Almighty, to avert from them the dreadful calamities " of war. It was accounted unbecoming to be abſent, and every one " preſent appeared to join in the ſervice with the greateſt fervency. " How different this, from our behaviour when at the churches and " on our days of humiliation and prayer!" To this may be added his concluding reflection on the amuſements of the Dutch.

" There are not there Vaux-halls, and Ranelaghs, and Marybone " pleaſures, to debauch the youth. But every one diverts himſelf " retiredly with his particular acquaintance in his garden. How com- " mendable is it for a ſtate to cultivate this latter turn, rather than " the bewitching deſtructiveneſſes of the other!"

We paſs over Mr. Hollis's tour through the Dutchies of Cleves, Juliers, Auſtrian and French Flanders, &c. &c. as being chiefly de- ſcriptive of places, pictures, antiquities, and various articles of virtù; which, if the Journal ſhould ever be publiſhed, will afford much curious information to antiquaries, virtuoſi, hiſtorians, and travellers, who chuſe to compare the preſent ſtate of the countries they viſit with the accounts given of them thirty or forty years ago.

At Lyons, Mr. Hollis and his fellow traveller viſited les grands Jeſuites. " The church, ſays he, is handſome, and the library very " numerous, and diſpoſed prettily, in an exceeding large and mighty " pleaſant room. In one part of it were *les livres defendus*, which, " and which only, were wired and locked. The Jeſuit who ſhewed " us the library ſaid, we might there ſee ſeveral Engliſh books; we " told him, perhaps moſt of our books were in that part; at which " he ſmiled."

From this incident it is probable that Mr. Hollis might take the hint of preſenting to the public library at Zurich all the books that had been written againſt the Jeſuits, as we ſhall afterwards relate.

" By the ſudden and miſerable death," ſays Mr. Hollis, " of our " worthy friend Mr. Launder, on the road from Montpelier to Lyons, " we thought ourſelves obliged by all the ties of friendſhip, and even " common humanity to our countryman, to endeavour to ſee him " decently interred, and if poſſible to ſecure his effects for his relations; " and to that end went ten French poſts and a half ſouth of Lyons, " as far as to a place called Tein; and had the good fortune to ſucceed " in ſome degree, as to the firſt, which was the principal."

Their ſucceſs here mentioned was owing to Captain Du Flacket of St. Rembert in Dauphiny, in grateful acknowledgment of whoſe good offices on that occaſion, Mr. Hollis and his fellow traveller on their return home, ſent the captain a large ſilver coffee-pot with the following inſcription:

AD SINGVLARIS HVMANITATIS MEMORIAM D'NI DU FLACKET GALLI
NATIONE VICIQVE STI REMBERTI IN PROVINCIA DELPHINATII
INCOLAE APVD POSTEROS CONSERVANDAM QVI CVM
IOHANNES LAVDER ANGLIGENA DE COMITATV NOTTINGAMIENSI ARMIGER
TABE CONFECTVS A MONTPELIER IN PATRIAM SOLVS REDIBAT IN VICO
IAM DICTO X KAL. APRIL. MDCCXLIX. S. V. MORTE SVBITANEA CORREPTVS
ESSET HVMOQVE INFOSSVS HONESTO DEMVM FVNERE SEPELIRI MANDAVIT
THOMAS HOLLIS ET THOMAS BRAND ARMIGERI GENTILES ET AMICI
DEFVNCTI HOC BENIGNISSIMI ISTIVS FACTI CVIVS QVODAMMODO TESTES
ERANT OCVLATI MONVMENTVM FIERI AC DEBITO ELOGIO INSCRIBI CV-
RARVNT.

While our travellers were at Lyons, a German gentleman defired each of them to write ſome ſentiment in his Album. Mr. Hollis wrote the following lines from Dr. Akenſide's Poem on leaving Holland:

I go where freedom in the ſtreet is known,
And tells a monarch on his throne,
Tells him he reigns, he lives but by her voice *.

Such were Dr. Akenſide's ſentiments and poetry in the firſt edition of theſe verſes; but in the edition of 1772, corrected by the author, and publiſhed after his death, dame Liberty is not ſo termagant with the monarch; for example,

I go where Liberty *to all is known*,
And tells a monarch on his throne,
He reigns not *but by her preſerving voice*.

Dr. Akenſide, when he *made the miſtake* in his firſt edition, had nothing to do with the court †.

From Lyons our travellers proceeded to Geneva, and from thence to the Cantons of Switzerland, concerning which Mr. Hollis's journal contains many entertaining and intereſting obſervations, too many to be inſerted here. I cannot however omit his concluding reflections upon the ſtate of this country, for which, on account of the freedom of its government, and of the public and private œconomy of the inhabitants, he ſeems to have conceived a ſtrong affection.

* The verſes immediately preceding, are theſe:

And ye, the ſlow-ey'd fathers of the land,
With whom dominion lurks from hand to hand,
Unowned, undignified by public choice,
I go, &c.

† Dyſon was educated at a diſſenter's academy, where he and his friend Dr. Akenſide imbibed the noble principles which diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of a free country from ſlaves. When the abilities of the late cofferer had ſo far diſtinguiſhed him as to make him worth a miniſter's purchaſe, on a ſudden he changed ſides, and, like all converts, became a moſt ardent zealot for the cauſe he eſpouſed. Akenſide, warmed with the noble ſentiments which the Greek and Roman claſſicks inſpire, felt all the charms of virtuous liberty; and when Mr. Fulteney, afterwards Lord Bath, abandoned the cauſe of his country, Akenſide wrote his epiſtle to Curio, a poem, in which he reproached the renegado for his treachery, and repreſented to him in lively colours, the charms of freedom and virtue, and the infamy which attends principles founded on deſpotiſm and ſlavery. However, we may ſuppoſe the learned Doctor ſubmitted to be inſtructed by his friend the cofferer, for he died phyſician to Her Majeſty. September 24, 1770.

" This

" This tour which we made highly entertained and indeed ſur-
" prized us. For inſtead of ſeeing (as we expected) a country generally
" wild, barren, and uncultivated, and a people generally poor; we
" obſerved lands, although by nature not fertile, yet made ſo with
" much art, even in many places to the tops of precipices; and a
" people, although none of them poſſeſſing vaſt riches, yet, as a body,
" wealthy, and without any that are abſolutely poor.

" The chief reaſons why the Swiſs are now wealthy, though without
" trade, and poſſeſs a country better and more judiciouſly cultivated
" than England it's ſelf, though for the greater part originally un-
" grateful, may, perhaps be theſe.

" Firſt, the wiſdom of the government, that by ſumptuary and
" other laws, diſcourages and prevents all extravagant and unneceſſary
" expences and diverſions, (which ordinarily tend only to the ruin of
" mens private fortunes and virtues,) ſo that none or but little of
" the income of the country goes out of it for foreign luxuries, but
" reſts in it.

" Secondly, the income not only remains in it, but the Swiſs, as a
" people, being educated in a military way, and engaging in the
" ſervice of foreign ſtates, do retain, for the moſt part, that honeſt
" partiality, which each man has for, and owes to, his native land;
" and having made their fortunes, or at leaſt ſome fortune abroad,
" return in their old age and enjoy it at home, which largely encreaſes
" the national income.

" Thirdly, the income of the country daily encreaſing (or in other
" words, that of private perſons, they wiſely being reſtrained, in effect,
" from ſpending of it, and indeed having little inclination to do it,)
" each one is willing to veſt his ſhare of it in land; and the extent of
" land being but ſmall, compared with the number of people who are
" deſirous of purchaſing, it follows, that they who poſſeſs the land are
" rich, and for the moſt part, content to lay out money in improving
" it; by which means the face of the country from barren, wild, and
" over-run with woods of firr, &c. is become quite changed and fer-
" tilized; and it is probable, there is no country (all circumſtances
" conſidered) ſo well and neatly cultivated, at leaſt not better than
" Switzerland.

" Upon

" Upon the whole, in all our travels, Holland not excepted, which " has many things ſimilar to this country, we no where ſaw ſo general " an eaſe through all ranks, and ſo much ſeeming content and hap- " pineſs. The Swiſs are really a neat, modeſt, ſenſible, and travelled " people, of much intrinſic worth; and their appearance, and that of " their country, ſtruck us the more, as we came out of a country much " better by nature, but cultivated with little or no art, and where " the body of the people ſeemed, though gay, yet ſlovenly; and ſelf- " ſufficient, though unknowing and untravelled."

As our travellers were leaving Switzerland, they paſſed by the little city of Morat; " and near it," ſays Mr. Hollis, " we went by a chapel " or charnel-houſe, at this day filled with the bones of thoſe Burgun- " dians, whom the Swiſs bravely ſlew together with their duke, in " battle. The inſcription is conciſe, and the turn pungent:

D. O. M.

CAROLI INCLYTI ET FORTISSIMI BVRGVNDIAE DVCIS EXERCITVS MVRATVM OBSIDENS AB HELVETIIS CAESVS HOC SVI MONVMENTVM RELIQVIT.

The words, *together with their Duke*, ſhould not have been in the narrative. Charles was ſlain before Nancy in Lorrain, January 5th, 1477: the battle of Morat was the year before *.

The reception of Mr. Hollis and his fellow traveller in Switzerland, was agreeable to the character he gives of that people, friendly, hoſpitable and polite, and left with him impreſſions of reſpect and gratitude, productive of the noble preſents he afterwards made to the public libraries of Berne and Zurich, particularly the former, of which a more circumſtantial account will be given in its place.

* See Philip de Comines, De Serres, Mezeray, and others. John-Francis Petit, in his hiſtory of the Netherlands, ſays, " In the year 1564, I paſſed by the place where the ſaid battle [of Morat] was given, " where I did ſee a chaple croſs-barred with ſquare timber full of dead mens bones that were ſlain at this " battle; the heads and other bones laid orderly in ranks; and over the doors of the ſaid chaple was this " epitaph, Caroli illuſtriſſimi Burgundionum ducis exercitus Moratum obſidens ab Helvetiis fuſus *hic*, ſui " monumentum reliquit. Anno Domini 1476." Grimſton's tranſlation, B. IV. p. 177. Petit is undoubtedly miſtaken, in putting *hic* for *hoc*, as the former word deſtroys the ſpirit and poignancy of the inſcription. On the other hand, the word *fuſus* ſeems preferable to *caeſus*. For the other differences one can only ſay, that an inſcription, taken by two eye witneſſes upon the ſpot, could hardly have appeared with ſuch variations, unleſs it had been renewed, and at the ſame time altered, from what it originally was; a circumſtance not unlikely to have happened in the ſpace of 180 years, which had run out between the ſeveral inſpections of Petit and Mr. Hollis.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis's account of the picture of Jeſus Chriſt, with his twelve diſciples at his laſt ſupper, by Leonardi de Vinci, in the convent of the Dominicans at Milan, muſt not be omitted, as occaſion has been given to contraſt it with another account of a later traveller, different in ſome material circumſtances from it.

" This picture," ſays our traveller, " was ſo much valued by Francis " the firſt king of France, that he was deſirous of tranſporting it, or, " in other words, the whole wall of one end of the refectory on which " it is painted, at any expence, into his own kingdom. Had the thing " been practicable, it is hard to conceive any picture more worthy of ſuch " an honour, it being, in my moſt humble opinion, in all reſpects a moſt " finiſhed piece.

" But time, and what is often a more ſevere deſtroyer than that, neg- " ligence, had almoſt loſt this excellent piece to the world; the wall " upon which it is painted being become all over mouldy and dirty to " ſuch a degree as to conceal the picture; and ſo effectually did it hide " it, and ſuch was the ſtrange ignorance of its poſſeſſors, that they white- " waſhed it over with the other parts of the refectory. In this ſtate it " was unknown to its poſſeſſors, unknown in Milan, and, in fine, as no " more in being; when, by accident, it was recovered again, about 20 " or 25 years ago, by the means of an Engliſh traveller, who had memo- " randums of its having once been in this convent, and ſearching nar- " rowly about, at laſt it was found under all its naſtineſs and obſcurities; " and, by the great patience and ſkill of a Milaneze painter named Be- " loti, the white-waſh, and dirt and mould, were all taken off, and the " picture again appeared almoſt with its original dignity."

In the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1763 there is an extract from Condamine's account of his travels into Italy in the year 1755. Condamine ſays, " He was much ſurprized to find this picture ſo very " freſh, and in an excellent ſtate of preſervation, as Miſſon, who ſaw it " fourſcore years ago, declared it was ſo black he could diſtinguiſh ſcarce " any thing in it."

Miſſon ſays nothing of this picture, and is probably miſtaken, for Keyſler, who was at Milan about the year 1730, or later. He mentions the picture as being there, and only adds, " but with too many marks " of the injuries of time." It was probably repaired ſoon after, in the

manner mentioned by Mr. Hollis. Condamine adds, " that it does not, " in its colouring, reſemble any other piece of Leonard da Vinci," and ſays, " though travellers are told, that within theſe forty years it has " been cleaned by a ſecret with which the reſt of the world is unac- " quainted, yet there is great reaſon to believe, that the whole has been " new painted."

Let us hear more competent judges. Signor Cipriani, Mr. Joſeph Wilton the eminent Statuary, and the preſent Sir William Chambers, were at Milan in June 1755, intending to come together to England. They had all an equal deſire to ſee the famous and aſtoniſhing work of Leonardo da Vinci in the refectory of the Dominicans of that city.

" And indeed," ſays Mr. Cipriani, " when we came to ſee this perfor- " mance, which we found in a ſtate of preſervation *ſufficient to diſtinguiſh* " *clearly all its perfections*, it not only exceeded our warmeſt expectations, " but even diminiſhed the eſteem we had for all the works of the moſt " ſublime authors of his time, and after him, even to our days, which " we had ſeen at Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, in Lombardy, and " elſewhere. So much in the opinion of all three did this picture appear " ſuperior."

It is believed this picture has been painted over within theſe eight or nine years *. Be that as it may, Mr. Hollis's curious account of it is ſufficiently ſupported againſt Condamine's conjectures; for if *all its perfections* were ſufficiently and clearly diſtinguiſhed by three ſuch capital artiſts the colouring muſt have been one characteriſtic of the hand of the great maſter.

Mr. Hollis concludes his account of Italy thus, " All ranks are acute, " and diſpoſed to revenge inſults; no people however are more grateful " for civilities and benefits conferred on them. The modern cuſtom of " cicisbeying, has deſtroyed almoſt all manlineſs and virtue in Italy; " and ſo low are the preſent Italians degenerated from the magnanimity

* Since this was written the following information has been received, dated September 23, 1776. " Mr. " Richard Dalton was at Milan ſeven years ago, 1769. The picture was not then painted over, but " in its original ſtate, and is a picture which receives light from the day, and not from lights " within itſelf. Mr. James Barry, an ingenious painter, was at Milan the year following, 1770. " They were then painting upon it, and the ſcaffold was up for that purpoſe: but Mr. Barry had the " pleaſure to ſee part of it untouched. The period," ſays our worthy informer, " ſeems to be fixed, when " ignorance completely deſtroys what even time had not ruined."

" of

" of their anceſtors, reſtorers of learning and the arts, that they even " copy the French in moſt points, as the ſtandards of politeneſs; a peo- " ple whom thoſe anceſtors juſtly held in ſubordination and contempt."

" Arles," ſays Mr. Hollis, " is a long and pretty large, but not hand- " ſome, city; lying on the banks of the Rhoſne, upon a gentle hill, ſur- " rounded on all ſides for a long way by flat but fertile and pleaſant " lands. Although larger than Niſmes, it does not contain above 20,000 " inhabitants (or thereabouts) who are to a man catholics. It is well " ſituated for trade, but has little or none; however, it abounds with " ancient nobility, who, we were told, were very poor, very proud, and " very debauched."

" Montpelier is a large city, ſituated upon a hill, at the foot of which " runs the river Orbe, in the midſt of a fertile and naturally agreeable " country, and within a league of the ſea. Juſt without the city is an " exceeding agreeable walk, called le Peyrou, from which is a very ex- " tenſive proſpect. In the middle of this walk is erected an equeſtrian " ſtatue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. by Coyſevox. The gate of the city " which leads to this walk is a triumphal arch, much ornamented with " baſſo relievo, and which, in point of architecture, is thought a fine one. " The principal inſcription upon it is as follows:

" LVDOVICO MAGNO
" LXXII ANNOS REGNANTE,
" DISSOCIATIS, REPRESSIS, CONCILIATIS
" GENTIBVS QVATVOR
" DECENNALI BELLO CONIVRATIS
" PAX TERRA MARIQVE PARTA.
" MDCCXV."

This inſcription is a genuine monument of French inſolence and Engliſh humiliation. They who go to hiſtory for the particulars of theſe exploits, will find the grand alliance of 1701 perfidiouſly broken by French intrigue operating upon the Jacobite ſpirit of a Britiſh adminiſtration. Bolingbroke, Harley, Robinſon, Prior, and the reſt of Lewis's coadjutors in theſe exploits, had reaſon to be diſſatisfied that they were not noticed in this elogy by name.

Speaking of the church of the Cordeliers at Tholouſe, our Journaliſt ſays, "the moſt ſingular circumſtance belonging to this church is, that "the earth of it has this uncommon property, that it conſumes only "the fleſh of thoſe bodies which are interred in it, without affecting the "bones or the ſkin. In a place called le charnier, or the charnel-houſe, "we ſaw 60 or 80 of theſe dried bodies, ranged along the ſides of the "walls which had been brought here out of their graves in the church. "What makes this property the ſtronger is, that neither the convent, "nor any other place near it, poſſeſſes it."

A diverting writer in the St. James's Chronicle, March 30, 1776, under the ſignature of *A Wanderer*, has given us an account of this repoſitory of the dead, which, though intermixed with ſome pleaſantry, not much to the purpoſe of a virtuoſo, deſerves to be noticed, as it differs in ſome reſpects from Mr. Hollis's narrative.

This writer reports, that, "in this charnel-houſe there are about "fourſcore of theſe bodies, without any other covering than that which "they brought into the world. They were the remains of ſome inha-"bitants of Tholouſe, who lived above five hundred years ago, and "their dead bodies, by ſome partial virtue of that very ſpot wherein "they were buried, have remained to this day uncorrupted. Among "the reſt was the body of La Belle Paule, formerly miſtreſs to a count "of Tholouſe. Unfortunately," ſays the Wanderer, "her body is "broke in two, by being brought out of her company to be ſhewn to "Lewis XIV. when he paſſed through that city; and though ſhe lived "about five hundred years ago, her beauty is not abſolutely impaired: "it is indeed very extraordinary, that the body, fleſh, and features (for "ſome are very perfect) ſhould have remained uncorrupted to this day; "nay the countenances of many are quite compleat."

According to Mr. Hollis, the fleſh of theſe ſkeletons is conſumed; which is confirmed by his reſpectable fellow-traveller, who affirms that very little remains of them but ſkin and bones. And indeed had it been otherwiſe, and the fleſh and features remained in that ſtate of preſervation repreſented by the Wanderer, it is not obvious by what accident the body of La Belle Paule ſhould have been broken in two, as dried fleſh is not apt to be friable, or ſubject to break. As to the remaining beauty of La Belle Paule, we are informed, upon the authority

of

of the eye-witneſs abovementioned, that her countenance is one of the ugliеſt among the whole groupe, and particularly chap-fallen, of which the ſacriſtan himſelf, who ſhewed theſe ſkeletons, took notice, nor did this antiquated beauty ſtand upright.

" I cannot believe," ſays the Wanderer, " they are the bodies which " were originally buried there, but rather procured from Egypt (or ſome " climate better diſpoſed to preſerve fleſh from corruption) by the arti- " fice of the prieſts. It is certain however they are the bodies of men " who died ſome centuries ago; and prove, that without the art of em- " balming, dead bodies may be long and well preſerved."

This is abſolutely trifling. Few bodies, I preſume, are brought from Egypt that are not embalmed; nor is it the *climate* of any country that preſerves dead carcaſes in the circumſtances mentioned; it is the *ſoil*; and that only of a particular quality, not common to the whole country; nor is the Wanderer's evidence ſufficiently authentic to perſuade us, that the fleſh of theſe bodies at Tholouſe was not conſumed.

The Sieur D'Orville ſays, " It is well known that in many ſubterra- " neous places the nature of the ground alone, by means of ſome pre- " cautions, effects this pretended prodigy; witneſs the caverns of Tho- " louſe, and of Cremona, and eſpecially thoſe of the Capuchins of St. " Ephraim at Naples."

D'Orville ſeems to have miſtaken the vault in which the bodies are depoſited at Tholouſe, for the caverns in which the prodigy is effected. Nor is it eaſily underſtood what precautions are neceſſary, where the nature of the ground *alone* does the buſineſs.

" The tomb of Urſula Benincala, foundreſs of the monaſtry of Re- " fuge at Naples, being inſpected in May 1753, the body, though bu- " ried 135 years before, was found entire. Proper depoſitions con- " cerning this fact being tranſmitted to the congregation of Rites at " Rome, they forthwith proceeded to the beatification of the nun *."

This might be a diſcovery for the nonce. But the ſame letter obſerves, that the preſervation of this body, ſuppoſed to be that of Urſula, was owing to its having been in a bed of dry gravel. " The ſands of

* See Admonitions from the dead, in Epiſtles to the living. Printed for R. Baldwin, Pater-noſter Row, 1754. Letter xxv. from St. Guglielmina of Naples to St. Urſula Benincala of the ſame place.

" the

" the Deſarts of Arabia," continues the ingenious writer, " which ſome-
" times bury whole caravans, preſerve all they thus deſtroy ; and when
" a ſecond parallel blaſt carries off the moving mountain which the firſt
" had raiſed, the bodies are found all preſerved and perfect. Is it a
" miracle that gravel ſhould effect in one place, what ſand ſo palpably
" does in another ? To perform it, there never needs more than per-
" fect dryneſs; and that may happen at Rome as well as in the plains
" of Libya."

Mr. Hollis, in his ſecond tour, ſpeaks of " eight dried bodies, kept
" in coffins in the vault of the great church at Bremen, which had
" been buried moſt of them upwards of an hundred years. The cof-
" fins," he ſays, " were accidentally opened about 50 years ſince, and
" the bodies found thus dried. The ſkins are hard, and the fleſh un-
" derneath is not waſted, but is dried hard alſo ; and the hairs and nails
" are firm upon their heads and hands. The effect is believed to proceed
" from the dryneſs of the air in the vault."

Above, it is the dryneſs of the ſoil ; here, it is the dryneſs of the air, that has the preſerving virtue ; the reader may adopt which of theſe ſolutions he pleaſes. Our Journaliſt was wiſe and modeſt enough to confine his remarks to the bare appearances of the objects before him, and to the accounts he received on the ſpot, without attempting to ac-count for thoſe appearances by any precarious hypotheſis of his own.

Mr. Hollis is very particular in his account of Bourdeaux. He ob-ſerves, " It is admirably ſituated for commerce, the principal branches
" of it which it enjoys, are, the wine trade (of which our luxury takes
" not a ſmall ſhare) and the trade to and from the colonies, which in-
" cludes prodigious branches, of which it enjoys the greater part; ſome
" of which are ſufficient to enrich a town. I never ſaw any where in
" ſuch an evident manner as here, ſo exact a verification of the ſenti-
" ments laid down in that celebrated treatiſe known by the name of
" Telemachus, where its able and amiable author deſcribes the vaſt ad-
" vantages reſulting from commerce.

" The Eſplanada is a mighty agreeable walk, and the avenues to the
" city on all ſides are noble. In juſtice to Mr. de Tourny, the preſent
" Intendant, I ought to take notice, that all thoſe places and things
" which paaticularly ſtruck us here, whether buildings, walks, ave-
" nues,

" nues, are for the chief part the effects of his ſole care and ingenuity,
" and have been done within theſe ſeven years; ſo that poſterity will be
" much indebted to him for their healths, their pleaſures, and their con-
" veniencies; ſo much may a ſingle head benefit a city or a ſtate.

" The two beſt churches in Bourdeaux are St. Andree the cathedral,
" and St. Michel, both which were erected by the Engliſh when they
" were maſters of this country, and it is agreed, that they built the
" greater part of the beſt churches in France. Indeed, as far as we have
" obſerved, the French piety never ran very high, to judge of it by the
" ſumptuouſneſs of its religious buildings, which for the moſt part are as
" ordinary at leaſt, as in any country that we have ſeen.

" At Feuillantes is the tomb of Montaigne, which for its age is both
" handſome and decent. I could ſcarce approach it without an eſteem and
" reverence, almoſt equal to what ſome folk pay to thoſe whom they
" call Saints.

" From Bourdeaux to Rochelle, we obſerved the country not to be ſo
" well peopled or cultivated as between Bourdeaux and Tholouſe; and
" from Rochelle to Nantes, ſtill leſs, particularly the laſt ten leagues,
" which, though incloſed, looked very poor, overrun with all kinds of
" trumpery, and almoſt abandoned. This we did not ſo much impute
" to nature, nor altogether to the thinneſs of inhabitants, as to the beg-
" garing practice of burning the ground to *beat*, which is ſtill practiſed in
" thoſe parts, and formerly was ſuppoſed, very falſely, to be a great im-
" provement of land."

Speaking of the attempt upon Port L'Orient, conducted by admiral Leſtock, and general Sinclair, Mr. Hollis ſays, " The deſcent was made
" the 1ſt of October, 1745, N. S. and all the troops were re-embarked
" by the 8th. At L'Orient it was generally ſaid, the Engliſh might
" eaſily have ſucceded, had they acted daringly for the three or four
" firſt days after their landing; but that afterwards, it was not only not
" poſſible for them to ſuccede, but the French then were ſtrong enough,
" with good conduct, to have cut off their retreat, and to have taken every
" man of them.

" The inhabitants of St. Malo enjoy the privilege of guarding their
" city themſelves; and they have beſides an ancient cuſtom of turning
" looſe a parcel of blood-hounds about the city when it is dark at night,

" as a guard to it. However odd this latter cuſtom may ſeem, it is ne-
" vertheleſs of great uſe; for the harbour of St. Malo being what is
" called a dry harbour, that is, without water upon the going out of the
" tide the ſhips and veſſels would be often pilfered and robbed in the
" night time, was it not for the fear that the common folk are in of
" meeting theſe dogs; ſo that, by this cuſtom, every thing which is left
" in or about the ſhips at night is perfectly ſafe from being ſtole; and
" on the other hand, little inconvenience reſults from it, as every one
" knows the hour at which the dogs are let looſe, and takes care to avoid
" them. Theſe dogs are maintained at the public expence."

Mr. Hollis and his fellow-traveller nearly made the round of the Province of Britanny, of which he gives a particular account too long to be inſerted here, and concludes with obſerving, that " this province ſtill
" retains many of the privileges which it enjoyed under its Dukes, in par-
" ticular that of the meeting of Les Etats to deliberate about the grant-
" ing of ſubſidies when demanded by the King. Theſe Etats are com-
" poſed of three orders, le clergé, la nobleſſe, and le tiers, or the peo-
" ple. In this reſpect, as in many others, Les Bretons retain ſome faint
" reſemblance of government to our own in Britain, alias Old England,
" from whence originally they received moſt of their inhabitants, their
" cuſtoms, and their manners."

" Le ſacré d'Angers, or the proceſſion on the day of Fête Dieu, is one
" of the moſt curious ceremonies that is performed in the Chriſtian
" world, and draws to Angers an amazing concourſe of people from the
" neighbouring provinces. It was inſtituted chiefly as a public repa-
" ration through all future ages, for the hereſy of Berengarius, arch-
" deacon of Angers, who was the firſt dogmatiſer againſt the real pre-
" ſence."

Iodocus Sincerus, in his Itinerarium Galliæ, p. 94. ſays, that the proceſſion is led by four thouſand citizens, bearing ſo many burning torches; after whom follows a long train of religious and prieſts; and laſtly, the trading companies, having each of them, borne by eight porters, ſculptures of ſome part of Scripture hiſtory finely carved in poliſhed wood, and elegantly painted.

" Amboiſe, a ſmall ſcrub city on the Loire. Here is a large rambling
" old caſtle, that ſtands high and bold on the point of a hill, chiefly re-

" markable

" markable for the cruelties practiſed in it formerly by Lewis XI. and " for two towers at each end of it built by the ſame King, which are much " eſteemed for the ingenuity of their deſign, which was to let the King " eaſily down from the caſtle upon the hill to the city which is at the " bottom, and ſo contrariwiſe. The thought is to make the way wind " gently round as in a well."

There is no mention in any of the hiſtories of Lewis the XIth of any particular cruelties practiſed by him at Amboiſe: perhaps Mr. Hollis might have in his mind the cruel executions at this caſtle, by order of the duke of Guiſe, upon the diſcovery of what has been called Rennaudies conſpiracy in the year 1560, when, as we are informed by Thuanus, ſome of thoſe who were taken in their way to Amboiſe " were tied " to the horſes' tails, and brought into the town in triumph (an agree- " able ſpectacle to ſome, to others a miſerable one); and were imme- " diately, and hardly with any examination, hanged up upon the battle- " ments of the caſtle, in their boots and ſpurs *."

After paſſing through Blois, Orleans, Etâmpes, &c. Mr. Hollis came a ſecond time to Paris, at the time when the fireworks on the concluſion of the peace of Aix la Chapelle, were exhibited at the Grieve before the Maiſon de Ville. To this ſpectacle Mr. Hollis and his fellow-traveller were invited by one of the magiſtrates of the city, and were by him moſt politely and civilly treated and entertained. In the company there was a French nobleman, who ſitting near our travellers, and diſregarding the other company, fell into converſation with one of them for ſome time; and finding him to be an Engliſhman, he aſked him if he had ever ſerved in the army? To which he was anſwered, No: Are you a member of parliament? No: Are you a free-maſon? No. Upon receiving theſe ſhort anſwers, which were given on purpoſe (the tendency and conſequences being ſuſpected) the Frenchman turned away ſhort, and ſpake no more to him †.

* Thuan. book XXIV. p. 742. edit. Aurel. 1620.

† This incident ſeems to be perfectly characteriſtic of the criterion by which the French aſcertain the merit of foreigners. I have heard that an Engliſh nobleman of the firſt rank, being introduced to Lewis XV. his majeſty, among other converſation, aſked him, if he knew alderman Parſons? His .... anſwered, " He had heard of ſuch a man, but did not know him." Upon which, the king turning to one of the princes of the blood, exclamed with a mixture of ſurprize and pity, "The .... of ..... does not " know alderman Parſons!"

The journal of Mr. Hollis's ſecond tour is thus introduced.

" The 16th of July, O. S. 1750, I ſet out upon my travels abroad. " The route that I deſign to go (if it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to con- " tinue to me my health, and to preſerve me from accidents) is, through " the territories of the Dutch to Embden, Oldenburgh, Bremen, Ham- " burg, then through the principal cities of the north and eaſt ſide of " Germany. After throughout all Italy (except thoſe parts of it which " I have already ſeen); and finally to croſs the Spaniſh and Portugueſe " kingdoms, and return by ſea to my own charming native land, there " to paſs the reſidue of life, as quietly and happily, and with as much " fitneſs and decorum, as I may be able, and as becomes a good private " ſubject and a lover of his country, and its moſt excellent conſti- " tution."

Mr. Hollis's account of his ſecond tour is much more full and circumſtantial than that of his firſt. We ſhall ſelect only ſuch particulars as may ſeem moſt pertinent to our main deſign, which is, to illuſtrate the character of this worthy man; for which purpoſe, indeed, we have much more intereſting memorials reſpecting his conduct and employment after his return from his travels.

" In the packet" (which conveyed him from Harwich to Helvoetſluys) " were ſeveral agreeable gentlemen, whoſe company I enjoyed for ſome " time; which was a greater pleaſure, becauſe I went out of England " not in perfect health, and in extreme low ſpirits; which latter circum- " ſtance was chiefly owing to a reſolution I had taken (as righteſt upon " the whole) to go this long tour alone."

Among theſe his fellow-paſſengers was Major Dugal Campbel, whom Mr. Hollis calls, " a very well-bred worthy gentleman, a ſkilful engi- " neer, and an ingenious architect." The eſteem Mr. Hollis had for this gentleman appears from the following paragraph ſent by him to the Daily Advertiſer, and inſerted, Nov. 23, 1757. " By the laſt ac- " counts from America we are informed of the death of major Dugal " Campbel, chief engineer on that continent, which happened in his " paſſage between Halifax and New-York. A man whoſe perfect in- " tegrity in his public as well as private character would have rendered " him conſpicuous in a more virtuous age than that in which he " lived."

Mr. Hollis's account of Hamburgh, and the adjacent country, is curious and entertaining; but too long for this place. Over one of the gates of this city he read the following inſcription:

LIBERTATEM
QVAM PEPERERE MAIORES
DIGNE STVDEAT SERVARE
POSTERITAS.

This concerns their civil liberty. Whether the Hamburghers are equally *ſtudious* to preſerve religious liberty, may perhaps be determined by the following remarks of our Journaliſt.

"The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm, which is adhered to ſo "ſtrictly, that no other religion is allowed of except in the chapels of "the reſidents. The Lutheran churches are adorned much after the "ſame manner as the Roman catholic churches, that is, with crucifix-"ions of Jeſus Chriſt, images of the virgin holding the Infant in her "arms, images of ſaints, &c. and paintings. So true is it, that the "multitude, eſpecially in religious changes, can (almoſt) only be led to "a change of opinion, by retaining to them their old forms, ſights, and "manners."

When Clement IX was advanced to the papal chair, in the year 1667, Chriſtina, the abdicated queen of Sweden, who was then at Hamburgh, would needs exhibit a firework in honour of his holineſs's exaltation, on account of his perſonal merit, and his friendly attachment to her majeſty in former times. The facade of her palace was illuminated, and decorated with a painting exhibiting the arms of the pope, and divers perſonages repreſenting his virtues. This might probably have paſſed with the ſpectators, as an inoffenſive compliment to Chriſtina's patron. But indiſcretely ſhe had cauſed to be drawn above it the figure of the Euchariſt in a cloud, with angels adoring it; and a little lower, the church in a pontifical habit, treading hereſy under her feet.

"One might eaſily imagine," ſays the hiſtorian, "what effect ſuch a "repreſentation muſt have in a proteſtant city, where the catholic re-"ligion is not publickly permitted."

The conſequence was a formidable tumult of the populace, which obliged this imprudent princeſs to provide for her ſafety by leaving her palace, under the conduct of the prince of Heſſe Hambourg, and field-marſhal Wurtzen, diſguiſed in the dreſs of an ordinary Hamburgh woman, and to take refuge in the houſe of Moller the Swediſh reſident *.

Perhaps a little more toleration with reſpect to religious worſhip, might in time have led the proteſtant people at Hamburgh, and other places, to ſee the impropriety of retaining images in their churches; to which their attachment undoubtedly aroſe from their being ſo ſtrictly confined to the eſtabliſhed uniformity of Lutheraniſm. Have we no reaſon to believe their ſuperiors, civil and eccleſiaſtical, might be convinced of this impropriety in proteſtant churches? But a dirty policy probably prevailed here, as in other places. It was ſufficient that the idea they entertained of popery would keep them out of that profeſſion; and being inſtructed by their clergy, that images in their churches were not inconſiſtent with the purity of proteſtant worſhip, the very enmity ſubſiſting between the Lutherans and Calviniſts (who abhorred the practice) would make the former the more zealous to retain their old acquaintance, as a mark of diſtinction from a people whom they mortally hated. The oppoſition of the puritans in our own country in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was doubtleſs one reaſon why the eſtabliſhed religion deviated, and ſtill deviates ſo far from the ſimplicity of Chriſtian worſhip; a deviation much to be lamented by all good proteſtants, even at this hour.

" There are many hoſpitals in this city," ſays our traveller, " for " the relief of the poor, which are extremely well provided for and " looked after. And here I cannot help remarking that the nobleſt and " beſt (I mean the righteſt kind of) proviſions for the indigent are in " the republican ſtates. Perhaps the chief reaſons may be, that the " magiſtrates of ſmaller ſtates are more orderly than thoſe of the greater; and the bulk of the public there being traders, they are more " ſenſible to the wants of the poor, having actually or nearly been ſo " themſelves (many of them) in the beginning of life. In moſt other " countries the poor owe their foundations chiefly to the weakneſſes and " wickedneſſes" (he might have added the vanity) " of mankind, eſpe-

* Archenholtz Memoirs, vol. II. p. 127, 128.

" cially

" cially the great. In theſe ſtates it is the effect of a well-regulated " humanity.

" Within half an Engliſh mile of Hamburgh, ſtands the city of Al- " tena. It is as well ſituated for trade as Hamburgh, lying alſo on the " Elbe; beſides it is declared a free port, and all religions are permitted " their public worſhip. The Hamburghers affect to deſpiſe it. Indeed " the inhabitants of Altena are a ſhabby poor folk; but that notwith- " ſtanding there is a great deal of buſineſs done there, which is encreaſ- " ing, and it is eaſy to ſee that in time it may be a very inconvenient " neighbour to Hamburgh in many reſpects."

Mr. Hollis's remarks on the proteſtant nunnery at Luneberg, his converſation on the ſubject with ſome French Gentlemen, his account of Gohrde, Hanover, Zell, Brunſwick, and of the ſilver and lead mines at Clauſthal, make a curious and entertaining part of his journal; but could not be given here in detail, without taking up too much room, and foreſtalling the entertainment of the readers of his journals, ſhould they ever be publiſhed.

He cloſes the account of this part of Germany, with remarking, that though the country, with ſome few exceptions, is generally very indifferent in its aſpect, ſoil, and produce, " the peaſants who inhabited it " were well cloathed, and looked as if at their eaſe; and their houſes " were tight and comfortable, and the whole ſeemed as if they were " lightly taxed and gently governed."

" Berlin," ſays Mr. Hollis, " is undoubtedly a fine city; but one may " perceive, amidſt all the ſpaciouſneſs of the ſtreets, the regular archi- " tecture of the houſes, and the many outſide ornaments that it has, that " the place is ſtill generally poor; and, upon that footing, not really " equal to the parade of its appearance, and that it is much over-built. " However time, and moſt eſpecially the wiſdom of its preſent prince, " may remedy this, and make the people, and the wealth of it, more " anſwerable to the ſize and look of it." But theſe improvements are perhaps in expectation only, even to this day. The following anecdote muſt not be omitted.

" In the palace [of Berlin] is a curioſity chamber and a library, both " which I deſired to ſee. But the perſon who ſhewed them ſent me " word, unleſs I choſe to give a ducat he ſhould not chuſe to ſhew them.

" As

" As I thought this an impertinent anſwer, and certainly the moſt un-
" polite that I ever received abroad, I determined not to go, but to give
" up my curioſity, rather than gratify his avarice."

Mr. Hollis's deſcription of Dreſden, and its environs, is very circumſtantial, and given at ſome length. The ſingularity of an article of traffic, between the kings of Poland and Pruſſia, is worth mentioning here. " The perſon who went over the palace [at Dreſden] with me, ſhewed
" me ſome very large blue and white oriental jars, for forty of which,
" he ſaid, the late king gave a regiment of dragoons to the king of
" Pruſſia; but I can ſcarce believe the fact."

After a pretty long account of Prague, we are told, that " at Weiſſen-
" berg, or the White Mountain near this city, on the 8th of November,
" 1620, was fought the famous battle betwixt Maximilian duke of Ba-
" varia, and Frederic the Vth Elector Palatine, who married the daugh-
" ter of that compoſition of all meanneſſes our king James I. by which
" the latter loſt both the kingdom of Bohemia, and his Palatinate, after
" having been crowned in Prague. As this unfortunate prince was only
" one winter in Prague, when he is ſpoken of, he is not unfrequently
" called, The King of Winter, or rather The Winter King.

" The common people of Bohemia are ill-looking and malicious.
" Some of them damn'd me for a Frenchman as I walked along in this
" city."

Of the Germans in general Mr. Hollis's judgement is, " that they are
" honeſt, ingenious, conſtant, manly; and the men of letters, many of
" them, very deeply learned. The richeſt, happieſt, of the people, are
" thoſe who inhabit the free towns. The next to theſe, under the deſ-
" pot governments, appeared to be the Hanoverians, though living cer-
" tainly in one of the pooreſt countries in the whole empire."

From Prague, Mr. Hollis proceeded to Vienna, and is, as uſual, very particular in his account of what he obſerved in that city, for which we muſt refer to his journal.

From hence he took Trieſte in his way to Venice, a ſeaport where a new trade was opening, and improving, the foundation of which was laid by the emperor Charles VI. At this place Mr. Hollis ran the riſque of his life, by the avarice and villany of the maſter of a veſſel, with whom he had contracted for his paſſage by ſea to Venice. The ſtory is

told

told at length in the Journal, and exhibits a remarkable proof of his ſagacity and preſence of mind. The following account does honour as well as juſtice to the Empreſs Queen.

" I cannot but take notice of two circumſtances, that I think are " greatly to the honour of the Empreſs. The one is the good regula- " tion that the poſt is under; and the other, the excellency of the roads " through her dominions. I never was detained a moment for want of " horſes, though I often came at a time when there were divers other " equipages to be ſupplied beſides my own; and the poſt money to be " paid is ſo well regulated that there is not the leaſt room for chicane. " As to the roads, perhaps the fineſt road in the world, is from Vienna " to Goritzia, conſidering its length (62 miles), and the nature of the " country. All this way, except the firſt ten German miles, is very " mountainous, and to ſuch a degree, as to make it appear utterly im- " practicable ever to make a way over them, did not one ſee that it is " done. But the ſides of the mountains have been ſo beat down, and " certain hollows filled up to bring the deſcents to a tolerable eaſy hang, " and the ſurface made hard and ſmooth, that they are paſſed not only " without difficulty, but even expeditiouſly; and, as a proof of this lat- " ter circumſtance, the Germans themſelves go this route in three days. " It is a great piece of wiſdom in a prince to make good roads through " his dominions, principally, &c.

" Another circumſtance in honour of the Empreſs is, that a perſon " may travel through her dominions with the utmoſt ſafety from rob- " bers, and almoſt carry his money in his hat; a robbery or murder " ſcarce ever being heard of. Indeed it is pretty much the ſame in re- " ſpect to ſecurity in travelling all through Germany."

As to roads and poſts we are not perhaps much behind-hand with the ſubjects of her Imperial Majeſty. But the German ſecret of being ſecured againſt robberies would be worth purchaſing at a very high premium. In this reſpect our police wants a little improvement.

" Venice," ſays Mr. Hollis, " is a city ſo well deſcribed in books of " travels, particularly by Burnet, Addiſon, Miſſon, and Nugent, that it is " needleſs to attempt a farther account of it."

What he ſays of it is accordingly ſhort; but among a few other things he ſays, it is ſingularly remarkable for its amours. " The Vene-

" tians

" tians boaſting ſo much of its being, *e un paeſe di molta liberta*, being " really relative to little elſe than thoſe amours ; and means no more in " plain Engliſh, than that it is a place where a perſon's private charac- " ter and morals are little regarded, provided they do not affect the " ſtate."

Mr. Hollis ſtayed at Venice from the 8th of December 1750, to the 28th of February 1751, and had conſequently ſufficient opportunity of aſcertaining the value of Venetian morality, which he could hardly have characteriſed in ſeverer terms; the language however is their own. If the morals in Naples, and other cities of Italy, are of a purer ſtream, it is well. But this very ſentence of Mr. Hollis gives Mr. Sharpe full credit with me for what he hath ſaid of this licentious people. Baretti's chief argument in anſwer to Mr. Sharpe, amidſt a variety of contemptible fooling, ſtands thus, " The Italians have great numbers of monks, " nuns, and prieſts, among them, a multitude of maſſes, altars, and de- " votions without end. Therefore they are a chaſte people, and have " no cicisbeios." This man, after eating ſo much Engliſh bread among his Engliſh friends, ſhould have learned a better way of reaſoning.

Mr. Hollis, when he was in Hanover, where the king and the duke of Newcaſtle then were, thought it incumbent upon him, as an Engliſhman of ſome faſhion, to pay his reſpects to the ſaid duke ; but being informed by a petty officer, that it was not neceſſary, and that he had better not attempt it, he ſeems to have been diſguſted, though his reflections upon it at the time were confined to the ſtrangeneſs of the treatment. Accordingly when at Venice, he ſays,

" After what had happened at the Gohrde, [in Hanover], I had de- " termined within myſelf never more to wait upon any Engliſh miniſ- " ter that might be in any of the places I ſhould paſs through whilſt " abroad, and accordingly had not waited either upon Sir Charles Han- " bury Williams at Berlin, or Mr. Keith at Vienna. But upon coming " to Venice, I was told, that it was cuſtomary to viſit the Reſident and " Conſul ; and ſo wherever there was a perſon veſted with a public cha- " racter throughout Italy ; and that if I did not, it would appear par- " ticular. To avoid this latter circumſtance, I was reſolved to wait upon " them, and was very civilly received by both of them, and dined di- " vers times with the reſident Sir James Gray."

[The

The Conſul was Mr. Smith, with whom Mr. Hollis, after his return, kept a correſpondence relative to the preſents he ſent abroad, &c.

Mr. Hollis being at Rome for the firſt time, and meeting there with his old friend and fellow-traveller Mr. Brand, they agreed to go to Naples together, where they continued ſeven weeks; but as they had each of them entered Italy by a different route, they could not make their ſchemes for ſeeing that country agree, and were therefore obliged to part, to Mr. Hollis's great regret. Mr. Brand returned to Rome, and Mr. Hollis remained at Naples the whole Summer, that is, from May 22, when his friend left him, to September 8th, 1752.

" In this journey to Naples, ſays Mr. Hollis, we were ſurprized at " the depopulation of the country in the Campagnia di Roma, although " informed of it before by biſhop Burnet. There is this difference, " however, ſince his time, that whereas there were ſome few inhabitants " in it, there are now none at all; which is all imputable to the far- " ther conſequences of a ſevere and bad government, continually ope- " rating to worſe and worſe. Some houſes indeed we ſaw in the Cam- " pagnia, but theſe were only intended for the country folk to lie in, " in the winter time, whilſt cultivating the ground, and to depoſite " their huſbandry tools in, in the ſummer. And we could not but ob- " ſerve, that of the vaſt tract of fertile ground which the Campagnia " contains, ſcarce any of the interior parts were cultivated; only ſo " much of it as the people could go to do ſome work at, and be able " to get back to their habitations on the hills in the evening. Contrary " to the Campagnia, the kingdom of Naples is extremely populous, " though not altogether ſo much ſo on the ſide towards Rome as in other " parts."

In this journey Mr. Hollis took occaſion to examine the conſtruction of the Roman roads, " which he obſerves were principally intended for " the convenient marching of the Roman army, and were made with a " ſuitable grandeur and ſtrength to the Roman people."

He then procedes to deſcribe the manner in which they were made; which, as it may be met with in other writers, we omit: that our traveller however might obviate a common obſervation, that deſcriptions in writing of ſuch kinds of works are often obſcure, and inſufficient to give the reader a competent idea of the ſubject, he procured and brought

to England three large ſtones of the Via Appia, as ſpecimens of the conſtruction, and to ſhew the form and application of them, which he depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum.

During the laſt month of Mr. Hollis's ſtay at Naples he was greatly afflicted with the jaundice, occaſioned by the exceſſive heat of the climate, and was brought extremely low and weak. He determined therefore to try a change of air, and particularly ſea air; and for that purpoſe embarked himſelf on board "a fine Engliſh veſſel called Ruby, "captain Peter Mauger commander, bound for Meſſina; intending, in "caſe he grew better at Meſſina, to make the tour of Malta and "Sicily."

"It pleaſed GOD ALMIGHTY," ſays he, "that from the moment I "was aboard the ſhip I mended of my diſorder, ſo that when I came "to Meſſina I had almoſt loſt it. This, it is probable, was occaſioned "by a long paſſage of thirteen days, which gave me time to receive "the benefit of the ſea air, and, by the extraordinary humanity of "the captain (an excellent man), and the wholeſome proviſions, and "convenience of the ſhip."

Mr. Hollis's recovery determined him to purſue his plan of making the tour of Sicily and Malta, in which his obſervations are curious and intereſting to the lovers of antiquity; the neceſſity we are under of ſhortening this part of our work makes it difficult to ſelect ſuch paſſages as may anſwer the expectation of one part of our readers, without diſappointing the curioſity of others.

At Meſſina our traveller met with four Engliſh gentlemen, Mr. Tatem the Conſul, Meſſieurs Porten, Murryhay, and Capithorne; and was introduced by Mr. Tatem to the duke of Vieufville the vice-king of Sicily.

"The reaſon," ſays Mr. Hollis, "of the vice-king's being at Meſſina "(for he uſually reſides at Palermo), is to try, by his preſence, to reſtore "the decayed commerce of the place, which has been greatly hurt by "the late plague. But it is probable this will be very difficult for him "to effect, as this city loſt no leſs than 70,000 of its inhabitants in "that dreadful time; and has not at preſent more than 25,000 re-"maining."

At Taormina Mr. Hollis met with many remains of its antient magnificence; viz. the ruins of a theatre, the Naumachia, divers aquaducts, &c.

" In Taormina reſides commonly il duco Santo Stephano, a man of " great quality, and a very great virtuoſo. To this gentleman I had a " letter from Padre Pancrazi of Naples, that I might more eaſily ſee his " muſeum, which is eſteemed among the firſt in Sicily. The muſeum " conſiſts of an exceeding large and well-choſen cabinet of medals, " Greek and Roman, and very many Sicilian, eſpecially of the city of " Taormina, &c. &c."

Mr. Hollis mentions, that among the inſcriptions there are two in Greek found not long ago, one of which was about two years before tranſlated into Latin by a Dutch gentleman, by which it appears, that there was at Taormina a gymnaſium, or place of exerciſe (of which however no veſtiges remain); the names of the judges are likewiſe recorded in this inſcription, and an account of the expences they were at.

It is well known, that in the diſpute between Dr. Bentley, and the honourable Mr. Boyle and his friends, concerning the epiſtles of Phalaris, the æra of the antient city Taurominium was brought by the great critic as a fatal proof of the forgery of thoſe epiſtles. Mr. Hollis, (ſpeaking as I ſuppoſe from the information he had from ſome of the more learned inhabitants) ſays, " the city Taormina is very antient, having " been firſt a colony of the Greeks."

But this is a miſtake. Dr. Bentley's account of it, from antient, and, in our opinion, indiſputable authorities, is, that the city was firſt called Naxos, and was deſtroyed by Dionyſius of Syracuſe, Olymp. XCIV, 2; and ſeven years after Taurominium was founded; viz. Olymp. XCVI, 1, by ſome Sicilians who planted themſelves upon a hill called Taurus, near the ruins of Naxos, which they called, Tauromenion, from their ſettlement upon Taurus. About forty years after this, one Andromachus, a Tauromenite, gathered all the remnant of the old Naxians that were diſperſed through Sicily, and perſuaded them to fix there *.

Naxos indeed was originally, according to Thucydides, a colony of the Chalcidians of Eubœa, who were undoubtedly Greeks.

* Diſſertation upon the Epiſtles of Phalaris, &c. by Richard Bentley, D. D. 1699. p. 179. 186.

" The medals of Tauromenites," ſays Dr. Bentley, " are an infallible " proof that they came from the Naxians; there are five ſeveral pieces " in *Paruta*, that have on one ſide, TAYPOMENITAN; on the reverſe, " Apollo's head, with an inſcription, APXAΓETA. Now Apollo αρχαγετας " was the tutelar god of the Naxians *."

It can hardly be doubted, but that among the very many Sicilian medals, eſpecially of the city of Taormina, there were ſome that would have given light to the matter in diſpute between thoſe who reprobated, and thoſe who defended, the Epiſtles of Phalaris, had Mr. Hollis had time and opportunity to have examined them. But it is time to aſk the reader's pardon for this digreſſion; which may ſerve however as a hint to learned travellers how much antient hiſtory may be illuſtrated by a critical examination of ſuch medals as may be buried in private cabinets, even to this day. Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been particularly ſtruck with the objects he met with at Taormina; a circumſtance the more remarkable, as few travellers into thoſe parts, as far as I know, have taken any notice of it. In Mr. Dryden's Voyage to Sicily and Malta, lately publiſhed, the place is not ſo much as named. Had ſuch even general account of the duke de Santo Stephano's medals as Mr. Hollis has dropped, as it were, in paſſing, been publiſhed at the time when the controverſy concerning the Epiſtles of Phalaris was on foot; it may, we ſhould think, be depended upon, that ſome of the learned men, engaged in the defence of Mr. Boyle, would have procured the medals to be examined, and, if favourable to their cauſe, would have found their account better in applying them to the ſupport of it, than in ridiculing Dr. Bentley in ſuch idle things as Swift's Battle of the Books, which, however it might get the laugh on the ſide of their hero, betrayed a great jealouſy that he was no otherwiſe defenſible. The theatre at Taormina is reckoned, according to our traveller, the moſt perfect now exiſting; and is ſuppoſed to have been originally Greek.

Mr. Hollis's account of Catania, or Catanea, the earthquake there, the eruptions of Mount Ætna, and the havock they make in the country, is large and full, but, upon the whole, not greatly different from that given by Mr. Dryden. Mr. Hollis's obſervations, however, turn

* Bentley, ubi ſuprà.

upon

upon other matters, ſuch as antiquities, virtù, particularly the collection in the Muſeum of the Benedictines' convent, which was then forming. We ſhall have occaſion to mention this convent hereafter on account of the friendſhip Mr. Hollis contracted with the Prior, with whom he correſponded after his return home; and ſent ſome valuable preſents to his convent and to himſelf.

Syracuſe afforded our traveller rich materials for his obſervations, which are accordingly deſcribed and commented on at ſome length in his journal. His account of *la carcera di Dioniſio*, or *l'orecchio di Dioniſio*, is perhaps the moſt exact and circumſtantial of any other that has been communicated to this country. The reader will not be diſpleaſed with a tranſcript of it.

" *L'Orecchio di Dioniſio*, ſo called becauſe it is imagined, that here the " tyrant impriſoned the ſtate criminals, and by means of certain con- " trivances cut in the rock, ſomewhat in ſhape like to the human ear " inverted, ſo modulated and conveyed the ſound, as to enable him to " hear even the leaſt whiſper of the unfortunate priſoners when talking " among themſelves, not ſuſpecting any guile, from a little unknown " ſecret apartment above it. The learned are much divided with reſpect " to this ear of Dionyſius. Many think that it really ſerved for the pur- " poſe above related, being manifeſtly a work of art capable of anſwer- " ing that purpoſe, as even the ſmalleſt whiſper may be heard in it diſ- " tinctly, and as it is certain that at the top there is a ſmall channel " that conveys the ſound directly to a ſmall room or place to which it is " ſuppoſed Dionyſius reſorted, to overhear the converſation of the pri- " ſoners. There is no entering this room but by being let down from " the top of the mountain by cords. This, though a dangerous expe- " riment, was performed about a year ago, by one Mr. Henry, a young " Iriſh gentleman on his travels, to the no ſmall ſurprize of the Syracu- " ſians who beheld him. According to his account, it is a little ſquare " room, that has no communication with any other part, nor has now " any traces how it was reached or come at formerly. However, there " might, notwithſtanding, be ways of coming at it then, which we can- " not gueſs at, or with great uncertainty, the place all around having " been antiently a ſtone quarry, and continuing to be ſo ſtill; and it is " probable, that the firſt idea of this kind of priſon (if ſuch it has

" been,

" been, as I rather incline to think) was ſuggeſted to the tyrant upon " ſeeing a great hollow cut out in the rock by the workmen, as they " purſued the veins of the ſtones moſt proper for their uſe. It is moſt " likely, that both the theatre and amphitheatre were built from this " quarry, it being the neareſt to them of the many that are about Sy- " racuſe. The little room mentioned is on the right ſide of the en- " trance, at about two thirds of the height of the ear. On the ſame " ſide, and on the ſame line, at the farther end within, there appears " a longiſh cut or opening in the rock, which it is not improbable may " be a chamber, or at leaſt lead to one. I do not find that Mr. Henry " examined this part, which is ſomewhat ſtrange in a man of his ex- " actneſs; nor that any of the Italian virtuoſi of the place have; which " is *not* ſtrange, as very few of them care to expend two or three zec- " chins barely to ſatisfy their curioſity.

" It is poſſible this might be the place in which Dionyſius liſtened; " or it may be there were different places to which he reſorted at dif- " ferent times, according as the priſoners below might chance to be in " one part or other of the priſon.

" Divers other perſons believe that this place was never a priſon, in " the ſenſe commonly adopted, though it is exactly capable of anſwer- " ing that intention; nor is it eaſy to account why elſe, or for what " other deſign, the rock ſhould be cut in ſuch a ſhape, and with ſo great " truth and ſmoothneſs as it certainly is. Theſe think it ſerved only " as a place to keep the wild beaſts in, for the uſe of the theatre and " amphitheatre, to which it was ſo near; and in ſupport of this opi- " nion ſay, that even now may be ſeen all round the place within ſide, " at proper diſtances and heights, a kind of eyelet-holes, through " which the cords or chains were paſſed to ſecure and faſten the beaſts. " That there are ſuch eyelet-holes is certain, and they appear to be " ſtrong enough to anſwer ſuch a purpoſe; but to this ſome reply, that " theſe holes have been made long after by the country people, for " the purpoſe of tying up their cattle. One ingenious Engliſh gentle- " man named Wright, believes the Ear may have ſerved as a muſic " room. That this may have been the caſe is poſſible; but there are " many reaſons to believe it never was made principally with that in- " tention."

Mr.

Mr. Hollis's account of the Catacombs about Syracuſe is curious. Among theſe he found ſome valuable articles of virtù; viz. an antique earthen lamp, uſually buried with the dead, two Greek inſcriptions upon marble, the more extraordinary, as no inſcriptions on marble were remembered ever to have been found about Syracuſe before; he likewiſe purchaſed here an intaglia with Greek letters, and a ſmall but very beautiful antique ſtatue of the goddeſs Flora quite perfect.

From hence he proceded to Malta, of which his deſcription is, as uſual, particular and circumſtantial. "Dr. Aſkew," ſays Mr. Hollis, "I am informed, called Malta the place of ignorance, and it is really pretty extraordinary, that in ſuch a place" (being 50 miles in circumference, and containing 90,000 inhabitants) "there is not a public library nor a ſingle bookſeller."—"The order of Malta," it is obſerved, "conſiſts of the greateſt body of illuſtrious nobility in Europe, perhaps in the world; and at its inſtitution, and long after, was remarkable for its morals, devotion, and valour. Of theſe three, they ſay only the laſt remains, the other two being found troubleſome; ſo that at preſent the bulk of them are free-thinkers, and free-actors alſo, the latter to ſuch a degree, that they pretend there is no place where more vices are practiſed of all kinds than here, eſpecially as they have made their ſubjects like themſelves. However it muſt be underſtood that ſome of theſe live with a becoming decency and regard to their vows."

A certain traveller hath called the Malteſe "eternal lowngers," which ſhould be underſtood with great allowance, if, as Mr. Hollis obſerves, "Malta, though all a rock, is rendered tolerably fertile, by the induſtry of the inhabitants."

At Girgente, the ancient Agrigentum, Mr. Hollis found, in the houſe of one Signor Games, a fine Etruſcan Vaſe, very large, the ſame that Padre Pancrazi has cauſed to be deſigned, the plate of which Mr. Hollis preſented to the ſaid Padre. This place abounds with valuable antiquities, moſt of which are noticed by our traveller.

"I never yet ſaw upon the whole," ſays Mr. Hollis, "a finer ſituation for a great city than that of Agrigentum, and when in its glory it muſt have afforded a noble proſpect, eſpecially from the ſea. Here I had the good fortune to be ſerved with an excellent antiquarian, Don Salvatore Ettore, Barone di S. Maria, a very learned ingenious perſon,

who

" who has ſtudied the antiquities of this place particularly; without
" whoſe aſſiſtance moſt of theſe antiquities would have appeared a maſs
" of confuſion. This gentleman alſo explained to me the ſituation of
" the Carthaginian and Roman camps, when they beſieged Girgente;
" ſo that I had a clear idea of them. And it will be greatly owing to
" his remarks that P. P. Pancrazi will be able to give ſo juſt an account
" of the antiquities here."

In Mr. Dryden's voyage to Sicily and Malta, lately publiſhed, is an account of the manner in which certain dead bodies are diſpoſed of in the convent of the Capuchins at Palermo, which may be compared with the following one given by Mr. Hollis:

" When a dead body is carried thither, unleſs directed to the con-
" trary, they diveſt it of all its cloaths, and lay it naked upon a bench
" perforated with holes (under which is laid a quantity of lime), in a
" little chamber that will contain three or four bodies. When the place
" is full, they carefully ſhut the doors and windows, and plaiſter the
" crevices, that no air or vermin may get in. There the body reſts for
" eight or nine months, in which time the ſkin and fleſh are waſted
" away. After this they open the chamber, clean it out for other bo-
" dies, and take the ſkeletons, and put them into another room, for
" five or ſix days, where there is a thorough air, till ſuch time as any
" remaining ſmell is gone. Laſtly the ſkeletons, thus prepared, they
" carry into a very large place under ground, which however is light
" and airy, and place them ſtanding ſide by ſide, and one row over
" another, againſt the walls, with a label affixed to each, containing
" their names, quality, and time of their death, and generally in the
" habit of the Capuchins. In this manner are interred many people of
" the firſt faſhion at Palermo. There are divers convents that bury in
" this manner, and alſo in ſeveral other parts of Sicily, though I was
" not informed of it before I came to this city. I ſuppoſe this cuſtom
" may have ariſen from the deſire that people commonly have to ſee any
" remains of their deceaſed friends. But in none of theſe places any of
" the female ſex are ſhewn."

Mr. Dryden ſays, " that the dead body vents all its corruption, and
" in a year's time the ſkin and fleſh remain dry on the bones;" and he adds, that " the faces retained ſome reſemblance of the perſons to

" whom

" whom they did belong." Mr. Hollis however ſays that both the fleſh " and ſkin are waſted in the ſpace of eight or nine months;" which is the more likely, as lime was uſed in the operation: of which Mr. Dryden ſays nothing; and perhaps the practice might be different at theſe two different periods.

" From Caſtel a Mare," ſays Mr. Hollis, " I went to ſee the ſnow " magazines that ſupply the city of Naples. Theſe are made up in the " mountains in the winter time, and are made uſe of only in the ſummer. In form they are a circle of about 20 feet diameter, and from " 10 to 12 feet in height. This heap is made upon the level ground, " and covered with earth about a foot in thickneſs, that the ſun and " rain may not injure it. Notwithſtanding that, there is a land carriage " of eight miles to the ſea-ſide, and a water carriage from thence to " Naples, and very great duties upon it; yet the public purchaſes it at " Naples for about . . . . . ."

Mr. Hollis's account of the palaces, churches, antiques, &c. in and about Naples, is long; and will not admit of ſelecting any particulars, in preference to others. What follows is remarkable enough.

Speaking of the Catacombs about Naples, he ſays, " I ſhall only ob- " ſerve of theſe Catacombs, by way of clearing up the wonder which " biſhop Burnet makes, how a place ſhould retain, for ſo many ages, " the ſtench of dead bodies depoſited there, and that ſo much as to diſ- " order him when he went into them; that the biſhop was ignorant of " one circumſtance, which is, that at the laſt plague at Naples, about " 105 or 110 years ſince, they threw forty or fifty thouſand impeſted " bodies into theſe Catacombs, from the air holes above them; and it " is probable that it was the ſtench of theſe bodies that ſo much diſor- " dered the biſhop, who was there not above 30 or 40 years after the " doing of it." i. e. after the plague.

Mr. Hollis probably quoted the biſhop by memory. What the biſhop ſays is this: " I ſaw no more painting, and began to grow weary of the " darkneſs and thick air of the place; ſo I ſtaid not above an hour in the " Catacombs *." And again, " It is abſurd to think, that they [the " Chriſtians] could hold their aſſemblies amidſt the annoyance of ſo

* Burnet's Travels, 8vo. 1724. p. 216.

" much corruption. I found the ſteams ſo ſtrong, that though I am as
" little ſubject to vapours as moſt men, yet I had all the day long after
" I was in them, which was not near an hour, a confuſion, and as it
" were a boiling in my head, that diſordered me extremely; and if
" there is now ſo much ſtagnating air there, this muſt have been ſen-
" ſible in a more eminent and inſufferable manner, while there were vaſt
" numbers of bodies rotting in thoſe niches *."

The biſhop does not make uſe of the word *ſtench*, but aſcribes his diſorder, as it ſhould ſeem, to the *ſteams* of *thick ſtagnating air*, which might be ſufficiently offenſive by being pent up in thoſe caverns, even without ſuppoſing ſuch ſteams to procede from putrefying or putrefied carcaſes.

The nuiſance however might be conſiderably aggravated by the circumſtance mentioned by Mr. Hollis, the like effects having been obſerved in old charnel-houſes, &c.

" Mont' Olivetto. In a chapel out of the body of the church is the
" repreſentation in wood coloured to the life, and as large as the life, of
" a dead Chriſt, with many perſons lamenting and weeping over it, not
" ill done ſo far as it is a kind of nature; but it is what Provan, a young
" man of moſt promiſing parts ſent by lord Selkirk to ſtudy painting
" at Rome, and whoſe premature death prevented the public reaping
" thoſe fruits of his noble genius which might juſtly have been expect-
" ed, uſed to ſay of the generality of the Italian painters manner of re-
" preſenting nature, *it is d—d ugly nature*."

" The convent is very large and noble," ſays Mr. Hollis: " ſome of
" the monks here are famous for making the beſt Naples ſoap, and they
" ſell it for 12 carlins the pound of 12 ounces, which makes 4*s*. 6*d*.
" ſterling. It is made with the gall of black cattle, and the fat of young
" calves or cattle well mixed together, and expoſed to the ſun at times
" for ſix or ſeven years. The longer it is kept, and the oftener it is
" kneaded, the better it proves. This, with ſome ſcented water among
" it, to give it an agreeable flavour, is the whole of the method of mak-
" ing it."

At the city of Pozzolo, the antient Puteoli, among other remains of antiquity, Mr. Hollis takes notice of the Ruins of Cicero's Academy,

* Burnet's Travels, 8vo. 1724. p. 217.

" now,"

" now," ſays he, " poſſeſſed by a convent of Franciſcan Friars; upon " which circumſtance there is a moſt charming remark in Dr. Middle- " ton's life of Cicero." Meaning, not upon the circumſtance of this Villa's being poſſeſſed by the Franciſcan Friars, for of that Middleton ſays nothing, but another circumſtance, which, to explain Mr. Hollis's panegyric, we ſhall put down in Dr. Middleton's words:

" This villa was afterwards an imperial palace, poſſeſſed by the em- " peror Hadrian, who died and was buried in it; where he is ſuppoſed " to have breathed out that laſt and celebrated adieu to his *little*, *pallid*, " *frightened*, *fluttering* ſoul:

" Animula vagula, blandula,
" Hoſpes, comeſque corporis,
" Quæ nunc abibis in loca?
" Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
" Nec, ut ſoles, dabis jocos.

" which would have left him with leſs regret, if from Cicero's habita- " tion on earth it had known the way to thoſe regions above, where " Cicero probably ſtill lives, in the fruition of endleſs happineſs *."

Dr. Middleton was obnoxious to many orthodox divines of his day, and there may be ſtill ſome ſurvivors who may be perſuaded that there is more of charity in this probable opinion, than of ſound Chriſtian divinity. The Doctor therefore was neither unwiſe nor unwary in calling in Eraſmus to his aid, who thus delivers himſelf on the ſubject.

" Ubi nunc agit anima Ciceronis, fortaſſe non eſt humani judicii pro- " nunciare: me certe non admodum adverſum habituri ſint in ferendis " calculis, qui ſperant illum apud ſuperos quietam vitam agere †."

We muſt confeſs we little expected to find that Luther had added his mite of hope that Cicero might be ſaved, till Dr. Jortin pointed out the paſſage in his Life of Eraſmus. We aſk no pardon for our inſerting it.

" Cicero, a wiſe and diligent man, ſuffered and performed much. I " hope GOD will be merciful to him, and to ſuch as he was; howſoever " it is not our duty to ſpeak certainly touching that point, but to re- " main by the word revealed unto us, namely, *whoſo believeth, and is* " *baptized, the ſame ſhall be ſaved.* Yet nevertheleſs GOD is able to diſ- " penſe and to hold a difference among the nations and heathen, but

* Life of Cicero, 8vo. vol. III. p. 297.

† Eraſmus, Epiſt. xviii. lib. 28.

" our duty is not to know nor to ſearch after time and meaſure. For " there will be a new heaven and a new earth, much larger and more " broad than they now be. God can give to every one according to his " pleaſure *."

Think not, reader, that Luther qualified his charity with more caution than Eraſmus did. Eraſmus's words immediately preceding the quotation above, are theſe : " Atque hoc meum judicium mihi magis blanditur " quoties animo reputo, quam immenſa ſit quamque inæſtimabilis æterni " numinis benignitas, quam quidam, ex ingenio, opinor, ſuo, nimis in " anguſtum contrahere conantur. Ubi nunc agat, &c." Luther's new heaven will be broad enough for the immenſe and ineſtimable benignity of the Supreme Being.

Luther's contemporary, Zuinglius, thus nobly expreſſes the ſame generous and benevolent ſentiment in his letter to Francis I. a little before his death :

" Credimus animos fidelium protinus ut ex corporibus evaſerint ſub- " volare cœlo, numini conjungi æternoque gaudere. Hic tibi ſperan- " dum eſt, O piiſſime Rex, ſi modo inſtar Davidis, Ezechiæ, & Joſiæ re- " rum ſummam a Deo tibi creditam moderatus fueris, viſurum eſſe pri- " mum, numen ipſum in ſua ſubſtantia, in ſua ſpecie, cumque univer- " ſis dotibus opibuſque illius : fruiturumque his omnibus non parce ſed " ad ſatietatem, non ad ſatietatem, non ad faſtidium quod ferme comi- " tatur ſaturitatem, ſed ad jucundam impletionem quæ proinde non " adficitur tædio, utque flumina dum perpetuo in mare defluunt & per " terræ abyſſum refluunt, nullum adferunt rebus humanum tædium, " ſed commodum potius ac gaudium ſemper rigando lætificando ac nova " germina fovendo. Bonum quo fruemur infinitum eſt, infinitum " hauriri nequit, ergo faſtidium ejus neminem poteſt capere, ſemper e- " nim & novum et idem eſt. Deinde ſperandum eſt tibi viſurum eſſe " ſanctorum, prudentium, fidelium, conſtantium fortium, virtuoſorum " omnium, quicunque a condito mondo fuerunt, ſodilitatem, cætum & " contubernium : hic duos Adam, redemptum ac redemptorem, hic Abe- " lum, Enochum, Noam, Abrahamum, Iſaacum, Jacobum, Judam, Mo- " ſem, Joſuam, Gideonem, Samuelem, Heliam, Heliſeum, Iſaiam, ac

* Luther's Colloquia Menſalia, p. 509. or Jortin's Life of Luther, vol. I. p. 122.

" Deiparam

" Deiparam virginem de qua ille præcinuit, Davidem, Ezechiam, Josiam
" Baptistam, Petrum, Paulum ; hic Herculem, Theseum, Socratem, A-
" ristidem, Antigonum, Numam, Camillum, Catones, Scipiones, hic
" anteceſſores tuos & quotquot in fide hinc migrarunt majores tuos
" videbis, et ſummatim, non fuit vir bonus, non erit mens ſancta, non
" fidelis anima, ab ipſo mundi exordio uſque ad ejus conſummationem
" quem non ſis iſthic cum Deo viſurus. Quo ſpectaculo quid lætius quid
" amœnius quid denique honorificentius vel cogitari poterit ? aut quo
" juſtius omnes animi vires tendimus quam ad hujusmodi vitæ luc-
" rum ?"

Chriſtianæ fidei a H. Zuinglio prædicatæ Brevis & clara expoſitio ab ipſo Zuinglio paulo ante mortem ejus ad Regem Chriſtianum ſcripta. D. HULDRYCHI ZUINGLII. Vol. II. p. 1551. Tiguri. 1530.

Mr. Hollis's remarks upon what he ſaw of Herculaneum at Portici run out to a conſiderable length, and end with referring to a work then about to be publiſhed, by the king's order, under the direction of Monſeigneur Bajardi.

Mr. Hollis went three times to the top of Mount Veſuvius, and is very particular in deſcribing what he ſaw there. " Few ſtrangers," ſays he, " have, I believe, ſeen this mountain under more various appear-
" ances than myſelf; and though many might have underſtood its phæ-
" nomena better, yet none could be more pleaſed with them." The firſt time Mr. Hollis was upon the mountain Mr. Brand was with him (as alſo the ſecond time); they ſtood on the ſummit, " ſurprized, pleaſed, and
" almoſt equally frightened. What a noble ſcene," ſays Mr. Hollis, " was
" this for a poet, and what would not ſuch a one as Akinſide have made
" of it! The country people then aſſured us, it was unuſual to hear ſuch
" vaſt noiſes, and to ſee ſuch prodigious confuſion and tempeſt; in ſhort,
" to hear and behold ſo helliſh a ſcene, unleſs preceding a grand erup-
" tion ;" which, it ſeems, happened in the September following.

There have been many accounts of Veſuvius ſince this of Mr. Hollis, particularly one by Sir William Hamilton the Engliſh reſident at Naples, which is very curious and circumſtantial. It is natural to ſuppoſe there muſt be ſome remarkable differences in theſe ſeveral deſcriptions ; and

if

if our traveller's journal ſhould ever be publiſhed, it is believed his reputation would not ſuffer upon a compariſon with the reſt.

" Soon after my arrival at Rome," ſays Mr. Hollis, " I ſet out to ſee " the environs of the city, in company with Mr. Brand," (who came from Florence to Rome to meet his friend, after the anxiety he had ſuffered, during Mr. Hollis's illneſs at Naples and Meſſina); " what I obſerved I " ſhall ſet down rather as memorandums, than with the exactneſs of " deſcription; and indeed I ſhall go on in the ſame manner as to Rome " itſelf, the time not permitting a more ample detail."

Accordingly the journal contains little more than a bare enumeration of the articles of antiquity, virtù, &c. that occurred at the ſeveral places he viſited in and near Rome, but runs out to a very great length, and may be uſeful to future travellers. We ſhall only ſelect one or two particulars, leſs noticed, if at all, by others.

" Monte Dracone, a large villa of the Principe Borgheſe, not much " furniſhed, but ſome good ſtatues in it, and a few pictures; among " which latter is one by Michael Angelo, repreſenting a country cart " with wheels different from, and better, than thoſe that were then in " uſe, and ſuch as ſince that time the country people have uſed; and " from this uſeful invention the great painter took the name of Buona " Rota."

In the palace Ceſi, near St. Peter's, is a pretty inſcription, containing the lamentation of a young man for the death of his wife, of whom he was prematurely deprived, notwithſtanding his prayers and vows to the goddeſs of love:

Ingratæ Veneri ſpondebam munera ſupplex,
Ereptâ, conjux, virginitate tibi.
Perſephone votis invidit pallida noſtris,
Et prematuro funere te rapuit.
Supremum verſus munus donatus ad aram
Et gratam ſculpſit docta pedana . . . . . .
Me nunc torquet amor, tibi triſtis cura receſſit
Lethæoque jaces condita ſarcophago.

The third couplet ſeems to be taken inaccurately; in its preſent ſtate, and for want of the laſt word of the pentameter, there is nothing to be made of it.

La

La Chiesa di St. Cosmo e Damiano, formerly the temple of Romulus and Remus. " To this church belong the antient doors of bronze, from " whence it is imagined Milton took the following idea :

" On a sudden open fly,
" With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
" Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
" Harsh thunder, &c."

Some have thought Milton took his idea from a passage in the romance of Don Bellianis ; others from the verse in Virgil :

" Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacræ
" Panduntur portæ." Æneid. VI. 573.

but it is more probable to suppose, with Mr. Hollis, that Milton took the image from what he saw and heard upon the opening of these gates at Rome.

" Went to see la Tibaldi, a woman who paints very well in minia- " ture, and who was to have entered into the service of the late prince " of Wales just at the time he died.

" In the middle of the city [of Spoleto] over a gate are inscriptions, " commemorating the repulse received by Hannibal when he besieged " this town, after the defeat at Thrasymene *."

" Cortona is a very antient, but at present small city, situated upon a " high hill. It is not handsome, and at present is most remarkable for " its academy, instituted some years back, which is thought to flourish " now the most of any in Italy. Owing to this academy and to the " number of noble families in Cortona it is, that the people in general " are much more intelligent and better bred than the Italians in common " are, especially in the inland little cities. Of this city is the family " Pancrazi, and consequently my friend Don Giuseppe Maria Pancrazi, " author of the Antient and Present State of Sicily. Also of this city " is the ingenious and learned family of Venuti." Mr. Hollis's literary connexions with a learned Gentleman of this last named family we shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

* Annibal interim recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spoletum venit, inde cum perpopulato agro, urbem oppugnare adortus esset, cum magnâ cæde suorum repulsus, &c. Liv. lib. xxii. cap. 9.

" Arezzo.

" Arezzo. This city gave birth to the poet Aretine, and to the fa-
" mous Petrarch, one of the firſt reſtorers of learning; and to Guido
" the Benedictine monk, who invented the muſical notes ut, re, mi, fa,
" ſol, la.

" Vall' Ombraſa is a large convent of Benedictine monks, ſituated in
" a vale ſurrounded on three ſides by the Appenine mountains, which
" are here covered with woods of firr, &c." agreeably to the deſcription in Milton, I. 302.

Thick as autumnal leaves that ſtrow the brooks
Of Vallombroſa, where the Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r.

" In the hermitage called il Paradiſo (which is not ſolitary), lives one
" Padre Hugford. This Padre has a method of painting upon mar-
" ble, ſo as to have a very fine effect, and to be very durable; it is a
" paſte, or compoſition reſembling marble, called Scaliola."

" Piſa," Mr. Hollis obſerves, " was formerly an independent repub-
" lic, and then it made a great figure, which has been long ſince loſt,
" together with its liberty, as the number of its inhabitants then and
" now clearly evince; viz. 150,000, reduced to 14,000.

" Il Duomo" [al Piſa] " a very large old gothic building; the moſt re-
" markable circumſtance of which are the gates of bronze at the weſt
" end, which were made by Giavanne di Bologna; and, according to
" Michael Angelo Buanaruoti, were worthy to be the gates of Paradiſe.
" Undoubtedly they are very fine, and the maker has ſhewn himſelf
" capable of executing any thing. However to me there appeared great
" negligences, which perhaps are to be imputed, not to want of ge-
" nius, but to the inſufficiency of the ſum given, which would not ad-
" mit of accuracy in the performance."

Either Mr. Hollis's memory or his Cicerone at Piſa deceived him. Michael Angelo's compliment was not paid to the gates of this *il duomo*, but to the gates of the Baptiſtery at Florence. Miſſon, ſpeaking of the Florentine gates, ſays, " They never forget to tell ſtrangers,
" that Michael Angelo thought he could not admire them ſufficiently
" and eſteemed them worthy to be the gates of heaven.

" Dum cernit valvas aurato ex ære nitentes
" In templo, Michaël Angelus obſtupuit.

" Attonitus

" Attonituſque diu, ſic alta ſilentia rupit,
" O divinum opus! O Janua digna Polo!"

Obſerve, Miſſon ſays, " They never forget to tell ſtrangers."—perhaps the people of Piſa may have as good memories as they of Florence. We have little doubt but the Piſans told Mr. Hollis the ſame thing that the Florentines told Miſſon.

At Verona Mr. Hollis parted with his friend Mr. Brand, but had made ſeveral excurſions in his company, into the neighbourhood of that city, during the fourteen days they remained there, of which the journal contains a particular detail.

After parting with Mr. Brand, as he ſays, in regret, Mr. Hollis proſecuted his intended route, and by way of Breſcia, Bergamo, &c. came a ſecond time to Milan, from whence he made excurſions into the adjacent country; returning at times to Milan as his head quarters, where he takes notice of la Piazza dei mercanti; " under this build-
" ing upon porticos is the exchange, and upon one of the piers is a
" ſmall animal in ſtone, called *il porco di Milano*, *mezzo pelo*, *mezzo*
" *lano*;" [i. e. half briſtles, half wool] " and from this ſaying, is pre-
" tended to be derived the name of the city," *viz.* Mediolanum.

The legend is, that in digging the foundation of this city, the workmen found a dead hog, half of it covered with the natural hair of the animal, the other half with wool, which has furniſhed the poets with various conceits and alluſions to this *luſus naturæ*, more particularly Alciat, who was born in the neighbourhood of this city. The fact, it ſeems, is atteſted by the venerable St. Ambroſe. But the more probable derivation of the name Mediolanum ſeems to have been from its ſituation, in the middle way between the Bituriges [Le pais al'entour de Bourges] whoſe device or inſigne was a ſheep; and the Hedui, [Le pais al'entour d'Autun en Bourgongne] whoſe enſign was a hog. Livy gives an account of the founding Mediolanum by a colony of Gauls, who took an omen from the name of the place where they found themſelves after conquering the Tuſcans, viz. *ager Inſubrius*, being the ſame by which the country of the Hedui (who made a part of theſe adventurers) was called. I own I cannot find out the alluſion that Mediolanum has to Inſuber or Inſubrius, nor is it material to our preſent purpoſe to inquire*.

* See Sanctius en Alciat's emblems; and for accounts of the Inſubres, ſee Ferrarius Geog. Dict. Thuanus, Schrevelius in Eraſm. Coll. Conviv. Relig. &c. &c. among whom an examiner may find much confuſion without any ſatisfaction.

Over a drawing of Michael Angelo's in a book of drawings, of which there is a conſiderable number in the Biblioteca Ambroſiana, Mr. Hollis obſerved this inſcription:

MICHEL ANGELO BVONARVOTA. P. S. A.
NATO NEL 1473, MORTO NEL 1563.
NACQVE PRODIGIO DELL'ARTE A TERRORE DELLA
NATVRA, IN TEMPI DI PITTORI PVSILLANIMI
CONDOTTIER FORMIDABILE, PER VIE TERRIBILE.

"In my laſt journey to Genoa," ſays Mr. Hollis, "with Mr. Brand, "we obſerved, with the moſt apparent evidence we had any where ſeen, "the horrours of war throughout the Genoeſe ſtate, particularly from "campo Maroni to the ſuburb of San Pier d'Areno, nay even to the very "gates of the city of Genoa. For from campo Maroni, all the houſes, "good and bad, were half burnt, half pulled down, and almoſt entirely "uninhabited, and the country itſelf was alſo cut to pieces and deſtroyed. "In this tour, things wore a better appearance, the land being new cul-"tivated, and new planted, and many of the houſes repaired and in-"habited. However the traces of former hurts were ſtill evident, and "muſt be ſo for years to come, where, as here, the inhabitants of a "country have been cut off and diſperſed."

A motto of Mr. Hollis upon one of his rings was BY DEEDS OF PEACE, alluding to his own ſtudies and endeavours to promote improvements in civil life. No one then can wonder that his humanity ſhould be ſhocked by the proſpect of the barbarous ravages of war he here deſcribes. All ſtates in their turn have experienced theſe miſeries, and in their turn have inflicted them. The Genoeſe, doubtleſs, complained of the tyranny, inſolence, and inhumanity of the Auſtrians. But when the Genoeſe had, by their tyranny and oppreſſion, driven the Corſicans to the alternative of aſſerting their liberties by reſiſtance, or of becoming ſlaves, they loſt the feelings of their own ſufferings from the Auſtrians; and when by the magnanimity of Paſchal Paoli, their efforts to ſubdue theſe brave Iſlanders proved ineffectual, they took the mean revenge of delivering them over to the French, the moſt accompliſhed people in the world in the arts of puniſhing the inſolence of thoſe who pretend to ſet up their claims to the rights of human nature, in oppoſition to the deſpotic fiats of lawleſs tyrants.

At Florence Mr. Hollis ſaw, in the library of St. Mark, the firſt printed copy of the Pandect on blue paper, and at the Palazzo vecchio, the manuſcript of the Pandect.

The ſecond time of his being at Antibes, he had an opportunity to do an uſeful office to a poor Iriſhman, named Macdaniel, who with his wife was upon the verge of falling into great diſtreſſes through poverty and ignorance of the French language.

" Nancy," Mr. Hollis obſerves, " is very populous; and the people ſeem " induſtrious, and pretty much at their eaſe, though they ſeemed to com- " plain of their taxes that had been laid on them by the French, they " having paid only nine millions of livres to their own dukes, and now " paying, as they ſaid, twenty one millions."

At the time Mr. Hollis was at this city, it was the reſidence of king Staniſlaus, who had been, and was then, making great alterations in it, by making the old ſtreets regular, laying out new ones, and forming ſquares, &c. which, in Mr. Hollis's opinion, would make it in a few years one of the handſomeſt inland towns in France.

What progreſs this King made in theſe improvements, later travellers may inform; but undoubtedly theſe public and laudable works contributed no little to the induſtry and convenience, and conſequently to the eaſe of the inhabitants. Staniſlaus however, according to our traveller, did not ſucceed ſo well in accommodating himſelf with a large palace which he built about a mile from the city, ſome years before Mr. Hollis was at Nancy; this palace, though in a fine and healthy ſituation, " is," ſays he, " without either beauty as to the architecture, or elegance as " to the furniture." Since entirely pulled down, by order of the late French king, to ſave expence.

Theſe employments of Staniſlaus ſhew that he had, at leaſt in a great meaſure, got the better of his ambition. How differently have the exiled Stuarts employed themſelves! They thought of nothing but of reducing a free people to an abſolute ſubmiſſion to their deſpotic will, which ſome people call *reigning*. But indeed, ſhould they have had the ſame opportunities that were indulged to Staniſlaus (which perhaps they had not) they had neither heads to plan, nor hearts to execute, ſuch works of benevolence and public utility.

What remains of Mr. Hollis's journal, is only an account of the reſt of his route to Paris in his way to England, and of what he obſerved in it, for which we muſt refer to the journal itſelf.

It has been ſaid of our Engliſh travellers, eſpecially of the younger ſort, that, captivated by the flimſy brilliancy of foreign manners, they have too often brought home with them a contempt of their own country, and the more phlegmatic deportment of its inhabitants, whom the French memorialiſts have ſometimes denominated barbarous and ſavage.

The reader will eaſily perceive from ſome of the foregoing extracts, that Mr. Hollis, though not blind to the defects of his native land, or the faults of his countrymen, had a warm predilection on the other ſide, founded however not ſo much on a ſuppoſed prejudice common to vulgar minds, as upon a judicious eſtimation of the more ſubſtantial advantages and diſadvantages reſulting from the conſtitution of government, and the modes of religion in different countries, compared with thoſe in his own.

To give a juſt idea of his ſentiments on this ſubject, give us leave to exhibit a few paſſages from different writers, which he had tranſcribed into his copy of Lord Moleſworth's works, particularly one from Sandys's Travels, and another from Dr. Akenſide, which might with great propriety have been placed at the concluſion of his journals.

" Now ſhape we our courſe for England, beloved ſoile; as in ſite,
" *Wholly from all the world disjoined*
" ſo in thy felicities. The ſummer burns thee not, nor winter benums
" thee; defended by the ſea from waſteful incurſions, and by the valour
" of thy ſons from hoſtile invaſions. All other countries are in ſome
" things defective, when thou, a provident parent, doſt miniſter unto
" thine whatſoever is uſeful; foreign additions but only tend to vanity
" and luxury. Vertue in thee at leaſt is praiſed, and vices are branded
" with their names, if not purſued with puniſhments. That Ulyſſes,
" *who knew many men's manners, and ſaw many cities*, if as ſound in judg-
" ment as ripe in experience, will confeſs thee to be the land that floweth
" with milk and honey." After which follow theſe lines from Akenſide:

O fair Britannia, hail! with partial love,
The tribes of men their native ſeats approve,

Unjuſt

Unjuſt and hoſtile to a foreign fame.
But when from generous minds, and manly laws,
A nation holds her prime applauſe,
There public zeal defies the teſt of blame.

No man ever wiſhed more ardently than Mr. Hollis that his beloved country and its inhabitants might deſerve and retain theſe characters; and ſo far as the perſonal exertions of a private gentleman could effect it, his labours were unremitted. But times are mutable, and the men of the times contribute to make them ſo by their own mutability: and that oftentimes defeats the faireſt hopes, and moſt unwearied endeavours of public-ſpirited patriots for ſubſtantial improvement, and neceſſary reformation.

When George Sandys, ſon of the archbiſhop of that name, publiſhed his travels in 1615, and dedicated his book to the Prince, afterwards King Charles I, he little thought he was throwing away his ſober admonitions upon a man who valued the felicities of England no farther than they might be made ſubſervient to his own ambition and luſt of lawleſs power; and who, like other tyrants deſcribed by Sandys, rather choſe they ſhould be deſtroyed, than that his ſubjects ſhould enjoy their equitable ſhare of them.

For want of information at what period Dr. Akenſide wrote *his* verſes, it is beſt to ſay nothing of the application of them.

Mr. Hollis's apprehenſions of the mutability abovementioned may be very well underſtood from the following reflections, tranſcribed into the ſame book from Middleton's life of Cicero *.

Having quoted ſome jocular and contemptuous expreſſions concerning Britain from Cicero's epiſtles, the hiſtorian goes on,

" From their railleries of this kind on the barbarity and miſery of " our iſland, one cannot help reflecting on the ſurpriſing fate and revo- " lutions of kingdoms: how Rome, once the miſtreſs of the world, the " ſeat of arts, empire and glory, now lies ſunk in ſloth, ignorance and " poverty, enſlaved to the moſt cruel as well as the moſt contemptible " of tyrants, *ſuperſtition* and *religious impoſture:* while this remote coun- " try, anciently the jeſt and contempt of the *polite Romans*, is become " the happy ſeat of liberty, plenty, and letters; flouriſhing in all the

* Oct. Ed. vol. II. p. 102.

" arts

" arts and refinements of civil life; yet running, perhaps, the ſame
" courſe, which Rome itſelf had run before it; from virtuous induſtry
" to wealth; from wealth to luxury, to an impatience of diſcipline, and
" corruption of morals; till by a total degeneracy and loſs of virtue,
" being grown ripe for deſtruction, it falls a prey at laſt to ſome hardy
" oppreſſor, and with the loſs of liberty loſing every thing elſe that is
" valuable, ſinks gradually again into its original barbarity."

Might not the biographer have added, " The plague is begun?"

While Mr. Hollis was at Naples in the year 1751, he received advice from his ſteward Mr. Peter Maber, a ſenſible worthy man, who has ſerved the family with great fidelity for many years, that one of the livings in Mr. Hollis's gift was likely to become vacant. Here follows his anſwer to Mr. Maber:

" To tell the truth, I am not the leaſt engaged with reſpect to this
" living, nor will be haſtily, and you may depend upon it that *that* ſhall
" be the perſon choſen who ſhall appear to my own underſtanding to
" poſſeſs the greateſt number of right qualities befitting a clergyman
" and a man, without being ſwayed by any other motive whatſoever;
" and I cannot help acquainting you with ſome of thoſe qualities that I
" ſhall wiſh to find in a clergyman for * * * * * * *.

" Firſt, that his morals be irreproachable; ſecondly, that he be of
" a mild and tractable diſpoſition; thirdly, that he be moderately learn-
" ed; fourthly, that he undoubtedly be a whig in its moſt extenſive
" ſenſe, that is, an advocate for the civil and religious rights of man-
" kind, without being actuated by the narrow views of a party; fifthly,
" that he ſhould conſider his pariſh, not only as a place that is to pro-
" cure ſuch an annual income, but alſo as a place to which he owes a
" duty, and that of the higheſt nature; and conſequently, that he will
" do his utmoſt of himſelf, and not by any ſubſtitute, to introduce,
" maintain, and cheriſh in it, whatever is virtuous and good; ſixthly,
" that as to his age, he be neither old nor young; as to his perſon, that
" he be rather of an agreeable aſpect, and that he has a clear and ſweet
" voice. Divers others might be added to the preceding qualities, but
" theſe ſhall ſuffice at preſent. You know the living of——is——
" a year; this income, to my idea, is a ſufficient, nay a handſome and
" ample

" ample proviſion for a clergyman, and may, if I may ſo ſay, command
" a good one.

" This being the caſe, I ſhall expect of the perſon, whom I ſhall pre-
" ſent, the following things. Firſt, that he reſigns all other livings
" that he may have, and content himſelf with this alone; ſecondly,
" that he ſhall reſide upon the living, and conſtantly ſerve it himſelf,
" except in caſe of ſickneſs; thirdly, that he ſhall promiſe, before his
" being preſented, verbally upon his honour, in the preſence of ſome
" people of character, and in writing by a letter to me, (for I ſcorn to
" tye him down more formally, as others have done in like caſes) that
" if at any time hereafter he ſhall chooſe to accept any other living,
" ſinecure, or church preferment, in that caſe he will directly and pre-
" cedingly reſign back the living of——.

" You ſee, Mr. Maber, I am pretty nice as to my clergyman: but,
" being a patron, I look upon myſelf as under a truſt to diſpoſe of it to
" a becoming object; and there is the greater reaſon for me to be par-
" ticularly careful how this living may be diſpoſed of, (having always
" profeſſed myſelf a diſſenter, though almoſt without any thing in com-
" mon with the generality of diſſenters, except the name,) leſt the world
" ſhould think me partial or intereſted."

In a letter to his near relation [Timothy Hollis eſq;] of the ſame date, he ſays, " I confeſs it ſeems to me a deſirable, nay an important cir-
" cumſtance, to get a right ſort of man; for——is a large pariſh, and
" one that has been neglected for very many years, almoſt in every re-
" ſpect. It is amazing how much even one ingenious worthy man of
" character can change a country place in a few years. I wiſh to be
" able to find ſuch a man, and will do my utmoſt for it, ſo that, ſhould
" the event perverſely not anſwer to the intention, it may only be a miſ-
" fortune, not a fault."

To certain propoſals that were made to him to diſpoſe of the next preſentation to this benefice, he gave the following anſwer:

" I never had the leaſt intention of that kind, nor have, it being one
" of the laſt ways that would ever occur to me of making money.
" Though, this ſaid, I do not mean to reflect on thoſe gentlemen who
" ſell next preſentations; for undoubtedly they have ſuch a right if
" they pleaſe to exerciſe it."

The

The event however did not then take place, the incumbent ſurviving till the year 1754, when he died. Mr. Hollis being at Genoa, in the year 1753, when the demiſe of this incumbent was expected, he wrote to his kinſman Mr. Timothy Hollis, that, " ſuppoſing the Doctor ſhould " die, if the candidate requeſting to ſuccede him ſhould acquieſce in " the terms propoſed to him, he might then make the verbal declara- " tion, and write the deſired letter; but," ſays Mr. Hollis, " he muſt write " it as entirely of himſelf, without any declared alluſion to any inclina- " tion of mine."

When the time came, which was after Mr. Hollis's return from his travels, the requiſite letter was accordingly written; and as it is a great curioſity in its kind, and does honour both to the patron and the writer, the reader may not be diſpleaſed to find it here at full length.

" Sir,

" Underſtanding that the living of——is vacant, and having ſome " reaſon to think that you are not yet determined in your choice of a " perſon to ſucceed in it, I am come thus far in order to beg leave to " wait on you on this occaſion, though I am fully ſenſible how unwor- " thy I am of ſo great a favour. Yet this, Sir, I have to ſay for myſelf, " that however eaſy it may be to find perſons of much ſuperior abilities, " and that in great plenty, yet you ſhall no where find a man that would " come with a more determined reſolution to diſcharge faithfully the " duties of ſo great a cure, according to the beſt of his power, a circum- " ſtance which, I am perſuaded, weighs moſt with you, and which alone " emboldens me to this addreſs.

" And as I am ſenſible, Sir, it would be the higheſt preſumption in " any one to offer himſelf to you on ſuch an occaſion, whoſe principles " and notions were ſuch as you could not approve of, I would beg leave " therefore here to declare, that, as to my political ſentiments, I am an " entire friend to the liberties of my country, upon the principles of the " late happy Revolution, and do believe, that the exerciſe of arbitrary " and tyrannical power in a ſtate is an infringement of the natural rights " of mankind, and productive of intolerable miſchiefs and inconve- " niences. And as to points of religion, it is my firm and ſettled opi- " nion, that every man has an undoubted right to think and judge for " himſelf, and ought to be tolerated in that way of worſhip, which in

" his

" his own conſcience he believes to be right; and I look upon a ſpirit
" of perſecution on account of differences of opinion in matters of reli-
" gion, as odious, inhuman, and unchriſtian, and as utterly unjuſtifiable
" upon any pretences whatever.

" And whereas, Sir, I am informed, that the living of ——, for
" which I am now an humble petitioner, is of conſiderable value, and
" may be deemed a very fair and ample proviſion for any one clergy-
" man, without any additional preferment; and alſo that the pariſh there
" being of large extent, may well demand all the care and application of
" any one man; upon theſe conſiderations, I do think it my duty, and
" it is my ſincere reſolution, that if you ſhall vouchſafe to preſent me
" thereto, immediately to quit the living of ——, which I now enjoy,
" and that part of the cure of —— in which I am now engaged; and
" to apply myſelf wholely and ſolely to the care of the pariſh of ——;
" and if at any time hereafter I ſhould think fit to accept of any other
" preferment that may offer, then, upon the ſame conſiderations, im-
" mediately to reſign the living of ——, ſo that another perſon may
" be preſented to it.

" And it is, Sir, my further reſolution, and I think it my duty, upon
" the motives aforeſaid, if ever it ſhall happen that I am ſettled in ſo
" large and extenſive a cure as that of ——, to keep a conſtant reſi-
" dence upon it, and perſonally to attend the ſervice of the church there-
" in, as long as it ſhall pleaſe GOD to enable me ſo to do.

" And that I might be more fully at liberty to attend ſo great a charge,
" I would engage myſelf in no other offices or employments whatever,
" whether eccleſiaſtical or civil; nor in any ſchool, whether in my
" houſe or elſewhere; nor in receiving any ſort of perſons into my
" family as boarders; or in any other way which might be thought
" in the leaſt inconſiſtent with, or an hindrance to, the duties of my
" function, to which I ſhould think it my duty entirely to devote myſelf.

" Theſe, Sir, are my thoughts, and my fixt reſolutions, and upon
" this foundation only do I hope for your favour, which yet I would
" not ſue for, if I thought a juſt ſenſe of gratitude for it would not put
" it for ever out of my power to abuſe it.

" I have

" I have the honour to be, with the higheſt eſteem and re-
" ſpect,

" SIR,

" Your moſt obedient,

July 31, 1754. " And moſt devoted ſervant

" ——— ."

Previous to the writing this letter Mr. Hollis had ordered his ſteward, Mr. Maber, to ſend for this gentleman to London, furniſhed with letters of recommendation from gentlemen in his neighbourhood, who knew him perſonally ; but as he was perfectly unknown to Mr. Hollis, even by ſight, the patron kept him in town ſome time, ſaw the diſpoſition of the man, at different times converſed with him on various ſubjects, and approved of his ſentiments and manners ; and finally, the letter above having been read and acknowledged before proper witneſſes, Mr. Hollis preſented him to the living, in the moſt generous manner, Auguſt 8, 1754; adding to the benefaction a ſum of money ſufficient to defray the expences of his journey, and other charges incident to his ſoliciting this preferment.

Soon after his taking poſſeſſion of the living, Mr. Hollis made him a preſent of books ; and on that occaſion wrote to him as follows:

" It is hoped the books will come ſafe, the whole of which are valu-
" able for the matter, eſpecially the prefaces to the account of Den-
" mark, and to the Franco-Gallia. In the latter is the detailed definition
" of a *Whig*. When at your leiſure you have read it, be ſo obliging as
" to inform me ingenuouſly whether there are any principles that occur
" to you more worthy of a free and reaſonable being, and conſequently
" of an Engliſhman. Oh, how different ſuch a Whig from the mongrel
" who uſurpeth hardly but the name ! Poſterity, however, will know
" the merits, and brand or honour accordingly."

This tranſaction is here given at full length, on account of the uncommon circumſtances attending it, without venturing to recommend it to other patrons as an example, however deſireable it might be on a national account, that the ſame care was taken in providing proper incumbents for proteſtant congregations, whether within the pale of our eſtabliſhment or not.

While

While Mr. Hollis was abroad, he made many valuable friendſhips with men of learning and eminence, favourers and promoters of polite arts and uſeful ſciences. Among theſe were,

Gabriele Lancillotto Caſtello, prince of Torremuzza in Sicily, an accompliſhed beneficent nobleman, author of divers valuable works, relating to the antiquities of his own country.

The prince of Biſcari, in Catanea, a nobleman of taſte and attention to antiquities.

Don Vito d'Amico, late prior of the Benedictine convent at Catanea, author of the Leſſico Typographico Siciliano, in ſix quartos: and alſo Giovanne Andrea Paterno Caſtello, his ſucceſſor.

Antonio Barcellone della compagnia dell' Oratorio at Palermo.

Padre Pancrazi of the order of Theatines, author of the Antiquities of Sicily.

The Abbate Venuti at Rome.

Pietro Paulo Celeſia, a Genoeſe who was here in England, in character of miniſter of the republic of Genoa; a very ſenſible, learned, ingenious gentleman.

Count Algarotti, a Bologneſe; a learned, polite, accompliſhed nobleman, well known in the learned world by his many ingenious works.

The Rev. I. A. Genevois, the learned and ingenious paſtor of Bartigni in Switzerland, to whom Mr. Hollis was very generous when here in England, gave him many books, and afforded him the means of returning to his own country.

Signor Camillo Paderni, keeper of the Muſeum at Portici.

Signor Piraneſe, famous for engraving the antiquities of Rome. And ſeveral more whom we ſhall have occaſion to mention in the courſe of theſe memoirs, on account of their connexions and correſpondence with Mr. Hollis.

He became acquainted with many of the conſuls and miniſters at foreign courts, who were of great uſe to him in conveying his preſents to different parts, particularly the conſuls Dick and Holford ſucceſſively at Genoa, Mr. Tatem at Meſſina, Mr. Allen at Naples, conſul Smith at Venice, &c.

Upon his return home, finding he could not get into parliament in the manner he wiſhed, he began his collections of books and medals for

the purpoſe of illuſtrating and upholding liberty, and preſerving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend ſcience and art, to keep alive the honour and eſtimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as uſeful as poſſible; abhorring all monopoly; and, "if ſuch ſhould be the fitneſs of things, "to propagate the ſame benevolent ſpirit to poſterity."

In a letter to a friend he thus delivers himſelf on this ſubject:

"This method of collecting has had this farther and no ſmall uſe to "me, that it has, I hope, effectually eradicated all vain glory and pre-"ſumption; for on what can I preſume, when I behold the effigies, and "reflect on the lives and actions, not only of thoſe antient Greeks and "Romans, heroes of the utmoſt ſize and dignity, but even of ſeveral of "our countrymen yet almoſt breathing, ſuch as Newton, Boyle, Locke, "Algernon Sydney, the divine Milton, and others? And yet, though "humbled, I am always animated by it to walk after them in that path "of virtue, that path through which they ran, they flew."

In purſuance of this generous plan, he ſubſcribed, in the year 1754, ten guineas to the newly erected college at Prince's-town, in New Jerſey, and earneſtly recommended the encouragement of that infant ſeminary to others; for which he had a handſome letter of thanks from the truſtees of the college in June 1755.

In the ſame month and year was diſcovered a conſpiracy at Stockholm to ſubvert the conſtitution of Sweden, and to reſtore that abſolute power to the monarch which had been reduced to proper limitations upon the death of Charles XII *.

Mr. Hollis, who made it a point of duty on all ſuch occaſions to warn his countrymen to beware of the like attempts, ſent the following expoſtulation to the Public Advertiſer of Auguſt 13, 1756.

"What happy conſtitutions can modern Britons boaſt! Shocked at "remote evils, calmed and comforted with preſent trifles; a few houſes "thrown down by ſubterraneous or meteoric fire in any diſtant region, "never fails of exciting deep diſtreſs. But free ſtates may be over-"turned, limited magiſtrates may become tyrants, and freemen be

* See in the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1756. p. 322. an extract from the Journal of the Senate of Sweden.

"made

" made ſlaves on every ſide of us, and who is moved at it? who has " attention to read the melancholy account? Hardly one. Who among " us has loſt a night's reſt, or a meal's meat, on account of the court- " plot for overturning the civil conſtitution of Sweden, which, by ſome " unlucky accident, miſcarried the other day? If one impertinent cor- " poral [Schedevin] a cobler by trade, had, by any pious hand, been " ſtabbed or ſtrangled, and a few fatal hours ſilently revolved, the righ- " teous king of Sweden, by making himſelf, inſtead of an elected li- " mited monarch, a deſpotic tyrant, with a divine hereditary right, had " freed his people from the intolerable burden of aſſemblies of the " ſtates, diets, ſenates, or parliaments, and diſburthened them as effec- " tually of all notions of freedom and rights, as his worthy brother of " Denmark had before him thus eaſed his vaſſals. Can we hear this un- " moved? No, ſure; who is not ſorry for the diſappointment of the " Lord's anointed, and of his royal conſort? I dare ſay, (to our honour " and happineſs be it ſpoken), more among us are grieved at the pre- " mature diſcovery of the plot, than ſhocked at the attempt; to ſuch a " comfortable pitch of inattention and inſenſibility, to ſuch a total ex- " tinction of the public ſpirit, of which our anceſtors idly boaſted, are we " their progeny arrived."

The medals which were ſtruck by order of the ſenate of Sweden, to commemorate their deliverance from this conſpiracy, and which Mr. Hollis preſerved in his cabinet, and deſcribed in a public paper in the year 1769, will be noticed among his tranſactions of that period.

About this time, 1756, Mr. Hollis became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Richard Baron, a diſſenting miniſter, and a high-ſpirited republican, an adorer of Milton, Sydney, and Locke, whoſe ſpirit he had imbibed, and whoſe ſtyle he endeavoured to imitate in his ſeveral publications. He was concerned in the quarto edition of Milton's proſe works; and in the folio editions of Ludlow's Memoirs and Sydney's Diſcourſe on government.

Mr. Baron, in the year 1755, was ſo fortunate as to diſcover the ſecond edition of Milton's ΕΙΚΟΝΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ of the year 1650, which contained large additions to the former editions, and was re-publiſhed in a thin quarto by him in 1756.

This book is now in Mr. Hollis's collection, with this note, written on a blank page at the beginning:

" From this copy, which I diſcovered June 1755, was given under " my care, a new impreſſion in quarto; and this book I preſented to " my ever honoured and eſteemed friend Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's " Inn, eſq. April 14, 1756. R. Baron.

On the outſide of the brown paper leaf is written:

" For my very good friend Mr. William Thomas at Laherne, to " be preſented to the Right Honourable the Earle of Carbury;" ſuppoſed by Mr. Baron to be the hand-writing of Milton.

Mr. William Thomas was member in that parliament which ſat down November, 1640, for the town of Caernarvon. Ruſhworth has preſerved a ſpeech of his againſt deans and chapters, delivered in June 1641. But there is another extant againſt biſhops, not recorded by Ruſhworth, which was publiſhed in a quarto pamphlet of 25 pages, with the following title, tranſcribed from the book now before us.

" A ſpeech of William Thomas, eſquire, in parliament, in May, 1641. " Being a ſhort view and examination of the actions of biſhops in par- " liament, from A. D. 1116, to this preſent of 1641, in the ſeveral " reignes of 23 kings and queens of this kingdome of England, &c. " In all and each of their times it is made to appeare, they have been " moſt obnoxious to prince and people, and therefore that it is not fit or " convenient that they ſhould continue members of that honourable " houſe in which they have beene ſo diſloyally and traiterouſly affected " to regality, and no leſſe miſchievous and pernicious to church and " commonwealth. Printed at London, by Tho. Harper, 1641."

The friendſhip of Milton for ſuch an orator is eaſily accounted for. For the reſt, this Mr. Thomas appears to have been a man of learning, and well ſtocked with hiſtorical inſtances of the miſdoings of the prelates of our own country, and to have fallen in with the ſpirit of that parliament againſt the order with no little zeal and acrimony.

Mr. Baron, not content to have diſcovered this edition of the book, ſet himſelf in his preface to account for the ſcarcity of the copies, which, from the information of Mr. John Swale a bookſeller of Leeds in Yorkſhire, he aſcribes to the zeal of ſome prieſts in that neighbourhood, who met annually, and among their uſual feſtivities wantonly burnt the

copies

copies of ſome of Milton's proſe works, in teſtimony of their loyalty and affection to the memory of king Charles I.

An accuſation of this ſort, in the manner Baron introduced it, was not likely to be ſuffered to paſs without ſome rebuke from the parties concerned. Accordingly, on the blue cover of the Monthly Review for 1756, a refutation was attempted, which reſted chiefly on the ſuppoſition, that Swale, being a jocular man, and of different principles from Baron, had impoſed upon him, in order perhaps to enhance the price of his book; and at the ſame time the annual meetings were denied.

Baron anſwered, on the cover of the Review of the next month, that he would ſupport the charge, provided the clergyman of the pariſh of Leeds, who had attacked him, would write his name at full length to his letter, as Baron had done; which the ſaid clergyman declining to do, the controverſy dropped, and Baron kept the field.

Mr. Hollis's high veneration for Milton neceſſarily intereſted him in tracing every circumſtance that could be diſcovered relating to this ſecond edition of the Iconoclaſtes; and having been informed that there had been a French tranſlation from it, he ordered Mr. Shove the bookbinder to advertiſe a premium of half a guinea for a fair copy of that tranſlation, which accordingly was procured at that price from a clergyman of a French church in London.

Mr. Baron, in this edition of the Iconoclaſtes, has given us a letter of Mr. John Wall to Milton, dated Cauſham, May 26, 1759, which, the editor ſays, had been "no where publiſhed perfect and entire," alluding perhaps to the extracts of that letter, publiſhed by Dr. Birch, in his life of Milton.

Mr. Hollis, who was deſirous of finding out as much of Milton's connections as he could, made enquiry after this Mr. John Wall of Cauſham; but, as appears by a note found among his papers, obtained no other ſatisfaction than an extract from Anthony Wood, concerning two perſons of that name, both of them clergymen, the one canon of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, and the other a preſbyterian miniſter, firſt in Colcheſter, and afterwards at St. Michael's Cornhill, London. Neither of theſe agree to the writer of the letter to Milton. The Canon of Chriſtchurch was inſtalled in 1632. "This canonry," ſays Wood, "he kept

"to

" to his dying day, notwithſtanding the ſeveral revolutions in his " time *."

He was then in poſſeſſion of it in 1659, and was not likely to talk as Milton's correſpondent did, of "the curſed yoke of tythes," or that "men " then began to corrupt the worſhip of GOD, when eccleſiaſtics were " endowed with worldly preferments." " Mr. Dury," ſays this Mr. Wall, " has beſtowed about thirty years time in travel, conference, and writ- " ings, to reconcile Calviniſts and Lutherans, and that with little or no " ſucceſs. But the ſhorteſt way were, to take away eccleſiaſtical digni- " ties, honours, and preferments on both ſides, and all would be huſh- " ed." This could never come from a canon of Chriſtchurch in poſſeſſion.

As to the other John Wall (beſides what might be appplied to both with reſpect to the maintenance of the clergy) it ſhould ſeem, from Wood's account, that he was ſtill preacher of the word of GOD at St. Michael's Cornhill in the year 1656, in which office he probably died; for we find in Calamy, that a Mr. Vinke was ejected from thence at the Reſtoration.

The letter indeed ſeems to be written by a ſenſible layman, and one who was ſolicitous for national improvements in manufactures, fiſheries, draining of fens, incloſing and cultivating foreſts and commons, and extending our trade at ſea, &c. ſubjects which the incumbent of St. Michael's, as appears by his printed diſcourſes, perhaps little underſtood, and cared not to ſtudy.

After all, it might be deſireable to know ſomething more of this Mr. Wall, who wrote his mind ſo freely to Milton, and ſeems to have concurred with him ſo cordially in his ſentiments. Cauſham, or, as Mr. Hollis's correſpondent writes it, Caverſham, was certainly the place where it was moſt likely to hear of him; and perhaps the enquiry might not have been too late, even when Mr. Baron publiſhed this letter. And the diſcovery might have been attended with ſome anecdotes concerning Milton, which his admirers would think of no little conſequence.

Dr. Birch, it ſeems, was in poſſeſſion of a copy of this ſecond edition of the Iconoclaſtes, concerning which there was ſome tranſaction between the doctor and Mr. Baron.

* Athen. vol. II. col. 375.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis, having in his collection a curious gold coin of queen Elizabeth, commonly called a ſpur royal, with the following letters on it, ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I. REGINA. ſent it to Dr. Ward of Greſham-college for his opinion, who returned him the anſwer following.

"Dear Sir,

"You will receive in this your gold coin of queen Elizabeth. This "laſt letter before REGINA, I take to be an I, and not an L, and at pre- "ſent think the moſt probable reading of the whole, when written at "length, to be as follows:

"ELIZABETHA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIAE, FRANCIAE, ET MAGNAE "PROVINCIAE CAPTAE AVSPICIIS ILLIVS REGINA.

"I take it by the weight, which is about 117 grains, to be half a ſo- "vereign, and that it might have been ſtruck about the year 1584, upon "the diſcovery then made of the province of Virginia by Sir Walter "Raleigh. This will agree with the time of the mint mark A. upon "the reverſe. But this is only my preſent conjecture, and perhaps you "may get a more certain account of this curious coin upon farther en- "quiry, than what is here offered by,

"Dear SIR,

"Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"G. C. Wedneſday, "Jan. 19, 1757. "JOHN WARD."

A note, however, of Mr. Hollis in the year 1758, ſeems to import that he had then got no farther ſatisfaction concerning this coin. It is this,

"There are two other very curious ſpur royals, the inſcriptions of "which agree exactly with each other; and are ſomewhat ſimilar, but "not preciſely, to mine. One is in the cabinet of Mr. Dummer, the "other in that of Mr. Bootle."

It appears from biſhop Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretioſum, that in queen Elizabeth's reign a ſpur royal was of the value of 15 s. and a ſovereign £. 1. 10 s. ſo that a ſpur royal, or rial, was juſt half a ſovereign.

In the year 1757, ſoon after the miſcarriage of the expedition to Rochfort, a gentleman of Switzerland, a friend and correſpondent of

Mr. Hollis, wrote to him from Paris, giving him an account, among other things, of the reflections of the French upon the diſappointment of the Engliſh in that expedition.

Here follows part of Mr. Hollis's anſwer, December 9th, which is truly characteriſtic of his patriotic ſpirit :

" It is no wonder if the Britiſh nation is hated in France; but it is " of late only that we are deſpiſed thus. This opinion of us, however, " is juſt; for what can be produced by us that is truly honourable and " great, or even conſiderably ſucceſsful, when all appearances of private " or public virtue are hated, ridiculed, and cruſhed, and when SELFISM, " ſteril, exterminating SELFISM, has got poſſeſſion every where, and " reigns deſpotic over every rank and order. To this vile principle all " our paſt misfortunes have been owing, as well as the moſt flagrant " miſcarriage of our late marine expedition on the coaſt of France; an " expedition neither defeated by the ALMIGHTY for our ſins, nor by our " enemies from their wiſdom or valor. And from the ſame vile prin- " ciple may all our yet embryo and impending calamities be accounted " for and foreſeen. Sad however as our preſent condition may be, yet " it is not ſo bad, in many reſpects, as then, when honeſt Ludlow found " ſhelter amongſt you in Switzerland. Our king was then a concealed " papiſt, of diſſolute morals, and an open invader of our civil and reli- " gious rights, both which we now enjoy to a degree ſuperior to any " other nation; nor ſhould I, at this time, ſo loudly complain, though " ſuffering greatly in divers ways, could we continue only what we now " are. But that is impoſſible, as corruption, or SELFISM, chuſe which " term you pleaſe, will and muſt overwhelm and deſtroy every thing " that is valuable and excellent, from its own intrinſic and abominable " nature, and that ſpeedily, when once, as now, univerſal. The pains " you have been at lately to ſupport the character and reputation of this " country, &c. would fairly entitle you to the eſteem and protection of " a Cecil or a Walſingham; but now, alas, little is to be expected of our " leaders, from the principle before laid down, other than ſolicitude " for power to gain more by that power, not to good, manly, national, " laſting ends; but to private, narrow, temporary (and from thence de- " ſtructive) purpoſes."

Speaking,



EDMVND LVDLOW KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE FOR THE
COVNTY OF WILTS IN THE PARLIAMENT WHICH
BEGAN NOV.III.MDCXL ONE OF THE COVNCIL OF STATE L.GEN.OF
HORSE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

DRAWN AND ETCHED MDCCLX BY I.B. CIPRIANI A FLORENTINE FROM A PROOF IMPRESSION OF A SEAL INGRAVED BY THOMAS SIMON IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS HOLLIS OF LINCOLN'S INN E. F. R. AND A. SS.

WHEN I FIRST TOOK ARMS VNDER THE PARLIAMENT IN DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF MY COVNTRY I DID NOT THINK THAT A WORK SO GOOD AND SO NECESSARY WOVLD HAVE BEEN ATTENDED WITH SO GREAT DIFFICVLTIES BVT FINDING BY EXPERIENCE THE STRONG COMBINATION OF INTERESTS AT HOME AND ABROAD AGAINST THEM THE CLOSE CONIVNCTION OF THE POPISH AND PRELATICAL PARTIES IN OPPOSITION TO THEM WHAT VAST NVMBERS DEPENDED VPON THE KING FOR PREFERMENTS OR SVBSISTENCE HOW MANY OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY WERE CONTENTED TO SERVE HIS ARBITRARY DESIGNS IF THEY MIGHT HAVE LEAVE TO INSVLT OVER SVCH AS WERE OF A LOWER ORDER AND ADDING TO ALL THIS THE GREAT CORRVPTION OF THE NATION I BECAME CONVINCED OF MY FORMER ERROR AND BEGAN NOW MORE TO WONDER THAT THEY FOVND SO MANY FRIENDS TO ASSIST THEM IN THEIR IVST AND LAWFVL VNDERTAKING THAN I HAD DONE BEFORE AT THE OPPOSITION THEY MET WITH. *LVDLOWS MEMOIRS.*

Speaking, in the ſame letter, of the epitaph of Ludlow (the ſame which is given in Addiſon's Travels, p. 265. ed. 1726); and in Baron's edition of Ludlow, 1751, fol. with the inſcription over his door; and that of Monſ. Couvreu, an excellent citizen, procured for him probably by this correſpondent, he ſays:

"They are highly acceptable to myſelf, and they are laid by among "the choiceſt of my treaſures; for, next to performing good deeds one's "ſelf, is the pleaſure of preſerving the memory of greater in others."

We are much obliged to Mr. Addiſon, in as much as he was the firſt who communicated this epitaph of Ludlow to the public; but conſidering that he was either as much an enemy to arbitrary power as Ludlow himſelf, or a moſt egregious diſſembler, he might have ſpared ſome little encomium on a man whoſe principles in favour of public liberty were uniform through his whole life; and whoſe exertions to eſtabliſh it were unremitted, even to his laſt hour; and, in that cauſe, knew no difference between one tyrant and another, between a Cromwell and a Charles, whom he ſtyles, in the cant of the times, the *Royal Martyr*.

Far different was Mr. Hollis's opinion. Speaking of ſome of the ſeals of Simon, he ſays, "It ſeems it was the mode of thoſe turbulent times "for the leaders of both parties to cauſe ſuch ſeals, with their ſeveral "effigies, to be engraven, to the end that they might diſtribute "impreſſions from them occaſionally to ſerve as tokens for fur-"thering their ſeveral purpoſes. That of Ludlow," he obſerves, "ex-"hibits the ſame worthy reſolute great man that his whole life repeat-"edly and conſtantly evinced amidſt all the ſearching and various "changes of his fortunes."

The print of Ludlow was drawn and etched by Cipriani, at the expence of Mr. Hollis, from a proof impreſſion of this ſeal, engraved by Thomas Simon, and preſented, with ſeveral others of Milton, Sydney, Locke, &c. to many of the friends, and to ſome of the foes, to liberty.

There is another print of Ludlow, before his Memoirs in octavo, which ſeems to have been taken from a painting of him at an advanced age, as appears indeed by the dreſs of his head, which did not come in faſhion till the beginning of this century. In this print the inflexibility

of a ſtern and ſtaunch republican ſeems to be more ſtrongly marked in the countenance than in Mr. Hollis's.

Lieutenant general Ludlow, in the third volume of his memoirs, hath given ſome accounts ſhocking to humanity, of the baſe attempts of the emiſſaries of king Charles II. to deſtroy the exiles who had taken refuge in Switzerland. The aſylum ſo generouſly afforded to theſe refugees, by the Switzers, and the ſeveral tranſactions relating to that matter, reported and referred to by Ludlow, induced Mr. Hollis to believe, that there muſt be ſome farther anecdotes or memorials concerning the enterprizes of the royaliſts to accompliſh their purpoſe, in the archives of that country. In this perſuaſion he commiſſioned a friend who had connexions there to gain what intelligence he could on that head. But what ſatisfaction he met with in anſwer to his inquiries, or whether any, does not appear *.

Mr. Hollis, from what he had ſeen and experienced at Berne, thought it a proper place for the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety of antiquaries, and in a letter to Mr. Valtravers (who was particularly ſerviceable to him in forwarding his preſents to Switzerland and elſewhere), dated in 1758, he expreſſes his concern that ſuch a ſociety was not already "in that "ingenuous ſpot called Switzerland, and hoped much that ſuch an "eſtabliſhment would be effected at Geneva, or rather at Berne. At "home," ſays he, "it would temper valour with wiſdom and know-"ledge, and abroad throw forth a light to knaviſh or ignorant ſur-"rounding nations."

Nor did he only contribute his wiſhes toward the eſtabliſhment of ſuch ſocieties, but was actually employed at that time in collecting a large and valuable aſſortment of books by Engliſh authors, for the public library at Berne, which were afterwards preſented and placed in that library by the care of Mr. Valtravers.

At the head of the catalogue was written, "An Engliſhman, a lover "of liberty, his country, and its excellent conſtitution, as moſt nobly

* In Ludlow's article, in the Biographia Britannica, is an inaccurate tranſlation of his Latin epitaph from that in Mr. Addiſon's Travels. It is there ſaid, the monument was erected by Elizabeth de Thomas, which the biographer ſhould have rendered Elizabeth ap Thomas. The tranſlator thinks her maiden name was Oldſworth, as Ludlow calls a gentleman of that name, his father-in-law. But it is much more probable her maiden name was Thomas, a near relation, perhaps, of Ludlow's compatriot, Mr. Thomas of Taherne.

"reſtored

" reſtored at the happy Revolution, is deſirous of having the honour to " preſent the following books to the library at Berne, as a ſmall teſtimony " of his unfeigned reſpect for that canton, and for the brave, worthy, " and free people of Switzerland."

Upon receiving this noble preſent, the committee of the public library applied to the ſenate, according to the forms obſerved in that country, to know their pleaſure, whether the books ſhould be accepted.

Upon this application the ſenate, though in the time of vacation, was aſſembled on purpoſe; and, as Mr. Valtravers writes to Mr. Hollis, " all the books were carried to the town-houſe, and preſented before " the ſenate by ſenator Jenner, preſident for the committee for the pub-- " lic library, who acquainted their excellencies of this anonymous act " of liberality, and begged to know their commands;" which produced the following order, extracted from the common-council book of the city and republic of Berne:

" To the Gentlemen of the Committee for the Public Library.

" Their Excellencies underſtand, by the report made to them by the " preſident of the committee, that Rodolph Valtravers has preſented " them, in the name of an anonymous Engliſh gentleman, with a con-- " ſiderable number of well-choſen books, elegantly bound, to be de-- " poſited in our public library; and that the committee thought it ad- " viſeable not to accept the preſent without the approbation of their " Excellencies; according to which their Excellencies reſolved to re- " turn the books and liſt to the committee, and to authoriſe the ſame " to accept of them, agreeable to their competency, and to acknow- " ledge the donation with proper thanks to Mr. Valtravers, for the gen- " tleman donator; as they ſhall think proper. Chancery of Berne, " July 20, 1758."

The committee of the library being acquainted with the will of the ſenate, aſſembled again; and charged Mr. Sinner, keeper of the library, and ſecretary to the committee, to addreſs the donor, through Mr. Valtravers, with a compliment of thanks, in writing, viz.

" GENEROSO BRITANNO OB INSIGNE DONVM QVOD BIBLIOTHECAE " BERNENSI OBTVLIT; CVRATORES GRATIAS REFERVNT. LIBRORVM " QVOS DEDIT PRETIVM, ATQVE SELECTVS, DONATORIS MVNIFICENTIAM,

" SIMVL

" SIMVL ET OPTIME CVLTVM INGENIVM TESTANTVR. DONVM GRATIS-
" SIMVM ILLE ACCEPTIVS REDDET SI VELIT, VT QVA PAR EST LAVDE,
" NOMEN SVVM FASTIS BIBLIOTHECAE INSERATVR. BERNAE XX IVLII,
" MDCCLVIII.

" G. JENNER, PRAESES,
" CVRATORVM BIBLIOTHECAE
" HELVET. BERN."

Mr. Hollis in this, as in all other like caſes, had requeſted that no public mention might be made of this donation, ſo that he had only a letter of thanks from the republic of Berne for this preſent, ſent by the curators of the library.

But in a letter of Mr. Valtravers to Mr. Hollis on this occaſion, there are theſe further particulars.

" It is uſual on all ſuch occaſions, to paint the arms and write the " name of the donor, together with an account of his donations, in a " large vellum book that is kept open in the library.—Mr. Sinner, con- " ſidering in what manner he ſhould inſert your books in the records " of the donators, has choſen the type of Britannia, taken from a * medal " of Claudius with this inſcription:

NOBILIS BRITANNVS
R. P. BERNENSI
IN QVA LEGES CVM LIBERTATE VIGENT
ANIMVM PROPENSVM TESTATVRVS
BIBLIOTHECAE PVBLICAE LIBROS OPTIMOS OBTVLIT.
D. XX. IVL. MDCCLVIII.

" and the liſt of your books in the order they now ſtand in a caſe by " themſelves in the library, to which they are an ornament indeed."

Mr. Valtravers's care in conveying theſe books to the public library at Berne, was handſomely acknowledged by a preſent of four medals, and this entry in the catalogue:

LIBROS HOSCE IN BIBLIOTHECA PVBLICA DEPOSVIT ATQVE NOBILIS BRITANNI NOMINE MAGISTRATVI BERNENSI TRADIDIT DOMINVS RODOLPHVS A VALLE-TRANSVERSA, DIE XXIV IVLII, MDCCLVIII.

TESTOR VICT. ARTH. BVHLER,
LF. M. C. ET BIBL.

* Occonis Numiſmata.



NOBILIS BRITANNVS
R. P. BERNENSI
IN QVA LEGES CVM LIBERTATE VIGENT
ANIMVM PROPENSVM TESTATVRVS
BIBLIOTHECAE PVBLICAE
LIBROS OPTIMOS OBTVLIT
D. XX. IVL. M D C C L V I I I.

J. BASIRE. S C.

Two of theſe medals were gold, each two inches diameter; on one ſide, the arms of Berne, with this inſcription, MONVMENTVM REIPVBLICAE BERNENSIS. On the reverſe, the father of a family in his ſick-bed, recommending *concord* to his twelve ſons, under the emblem of a bundle of ſticks, each of which may be eaſily broken when ſeparated from the reſt, but bound together, reſiſt the force of the ſtrongeſt man; with this legend from Salluſt, CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT, DISCORDIA MAXVMAE DILABVNTVR. In the exergue, CVSVS EX OCCASIONE SEDITIONIS RVSTICORVM FELICITER EXTINCTAE, 1653. The weight of theſe pieces was equal to that of fifteen gold ducats each. The two other coins repreſent the cities of Baſil and Zurich, and are Swiſs, of the current value.

Mr. Valtravers, however, knowing Mr. Hollis's delicacy on ſuch occaſions, would not accept theſe coins without his permiſſion.

Mr. Hollis, writing to a friend on the ſubject of this donation, ſays, "I have touched almoſt without intending it, the maſter chord. Ho-"nour marches in the front, and battles numberleſs, I ſuſpect, in the "rear at home from friend and foe;" which, in a ſubſequent letter to the ſame perſon, he thus explains.

"You ſeem to apprehend my remark on the effect theſe books will "have in England when known to have been ſent, as melancholy and "timid. Not in the leaſt. I thought the ſame before I ſent them; be-"lieved it right to ſend them in the liberty of the preſent times, and "did ſend them. But the ******ns of the preſent age who could muſ-"ter all their forces on the republication of one ſingle tract only of "Milton's in their own country, will never forget or forgive all my "whole folio's when diſperſed and honoured in another. Remember "what I now write."

This tract of Milton's was the Iconoclaſtes, againſt which, and the publiſher Baron, were loud exclamations at the time of its appearance.

It ſhould ſeem, by a letter of Mr. Hollis, dated May 16, 1758, that there was at that time ſome proſpect of eſtabliſhing a ſociety of antiquaries at Berne. In that letter he refers his correſpondent to the divine Milton's tract of reformation, in which the author ſays, "I ſhall diſtin-"guiſh ſuch as I take to be hinderers of reformation into three ſorts: "1. Antiquitarians (for ſo I had rather call them than antiquaries, whoſe

" labours are uſeful and laudable). 2. Libertines. 3. Politicians, &c."
After which Mr. Hollis adds, " I ſhall ſend my petition among you to
" have the honour to be a member of the ſociety of antiquaries at Berne;
" for in the preſent age you know all ſervices are done from bye-views,
" and to be ſure there muſt be ſuch a ſociety in Switzerland, *i. e.* in its
" principal province and city. To be ſerious, why might not ſuch a ſo-
" ciety be eſtabliſhed among you, with more propriety and more ſucceſs
" than in moſt other countries? Your advantages being in general
" greater, and your magiſtrates having long ſince moſt wiſely extermi-
" nated thoſe expenſive, yet frivolous amuſements which elſewhere
" prevail and occupy mankind.—Already I imagine to myſelf that the
" firſt labour of your ſociety of antiquaries of Berne, will be to form a
" collection of Swiſs liberty coins, in honour of thoſe brave good men
" by whoſe wiſdom and valour they at this time enjoy ſuch numberleſs
" advantages; and begin when they will, they muſt forgive me, if I add
" ſome few Engliſh to it."

It ſhould ſeem, by a letter of Mr. Hollis's to the Rev. Dr. Mayhew at Boſton, in Auguſt, 1760, that ſome literary ſociety had been eſtabliſhed at Berne at that period, as will be remarked when that letter comes to be noticed in its turn.

Milton's diſtinction between *antiquitarians* and *antiquaries* is ſufficiently intelligible from the ſequel of his diſcourſe. By the former word he means, " the votariſts of antiquity," pleading the cauſe of epiſcopacy and of church-authority from precedents of antient times, from which theſe advocates would not endure the church ſhould deviate a little, nor conſequently ſuffer any reformation, nor permit others to believe or worſhip by any other rule with impunity.

In oppoſition to theſe narrow perſecuting ſentiments (to which ſtateſmen in all governments are too apt to give countenance), it is, that Mr. Hollis, in the ſame letter, recommends the printing of Locke's Latin letter on Toleration, by ſome of the Swiſs bookſellers at Geneva, Lauſanne, Berne, or Baſle, " in hopes, that ſo valuable and ſcarce a treatiſe
" of ſo celebrated an author might do real ſervice in the neighbouring
" and bigotted ſurrounding countries."

In the year 1758 was publiſhed, " An Hiſtorical and Critical Ac-
" count of the life and writings of Charles I. king of Great Britain,
" after

" after the manner of Mr. Bayle, &c. By the Rev. William Harris of " Honiton in Devonſhire." A work that intitled the worthy author to the eſteem and benevolence of Mr. Hollis, which he manifeſted by the aſſiſtance he gave Mr. Harris in his ſubſequent publications of the life of Oliver Cromwell, and of king Charles II. and by other ſubſtantial marks of his friendſhip, of which mention will be made as they occur in the courſe of theſe memoirs.

In Mr. Hollis's copy of Harris's Hiſtory of Charles I. is the following note, in his own hand, with the date of 1758:

" In *The Pillars of Prieſtcraft Shaken* *, vol. II. is a very curious diſ- " ſertation on government, which was firſt printed at Boſton in New " England, 1750, and is the firſt on that ſubject that has been pro- " duced from the American world. The title runs, A Diſcourſe con- " cerning unlimited ſubmiſſion and non-reſiſtance to the higher powers, " with ſome reflections on the reſiſtance made to Charles I. and on the " anniverſary of his death, in which the myſterious doctrine of that " prince's ſaintſhip and martyrdom is unriddled. The ſubſtance of " which was delived in a ſermon preached in the Weſt meeting-houſe " in Boſton, the LORD's-day after the 30th of January 1749-50. By " Jonathan Mayhew, A. M. paſtor of the Weſt church in Boſton."

The firſt date to be met with of Mr. Hollis's benefactions to Harvard College in New England, is the year 1758-9, when, I ſuppoſe, Milton's proſe works in two volumes quarto, and forty-four volumes of tracts, collected by Dr. Wallis, in quarto, likewiſe, were received, though probably forwarded from England in Autumn 1758.

Theſe books were not received at once, as appears to us, for there is a letter from Preſident Holyoke, dated September 1759, to Mr. Hollis, acknowledging the recept of forty-four volumes in quarto: " The ſaid " preſent," ſaid the preſident, " was peculiarly acceptable to us, as being " very fit for a place in a public library, as indeed are moſt of thoſe " books, which have been ſent us by our benefactor," [meaning Mr. Thomas Hollis, great uncle to his correſpondent, whoſe benefactions will be found in the appendix] " as alſo thoſe from Mr. John Hollis, " by all which benefactions we account ourſelves under the higheſt obli-

* A collection of tracts ſo called, publiſhed by Baron, 1752, and republiſhed after his death, 1768.

" gations to your generous and much honoured family; of which we " ſhall always retain a moſt grateful ſenſe; which our corporation have " voted you ſhould be aſſured of by, &c."

From this extract it is evident, that this preſent was Mr. Hollis's firſt benefaction to Harvard College.

The ſame gentleman, Preſident Holyoke, acknowledges the receipt of Milton's proſe works, in the following letter, dated Dec. 28, 1759.

" We have juſt now received from your bountiful hand a moſt beau- " tiful as well as a moſt valuable preſent of Milton's proſe works; valu- " able to us, as we have a very high regard for that great man, whom " (his political principles not at all withſtanding) we eſteem a great ho- " nour to the Britiſh name. May you continue long in life, a bleſſing " to all about you, and an honour to the venerable name you bear!"

Mr. Hollis's anſwer to both theſe letters is dated Auguſt 27, 1760; *viz.*

" I rejoice that the books arrived ſafe, as well the tracts in quarto, " once the excellent Dr. Wallis's, as the copy of Milton's proſe works. I " am likewiſe highly ſenſible of the honour which the college and you " have been pleaſed to ſhew me on their account; and I beg you both " to be perſuaded of my unfeigned reſpects and attachment."

Theſe books, and another parcel, containing 64 volumes, ſent to New England by Mr. Hollis, were conſumed in the fire which burnt down Harvard College, 1764.

It ſhould have been mentioned above, that Mr. Hollis was not perfectly contented with the editions of Milton's works then extant; the reaſon of which was, that he had ſeveral pieces of Milton in his collection, which might have made a new edition much more complete and correct than thoſe already publiſhed. This appears from the following extract of a letter he wrote to a friend, January 24, 1758.

" A new edition of Milton, the divine Milton, is talked of to be " printed, with the very fine types of Baſkerville of Birmingam, ſaid to " be the fineſt in the world. I have already cauſed him to be acquaint- " ed with my ability and inclination to ſerve him in divers reſpects re- " lating to it; and, if he ſhould prove malleable and ductile, will do it " thoroughly and effectually."

Mr.

Mr. Hollis undoubtedly underſtood that this report related to all Milton's works, proſaic and poetical; it turned out, however, that Baſkerville only printed Paradiſe Loſt in two volumes large octavo. We have indeed had different and diſagreeing accounts of Baſkerville's edition of Paradiſe Loſt; ſome ſay, he printed it in quarto; and not having ſeen any edition of this poem by Baſkerville to aſcertain this matter, we had recourſe to his article in the new edition of Biographia Britannica, where however no particular mention is made of his printing any of Milton's works. It has been obſerved, that Mr. Baſkerville, in printing his books, had more regard to the beauty of the type, than to the uſefulneſs, or even the correctneſs of his editions in other reſpects; ſuch a man was by no means likely to be malleable and ductile in the way Mr. Hollis would have ſerved him. The idea, however, of a new edition of Milton's works accompanied him to the very laſt; as we ſhall have occaſion to mention at a later period.

"In ſuch ways as theſe was this worthy man employed, without "idleneſs," ſays he, "I hope, or meanneſs; and from greater, if able, "ſuch is the ſad corruption of our day, I am effectively excluded."

He ſays this in ſpeaking of his collecting books for Berne; and for the reſt, meant only, we apprehend, his excluſion from parliament, by his averſion to the common methods of procuring admiſſion there.

In the year 1759 Mr. Hollis began to keep a diary of his tranſactions; the firſt entry of which, April 14, is this:

"Entered the fortieth year of my age; may the remainder of life "paſs ſteadily, in active and extenſive virtue, at leaſt in innocence! and "this I will endeavour."

Mr. Hollis's connections with Mr. Baron have been mentioned above, and more of their intercourſe will occur as we procede. In the mean time, it may ſerve to account for Mr. Hollis's intimacy with Mr. Baron, to ſubjoin the character of the latter, as drawn by no injudicious hand in the year 1768.

"Mr. Baron's character was one of the moſt artleſs and undiſguiſed "that ever appeared in the world. He was a man of real and great "learning, of fixed and ſteady integrity, and a tender and ſympathiz-"ing heart. He firmly believed in revelation, and *for this very reaſon* "was infinitely more concerned to promote the cauſe of TRUTH and

" VIRTUE in the world, than to procure any *emoluments* or *advantages*
" to himſelf.

" No man was ever more zealous in the cauſe of *civil* and *religious*
" *liberty* than Mr. Baron. The whole bent of his ſtudies led him this
" way. Well did he underſtand the cauſe in its utmoſt extent. Warm-
" ly was he animated whenever it was the ſubject of debate, and zea-
" louſly indignant was he when he thought it attacked, or in danger of
" ſubverſion.

" Could he have reſtrained the natural impetuoſity of his temper no
" man would have had more friends, or better deſerved them. With
" many virtues and few faults, which only wanted the elevation of an
" higher ſtation and a better fate to have aſſumed the form of virtues,
" Mr. Baron paſt the greateſt part of his life in penurious circumſtances,
" which neither abated the generous ardor, nor overcame the laudable
" independency of his ſpirit. Theſe are virtues which, when exerted in
" a low ſphere, ſeldom bring their reward to the poſſeſſor; yet theſe,
" with their bleſſed effects, are all this good man left behind him for
" the conſolation and ſupport of a widow and three children."

It was now that Mr. Hollis began to make a ſecond collection of books for the public library at Berne; of which a farther account will be given below.

He began likewiſe at this time to ſort his medals for what he called his new cabinet, and likewiſe his prints on the ſame plan; and profeſſes, on that occaſion, " to like the plan of his collection more than ever,
" in honour to liberty, ſciences, and ingenuous men, and wiſhes the
" general plan (of his life) may not derogate from this."

Mr. Solomon Da Coſta intending to preſent a valuable collection of Hebrew books and manuſcripts to the Britiſh Muſeum, Mr. Hollis, at the requeſt of that gentleman, and from materials furniſhed by him, drew up a paper in Engliſh, to be tranſlated into Hebrew, by way of introducing his generous benefaction to the acceptance of the patrons and curators of that noble repoſitory. The Hebrew manuſcripts were nearly two hundred, and were originally intended by the Jews to be preſented to king Charles II. The introductory letter, tranſlated from the Hebrew, is given at full length in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1760; but being a ſecond verſion, is probably conſiderably different

ferent from Mr. Hollis's firſt draught, [which we ſhall give in the Appendix *.] The benefactor is called Abraham in the Magazine; but more truly, by Mr. Hollis, Solomon. Of this noble benefaction, Mr. Hollis wrote a long and exact account, dated May 18, 1759, to conſul Smith at Venice, "with a view to ſtimulate him to the like procedure with his own collection, at leaſt in part †."

Mr. Hollis, from the time of his return from his travels, paid great attention to the public ſocieties in this country, inſtituted for the promotion of learning and ſcience, and was a member of moſt, if not all of them; but took an early reſolution of avoiding all public diſtinctive characters among them; a reſolution which, on occaſion of his attending the ſociety of antiquaries on St. George's day, April 23, obliged him to decline being one of their vice-preſidents, though the patent was made out, and, as he ſays, "the honour ingenuous;" regretting however the neceſſity he was under to give his negative openly, to which he was reduced by the indiſcretion of the preſident, in not diſcovering his intention earlier.

On the 24th, he parted with his valet de chambre, Franceſco Giovanini, who had ſerved him faithfully, and without fault, in Italy and in England, for almoſt ſeven years, and was returning to his family, then at Rome. The regard Mr. Hollis had for this faithful and valuable ſervant will appear at more length in the courſe of theſe memoirs.

On occaſion of his dining at Draper's-hall, on the 26th, with the Governors of the Magdalen charity, he mentions the fallen E— of B—, who was at that meeting; "once," ſays he, "the patriot, the great "Mr. P——: and thought of the divine Milton's beautiful yet horrid "deſcription of a bad miniſter; yet, doubting human firmneſs, almoſt "pitied him." This deſcription of a bad miniſter, as Mr. Hollis calls it, is at the end of Milton's tract, intituled, *Of Reformation touching church diſcipline in England, and the cauſes that have hitherto hindered it.* This, with its contraſt in the preceding paragragh, as they illuſtrate Mr. Hollis's ſentiments as well as Milton's, we ſhall inſert in the Appendix ‡. Some people would call Mr. P—— an unfaithful patriot, rather than a bad miniſter. His conduct however has afforded a prece-

* Appendix V. † Appendix VI. ‡ Appendix VII.

dent

dent more lately for other deſerters of the patriotic ſtation. But to do him juſtice, he made an apology for himſelf in his pamphlet called *Faction detected**, of which, ſuppoſing it to be well-grounded (which it is likely Mr. Hollis did not believe) his ſucceſſors in that kind of verſatility cannot avail themſelves. He alledged, that his party were going lengths that were not juſtifiable; and that, upon pretence of oppoſing the miniſter, they had degenerated into a faction, which would not be ſatisfied with the reaſonable reformation of public meaſures that he had obtained for them. This I preſume has hardly been the caſe with other revolters, who, however, may be equally intitled to our compaſſion, on the plea of human infirmity. But we muſt leave the defence of the late lord Bath to the abler hand of the biſhop of Briſtol.

Mr. Hollis's judgment of books forms a very diſtinguiſhing part of his character; which it is thought better to reſerve to be given in detail, than to be only mentioned as that article occurs occaſionally; but a temptation is laid before us to mention his ſentiments on one particular work, which was publiſhed not long before he began his Diary.

Under the date, April 27, is this entry, "Received a viſit from the "reverend and ingenuous Mr. ——; agreed together that Dr. Lard-"ner's book concerning the *Logos* was ſuppreſſed as much as poſſible, "and left unnoticed by the clergy; (a better manner however than to "perſecute the author)—and that the Doctor, though a free as well as "a learned writer, was yet, in ſome reſpects, biaſſed himſelf by remain-"ing prejudices of education."

It is not clear to what bias, or what prejudices, Mr. Hollis and his friend alluded, and to offer conjectures would as probably lead to miſtakes, as to the truth. Perhaps we may have occaſion to take notice of ſome of Dr. Lardner's prejudices hereafter, of a different ſort from thoſe here mentioned by Mr. Hollis. In the mean time, Mr. Hollis's attention to the ſucceſs of ſuch books as this of Dr. Lardner, and his reflections on the reception they met in thoſe times, are remarkable, and ſhew his ſolicitude to have all religious opinions freely and candidly diſcuſſed; he ſeems to have been aware of the policy which prevented this book from being brought forward to public notice, as might have been ex-

* We have lately been informed, that pamphlet was by another hand.

pected.

pected. The truth is, the clergy had, ſome years before, been teized by the *Free and Candid Diſquiſitions*, to make ſome alterations in the forms of the eſtabliſhed church, which was preſſed upon them by a kind of importunity, that required that ſome reaſons ſhould be given, why a work ſo apparently neceſſary had been ſo long deferred, and why it ſhould not be immediately undertaken? Such reaſons were aſſigned, but were by no means ſatisfactory. The ſubject was again and again brought into public view, and the reſult was, according to the report of that time, that, in purſuance of the advice of a certain prelate, no anſwer whatever ſhould be given to books or pamphlets tending to promote the reformation of the church.

Soon after came out the biſhop of Clogher's *Eſſay on Spirit*, introduced by a preface ſtrongly urging the abſurdity of inſiſting on the preſent ſubſcriptions and declarations of conformity to the church of England, in the uſual forms.

The quality and reputation of the author made it quite neceſſary to diſpenſe with the rule above-mentioned for that occaſion; and accordingly an anſwer was attempted to the theological part of the biſhop's pamphlet, under the auſpices of the then archbiſhop of Canterbury *, by a clergyman by no means equal to the taſk.

In the year 1759, appeared Dr. Lardner's letter on the Logos, with two poſtſcripts annexed, and the name of the author was ſuppreſſed. It was well known from whoſe hand it came. In this publication, beſides the Doctor's diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the Trinity in the letter, there was in the firſt Poſtſcript a warm but decent expoſtulation with biſhop Sherlock on the inconſiſtency of allowing ſome parts of the church ſervice to remain, compared with what Dr. Lardner calls *a noble declaration*, in one of his lordſhip's diſcourſes †.

* Dr. Herring.

† That declaration imports, "That the apoſtles were witneſſes and teachers of the faith, and had no "authority to add any thing to the doctrine of Chriſt, or to declare new articles of faith. Now if the "apoſtles commiſſioned directly by Chriſt himſelf, and ſupported by miraculous gifts of the Spirit, had not "this power, can any of his ſucceſſors in the goverment of the church, without great impiety, pretend to "it? Did the biſhops and clergy of the ninth and tenth centuries know the articles of the faith better "than the apoſtles did? or were they more powerfully aſſiſted by the holy Spirit? No chriſtian can think "it, or ſay it. Whence is it then that the church of Rome has received the power they pretend to, of "making new articles of faith, and dooming all to eternal deſtruction who receive them not? Can any "ſober ſerious Chriſtian truſt himſelf to ſuch guides, and not tremble when he reads the woe denounced by "St. Paul, *Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other goſpel, let him be accurſed.* Gal. i. 8."

It

It was probably on this circumſtance that Mr. Hollis founded his opinion; and the event has proved that it was well founded; no anſwer to Dr. Lardner's letter having yet appeared, except perhaps in ſome replies to certain writers, who, of later years, may have made uſe of ſome of his arguments, in ſupport of the like theological opinions.

On the taking of Goree by admiral Keppel a copper medal was ſtruck, engraved by young Pingo, which gained the prize given by the ſociety of arts and commerce; one of theſe Mr. Hollis preſented to Mr. Pitt, *anonymouſly*, on the edge of which was inſcribed, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING. Two others he preſented to commodore Keppel, with an inſciption on the edge of one of them; viz. AVGVSTVS KEPPEL COMMANDING. Another he ſent to Dr. Akenſide, and diſtributed numbers to his friends at home and abroad.

The king of Pruſſia was, in theſe days, the hero of the public; and, with reſpect to the ſyſtem then in vogue, a valuable meritorious ally to Great Britain. On this account, Mr. Hollis procured a medal to be ſtruck, ſketched by Cipriani, and engraved by Mr. Kirk, the reverſe of which exhibited Hercules deſtroying the Hydra, copied from a curious antique paſte in his poſſeſſion.

On the taking of Louiſbourg he deviſed another medal, the diſpoſition whereof was ſettled with Cipriani, and executed by Mr. Kirk. On the face was the head of Britannia, copied by Mr. Natter from an antique paſte on the root of Sardonia, with a cap of liberty, and a trident on each ſide of it; and round it, O FAIR BRITANNIA, HAIL! with a cornucopia in her right-hand, and a trophy with a ſhield, in which are the French flowers de lis, in her left.

Concerning this fortunate event, he thus writes to a friend, September, 1758. "I wrote to inform you of the taking of Louiſbourg, an "event, under Providence, and the wiſdom and bravery of the officers, "ſoldiers, and ſailors, to be aſcribed to WILLIAM PITT; and of more "importance to Britain, in my opinion, and in that of ſome honeſt Eng-"liſhmen, than would be (the acquiſition of) all the German electorates "put together."

In the months of June and July, this year, Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been very ſucceſsful in his intercourſe with artiſts in different branches, with whom, he tells us, he ſpent ſome part of his time very agreeably.

In particular, Mr. Natter brought him home the ſeal of the head of Britannia, admirably well executed. Mr. Hollis paid him eight guineas for engraving it, and gave him two guineas more, by way of preſent.

From his friend Mr. Ames he got a few liberty prints, and a curious book in quarto, of the year 1648, intituled, *A Liſt of Devices*. At the end of this book is an account of all the mottos uſed by the military people on the parliament's or the king's ſide during the civil wars.

Speaking of an interview with Mr. Copeland, the engraver, whom he calls an ingenious but very ſingular perſon, he ſays, "Mr. Cope-" land knows much concerning the two Simons, and has ſeveral pun-" cheons of Thomas Simons, which I hope to purchaſe of him."

In September the ſame year he purchaſed of Mr. Yeo the engraver, upon a viſit at his apartments in the Tower, the proof impreſſions in wax of Milton, Ludlow, and Sidney, from ſeals of Simons, to his great joy; he purchaſed of him likewiſe two ſmall ſteel ſeals of the heads of Oliver Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane, from puncheons of Thomas Simons, ſaid to be, with many other curious things of the two Simons, in the collection of the then lord keeper [Henley]; and on the 22d of that month he purchaſed all Mr. Yeo's proof impreſſions in wax of coats of arms, and heads of eminent perſons, after ſeals of Thomas Simons.

Mr. Hollis, from the accounts of his friends in New-England, had conceived a great eſteem for the reverend Jonathan Mayhew, Paſtor of the Weſt Church in Boſton, a moſt worthy man, of exemplary piety, amiable manners, firmly attached to the cauſe of liberty, civil and religious; and, as appears by his writings, of conſiderable literary abilities. Mr. Hollis's eſteem for Dr. Mayhew aroſe, we believe, from the peruſal of his ſermon, preached at the Weſt-church in Boſton, New England, on the Lord's-day after January 30, 1749-50, and publiſhed in England by Baron, in his collection, intituled, *The Pillars of Prieſtcraft and Orthodoxy ſhaken*, 1752, as mentioned above.

To this gentleman Mr. Hollis had diſpatched a preſent of books, in 1757, by a ſhip which was loſt in her voyage to America. In November 1758 he ſent him another box of books, which arrived ſafe in the beginning of the year 1759; but without acquainting Dr. Mayhew with the name of his correſpondent.

But being now convinced of the real worth of the Doctor, Mr. Hollis, Auguſt 17th, 1759, ſent him another preſent of books, accompanied with a letter, to which he ſubſcribed his name; and from that time a correſpondence commenced between them, which was regularly kept up till Dr. Mayhew's death, in July, 1766.

Mr. Hollis, knowing that Dr. Harris of Honiton in Devonſhire (who had publiſhed the lives of James I. and Charles I.) was about to publiſh the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. collected ſeveral books and extracts ſuitable to his deſign, and preſented them to him, July, 1759.

He had the year before ſent Dr. Harris the copy of an oration, delivered by the college of Engliſh Jeſuits at Madrid to Charles I. when prince of Wales, as a compliment upon his arrival in Spain. The title of it was, "Oratio a Jeſuitarum Anglicorum collegio ad Carolum Prin-"cipem in Hiſpania habita." A manuſcript of this oration, was found among the papers of Matthew Wren, who accompanied prince Charles in his journey to Madrid, and was afterwards biſhop of Ely; and a copy of it given by the late Dr. Rawlinſon to Dr. Ward of Greſham College, from whom Mr. Hollis obtained it, he ſent to Dr. Harris.

It is probable Dr. Harris's book was printed off before he received this curious oration, as he makes no mention of it in his life of Charles, otherwiſe it had been worth inſerting. At the ſame time, Mr. Hollis ſent the Doctor the Pope's letter to Charles, in Spaniſh and Engliſh; done according to the Latin and Spaniſh copies, printed at Madrid.

The Britiſh Muſeum was an object of Mr. Hollis's particular regard and benevolence; he conſidered it as a literary foundation, calculated to do the higheſt honour to the Britiſh name; and, in that view, he contributed many things to its valuable ſtores from his own collections. In 1757, he preſented that uſeful repoſitory with a large collection of antique bronzes and etruſcan ware, &c. which coſt him upwards of fifty pounds. He conſidered it likewiſe as a faithful depoſitary of the memory and remains of thoſe great and eminent men who had been public bleſſings to this country, either by their writings, their counſels, or other atchievments, tending to aſſert and maintain public liberty againſt all attempts of tyrants and oppreſſors. In purſuance of which idea he

preſented the Muſeum, by the hands of Dr. Gifford, and, as he ſays, anonymouſly, with two valuable medals of Milton, July 30, 1759.

By an entry in his Diary, Auguſt 29, the ſame year, it appears that Mr. Hollis repreſented to ſome of the miniſtry, in perſon, a certain affair that regarded the honour of the nation, "which," ſays he, "not having been attended to as it ought, I went home vexed, and aſhamed of "our miniſter,—and prayed to GOD for abler leaders, and more "noble."

Perhaps the reader may conjecture, that this repreſentation might relate to ſome political expedient or manœuvre, more ſuitable to the patriotic ſpirit of Mr. Hollis, than to the views and meaſures of the adminiſtration at that period.

There is ſeldom any truth, or indeed, any wiſdom, in mere conjectures; and eſpecially where ſuch a one as Mr. Hollis does not chooſe to explain himſelf.

I will venture however, on this occaſion, to tranſcribe a paſſage from one of his letters to a man of quality in the year 1762, which may perhaps afford a little light into the ſubject of the repreſentation above-mentioned:

——"Nor have you failed, I am confident, as I deem you in eſſence "an Engliſhman, to ſuggeſt to Mr. Grenville, in caſe it might not have "occurred to him, the peculiar propriety of a Britiſh ambaſſador patro-"nizing learning, and learned travellers, and virtú, and collecting ma-"nuſcripts, if there are any, or antiquities, particularly marbles and "medals; in which moſt noble purſuits the Britiſh conſuls and agents "in Greece, Aſia, and Africa, and even the merchants in our factories "might (and would gladly and conſiderably) concur.

"I have been well aſſured, that an article of this kind is always in-"ſerted in the inſtructions given by the French government to their "public miniſters; which article, it may be, does them as much honour "as would an edict of revocation, and uniformity of religion, like that "of Nantes."

By this inſtance we ſee Mr. Hollis had buſineſs with miniſters different from that of ſome other ſorts of projectors and repreſenters; and if a miniſter could not ſee the tendency of this kind of attention to the honour and advantage of his country, or could not make it conſiſtent, in

his inſtructions, with the other functions of an ambaſſador, he might well be ſuſpected of wanting abilities. But this is only one conjecture among the reſt, a little leſs impertinent, perhaps, than ſome others.

In the evening of the ſame day, Auguſt 24, on which he had met with this mortification, Mr. Hollis, perhaps, by way of conſolation, read his divine Milton's *Small Tractate on Education*; and obſerves, "that he "had exhauſted the ſubject in one ſingle ſheet," and profeſſed himſelf to be "delighted with it, aſtoniſhed, humbled;" adding to this teſtimony the following lines from one of Milton's ſonnets.

Yet be it leſs or more, or ſoon or ſlow,
It ſhall be ſtill in ſtricteſt meaſure even
To that ſame lot, however mean or high,
Tow'rd which time leads me, and the will of heaven.

"At leaſt," ſays Mr. Hollis, "I will attempt it."

"For the uſual method of learning arts," ſays Milton, "I deem it to "be an old error of univerſities, not yet well recovered from the ſcho- "laſtic groſſneſs of barbarous ages, that, inſtead of beginning with arts "moſt eaſy (and thoſe be ſuch as are moſt obvious to the ſenſe), they "preſent their young unmatriculated novices at firſt coming with the "intellective abſtractions of logic and metaphyſics."

Againſt the application of this reproof at this time, the Engliſh Univerſities, or one of them at leaſt, might plead many alterations and improvements upon the antient methods. But ſo it happened, that this very year, 1759, the univerſities were attacked by a late member of one of them, in a little tract, ſuggeſting many defects in their methods of education, with reſpect to ſeveral branches of learning, in compariſon with ſome of the univerſities abroad; on which occaſion Mr. Hollis writes thus to one of his correſpondents:

"There has been publiſhed lately a tract, intitled, *The general ſtate* "*of education in the univerſities, with a particular view to the philoſophic* "*and medical education, by* RICHARD DAVIES, M. D. *late Fellow of Queen's* "*College, Cambridge*. And the motto is, *Ne quid veri non audeat*. It "makes a noiſe, and I think, may be conſidered as no bad comment on "the excellent prefaces of Lord Moleſworth's account of Denmark, and "of his tranſlation of Hottoman's Franco-Gallia. There is no doubt but "that ſtatutes made, for the greateſt part, in days of ignorance and ſu-

"perſtition,

" perſtition, are but indifferent rules to walk by in theſe times, which
" are now enlightened and liberal. And it gave me a very low opinion,
" I confeſs, of the plan of education obſerved in our univerſities, when,
" by converſation with a gentleman of uncommon learning and probity
" not long ſince, once a tutor of eminence in one of them, it appeared,
" that he had neither read, nor even heard of, Algernon Sidney's diſ-
" courſes on government; though a ſubject of all others the moſt inte-
" reſting and important to ſociety as ſuch, and treated by a genius the
" greateſt, nobleſt, that hath hitherto ſhone forth."

In this tract Dr. Davies was, upon the whole, judicious, and ſufficiently candid; but, perhaps, more ſagacious in diſcovering defects, than happy in pointing out expedients of reformation.

He had the luck, however, to meet with an opponent in ſome *Obſervations on the preſent ſtate of the Engliſh univerſities*, who ſucceeded much worſe in his defence of theſe ſeminaries, than Dr. Davies did in his reproof of them.

Theſe *Obſervations*, we believe, Mr. Hollis never ſaw.

About ſeven years before this tract of Dr. Davies was publiſhed, the following expoſtulation with the academical curators of Cambridge appeared in a maſterly pamphlet, written by one of their own body.
" You, gentlemen, who have the ſuperintendency of ſuch a number of
" our young nobility and gentry; who are intruſted with an uncommon
" opportunity of regulating their manners, of forming their minds to
" noble ſentiments of juſtice, magnanimity, and love to their country;
" conſider that this is one of thoſe talents which you have now in truſt,
" and for which you muſt particularly account in the awful tranſactions
" of the laſt great day. If you neglect theſe favourable opportunities of
" laying a foundation for a long ſeries of the nobleſt actions, towards
" producing which your influence can greatly contribute, have you not
" reaſon, as you will have involved yourſelves in the guilt of a long
" train of evil conſequences to thoſe under your authority by your
" negligence, to fear the puniſhment of others?"

September 5, Mr. Hollis waited upon Mr. Onſlow, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, at his ſeat in Surry, along with Signor Cipriani, to take a drawing of Milton, when a youth, after an original portrait in oil,

oil, in his poſſeſſion, purſuant to leave obtained from the Speaker, upon being introduced to him in town.

His own account of this interview will not be unacceptable to the reader.

" I was received," ſays Mr. Hollis, " with great civility and kindneſs, " ſtaid there the whole day, and the drawing was taken with the hap- " pieſt ſucceſs. I had the honour of enjoying five hours private con- " verſation with the Speaker, in which many curious anecdotes turned " up, relative to Charles I. Charles II. the earl of Clarendon, Oliver " Cromwell, Ludlow, Sir Henry Vane, Milton, and other eminent per- " ſonages, and to the Engliſh Hiſtory. The Speaker is a venerable and " very fine old gentleman, and a paſſionate admirer of Milton, read " many paſſages from his poetical works with great ſtrength and ſpirit, " and communicated ſeveral ingenious criticiſms of his own, upon paſ- " ſages in the Paradiſe Loſt. He has a large collection of portraits of " eminent perſonages of this nation, chiefly thoſe on the ſide of liberty, " is a lover of virtú, and deeply verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of " Britain." Mr. Hollis adds, " This day one of the happieſt and moſt " honoured of my life." An honourable elogy! the rather as it came from an honeſt diſintereſted heart, deeply impreſſed with a real eſteem and veneration for the patriotic virtues of this truly great and ever memorable man.

Mr. Hollis, being in poſſeſſion of a buſt of Milton, in plaiſter, modeled from the life, employed Mr. Cipriani to make a drawing of it, which he preſented to the Speaker September 15, " in gratitude," as he ſays, " for his very obliging favours to him in the country." This preſent he carried himſelf to the Speaker's houſe in the country, but avoided ſeeing of him; for being himſelf averſe to unſeaſonable interruptions, it was a point of delicacy with him not to interrupt others, whether they were affected on that head as himſelf was, or not. And on the 21ſt of the ſame month he received a very handſome letter from the Speaker, in acknowledgment for the drawing preſented to him by Mr. Hollis on the 15th.

On the 23d of the ſame month, a letter incloſing two lottery tickets was left at his lodgings in Bedford ſtreet. " A ſtrange accident," ſays he, " nor can a tolerable gueſs be made from whom theſe tickets came,

" or

" or from what motive ſent. If really preſents, and in time good " prizes, they ſhall be nobly uſed, nor aught reſerved in private benefit " to myſelf."

It was uſual at this time to reſerve a number of lottery tickets in the hands of the great officers of ſtate, in order to accommodate their friends, &c. It does not appear that Mr. Hollis was in any perſonal connection with any gentleman of that deſcription, ſave the Speaker, from whom very probably theſe tickets might be ſent as preſents to Mr. Hollis without any mention of the benefactor, as from their occaſional converſations the Speaker might be aware of Mr. Hollis's delicacy on the article of preſents, of which ſome inſtances will occur in theſe memoirs. This conjecture may be conſidered as one of thoſe things which Mr. Hollis called *eſcapes*, and as ſuch it is left with the reader.

On the 19th, calling at the houſe of an old acquaintance and a worthy gentleman, whom he intended to ſee that very morning, he received an account that he was expiring.—On this accident, which ſomewhat ſhocked him, he remarks, that, " Life is of trifling importance in its ſelf, but " intereſting to the individual, eaſily to be loſt, ſoon ſpent, and there- " fore in ſober innocence to be enjoyed."

On the 8th of October he ſettled with Mr. Stuart the plan of a medal on the taking of Guadalupe, to be laid before the ſociety of arts, &c. for their approbation; the medal was afterwards executed at the expence of that Society.

November 3d, Mr. Hollis was in the evening at the Speaker's by his ſpecial deſire, and was moſt civilly received and highly entertained for three hours. The Speaker at this viſit preſented him with various medals to keep for his ſake, and invited Mr. Hollis to viſit him as his friend. He had likewiſe at this viſit the pleaſure to ſee the drawing of Milton, which he had preſented to him in the country, now fixed up in his beſt apartment in town.

November 5th. At a meeting of the ſociety of Artiſts, our patriot was again offered the chair for the evening, but declined it, in conſequence of his reſolution already mentioned.

Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been particularly deſirous to diſcover any remaining circumſtances of Oliver Cromwell's perſonal hiſtory, his family, and connexions, which had not been publiſhed to the world; and

on

on the 8th of this month was gratified with a copy of a curious letter of the Protector to Lieutenant General Fleetwood, in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Cook of Newington, Oliver's grandaughter, obtained by Dr. Gifford. And about the ſame time, having been informed by the Speaker of three original and very curious letters of Cromwell to his noble friend Colonel Richard Norton, he obtained the loan of them, with leave to copy them for the uſe of Dr. Harris's hiſtory. Theſe three letters were in the poſſeſſion of Robert Symmer eſq; of Mount Street Groſvenor Square, and are publiſhed, together with that to Lieutenant General Fleetwood, in the Appendix to Dr. Harris's life of Oliver Cromwell.

In the autumn of this year was projected the plan for cloathing the French priſoners by ſubſcription, of which Mr. Hollis was an active and zealous promoter, and to which he was a bountiful contributor: on December 18th, he attended a meeting for that purpoſe, "when," as he ſays, "the whole plan was ſketched out nobly for immediate and "effectual execution." When the ſubſcription was filled to a conſiderable amount, it was thought proper to publiſh it; and on that occaſion, Mr. (now Dr.) Johnſon was requeſted by Mr. Hollis to compoſe a ſhort preface or introduction to that publication, which, being approved of by the curators of that charity, was accordingly prefixed to the publiſhed account of it, and a preſent of five guineas given by Mr. Hollis to Dr. Johnſon for his trouble. Mr. Hollis's donation to this charity was fifty guineas, but given anonymouſly, with this note, "The mite of an Eng-"liſhman, to Frenchmen, priſoners in England, poor and naked."

MDCCLX.

February 2. Mr. Hollis paid a viſit to the Speaker, and was received with great courteſy and politeneſs, and, among other curious and inſtructive converſation, was informed by Mr. Onſlow of a very important anecdote reſpecting Algernon Sydney, redounding greatly to the honor of that noble patriot. "Which anecdote," ſays he, "ſhall be "inſerted in the new intended edition of his diſcourſes on government."

We cannot find, among the notes and extracts in Mr. Hollis's edition of Sydney's diſcourſes on government, any particular anecdote upon the authority of Mr. Onſlow, whoſe name might moſt probably be omitted

by

by Mr. Hollis, upon the conſideration that the Speaker was then living, and might not chooſe to be named on ſuch an occaſion.

One might perhaps pitch upon ſeveral paſſages in the notes of Mr. Hollis's edition of Sydney's diſcourſes, likely enough to have been ſuggeſted by the Speaker; ſeveral ſuch have been pointed out; but what ſeems to be moſt probable, ſo far as conjecture may be allowed, is Mr. Pelham's ſpeech in the proceedings againſt Sir John Fenwick, octavo, 1698, p. 228, where Mr. Pelham characteriſes Algernon Sydney, as "a man that had that love to liberty and the good of his country, that "he would not have ſaid ſo" [pleaded the inſufficiency of one witneſs to condemn him] "even to ſave his life, if he had thought it inconſiſtent "with either of them," [the law of God or man.] Mr. Hollis quoted this paſſage in his edition of Sydney's trial publiſhed 1763, p. 131, and it is likewiſe repeated in Mr. Robertſon's republication of it 1772, p. 28, and bids the faireſt to have been *the very important anecdote redounding greatly to Sydney's honour*, communicated to Mr. Hollis by the Speaker.

Feb. 29. He ſent to Mr. Pitt a ſociety medal ſtruck in honour of the victory at Quebec; having on the edge, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING.

April 3. Mr. Hollis received a letter of thanks from the curators of the public library at Leyden, to whom he had ſent, by the hands of Mr. Valtravers, but without his name, Milton's proſe works and Toland's life of him. This very handſome letter will be found in the Appendix.

April 14, his birth day, is thus noted in his Diary:

"Entered the forty firſt year of my age. Reviſed the tranſactions of "the laſt year, as they appear in theſe papers. By no means content "with them; my ſituation diſagreeable to me of late on many accounts, "and likely to continue ſo for ſome time. Hope however to keep up "in full ſpirit, to amend my plan, and to tread more firmly than ever "the path of active and extenſive virtue."

May 21, 1760. Dr. Mayhew of Boſton wrote to Mr. Hollis, acknowledging the receipt of a ſmall box for the public library of Harvard college, and likewiſe of a preſent to himſelf of books, prints, and the medal in commemoration of the victory at Quebec.

The following extracts from this letter are neceſſary to introduce ſome ſentiments of Mr. Hollis, which muſt by no means be omitted.

The Doctor, having complimented Mr. Hollis on the felicity of his being member of ſo many worthy ſocieties, and the mother country on having ſo many gentlemen of fortune and figure, of learning and inclination to carry ſuch deſigns into execution, proceeds to ſay,

"You gave a hint, Sir, in a blank leaf of one of the laſt books ſent "me, as if you thought ſome ſocieties formed in the American colonies "upon the model of thoſe in London, particularly that of the Royal "Society, and the Society for encouraging commerce, might be for the "public benefit; whereby you diſcover a generous concern for our "welfare.

"I have diſcourſed with ſome of the moſt learned and public-ſpirited "gentlemen amongſt us upon this point, acquainting them by whom "this propoſal was ſuggeſted to me. Their opinion (from which I "cannot diſſent in this reſpect) is, that we are hardly yet ripe for en-"gaging in deſigns of this nature. It is apprehended, that we have not "among us a ſufficient number of perſons of extenſive knowledge, of "fortune, leiſure, and public ſpirit for ſuch undertakings. However, "though we are at preſent a young and ſmall, we are a flouriſhing and "increaſing people, at leaſt ſhall probably be ſo, whenever it ſhall pleaſe "God to give us peace in our borders. And I do not deſpair of ſeeing "in time ſuch uſeful inſtitutions amongſt us as thoſe mentioned; eſ-"pecially if you, Sir, and others like you, ſhould continue to patronize "and encourage us."

Mr. Hollis did not receive this letter till about Midſummer, and did not anſwer it till the 27th of Auguſt. Here follows what he ſaid in anſwer to that part of the Doctor's letter given above:

"In reply to the opinion of your learned and moſt public-ſpirited "friends at Boſton, who apprehend, that you are hardly ripe enough "there as yet to inſtitute a ſociety of ANY KIND, whether for the pro-"motion of natural knowledge, ſcience, art, or commerce, I humbly "beg leave to ſay, that neither did we think ourſelves ripe enough here "in England for ſuch deſigns till ſo late as the year 1660, when the "Royal Society was inſtituted; not by favour of the many, but by the "wiſdom and ENERGY of a few, the excellent Mr. Hartlib, a foreigner, "to whom Milton addreſſed his matchleſs treatiſe on Education, Mr. "Boyle,

" Boyle, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Sprat, and ſome others *. Nor " was it till many years after, ſo late as the year 1753, (to our ſhame be " it declared!) and long after ſuch ſocieties had obtained and flouriſhed " in the leſſer kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland, that the ſociety for " promoting arts and commerce was eſtabliſhed, the firſt meeting of " which conſiſted of no more than *twelve perſons*, who were brought " together with difficulty, and were rather well diſpoſed and good peo- " ple, *than able and of rank*. I am therefore humbly of an opinion, " that one or more ſocieties may be formed at Boſton, exceedingly to " the benefit of that place and our North American colonies, not only " in reſpect of knowledge, ſcience, art, and elegance of civil life and man- " ners, but to commerce and money matters.

" A Muſeum at leaſt, with a public library, and a botanical garden " annexed to it, as here, might certainly be inſtituted, which may aſ- " ſume the name of *The Boſton Muſeum*, or, if a more extenſive title " ſhould be liked, *The New England Muſeum*, and will ſerve as an ex- " ample from you the mother-colony, and a noble one to every other " colony.

* It is remarkable that Dr. Sprat, in his Hiſtory of the Royal Society, makes no mention of Mr. Hartlib. But there is in that hiſtory a circumſtance related, which makes it probable that Milton's tract on Education, written at the requeſt of Mr. Hartlib, was not forgot when a certain project came under conſideration, of which the hiſtorian gives this account. " There came forth a treatiſe—and that was a propoſal " by maſter Cowley, of erecting a philoſophical college.—This model was every way practicable, unleſs " perhaps in two things, the one was the largeneſs of revenue—the other that he impoſed on his operators " a ſecond taſk of great pains, the education of youth. The laſt of theſe is indeed a matter of great " weight, the reformation of which ought to be ſeriouſly examined by prudent men; for it is an unde- " niable truth—that there would be need of fewer laws, and leſs force to govern men, if their minds were " rightly informed—while they were young and pliable. But perhaps this labour is not ſo proper for " experimenters to undergo; for it would not only devour too much of their time, but it would go near " to make them a little more *magiſterial* in philoſophy than became them, by being long accuſtomed to " command the opinions, and direct the manners of their ſcholars." Sprat, Hiſt. edit. 1734. p. 59, 60. The book, containing this project, Mr. Hartlib in a letter to Dr. Worthington, April 2, 1661, ſays, he had not ſeen, but had taken ſpecial notice of Dr. Cowley's propoſition. Kennet's Regiſter, p. 870. Milton's *Tractate* is ſaid, in the common editions, to have been written about the year 1650. But I am perſuaded it was publiſhed much later, and if not *involved*, as A. Wood expreſſes it, in a collection of tracts on Education, publiſhed by Mr. Hartlib, 1654, it ſeems probable that it was not publiſhed till after the Reſtoration, perhaps on occaſion of Mr. Cowley's propoſition. But this is mere conjecture, and as likely to be upon a bad as a good foundation. Mr. Hartlib had the ſubject of Education much at heart. Sir William Petty's *Advice concerning Education* was written to Mr. Hartlib, and publiſhed 1647, and probably *a ſequel* to it in the year following. But ſee Sir William Petty's article in Wood's Ath. Ox. and his article in the Biographia Britannica, Note [C]—*The Reformed School* and *ſupplement* to it by John Dury was publiſhed by Samuel Hartlib, Lond. 1650. *The true and ready way to learn the Latin tongue, in anſwer to a quere, whether the ordinary way of teaching Latin by the rules of grammar be the beſt way for youths to learn it*, by Richard Carew, was publiſhed with other tracts in one volume by Mr. Hartlib. Lond. 1654, as mentioned above.

" If ſtill your learned and moſt public-ſpirited friends ſhould doubt,
" that you are hardly ripe enough for any of theſe eſtabliſhments, let
" them ſurvey their maps of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Po-
" land, Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and even barbarous Ruſ-
" ſia, and view the numerous univerſities and academies, another word
" for ſocieties, in thoſe nations. They will then ſee, that much the
" greater part of theſe academies are ſeated in places far inferior to Boſ-
" ton for number of inhabitants, riches, or indeed men of learning and
" ingenuity. Let theſe gentlemen ceaſe their diffidence therefore, and
" quit a ſtate of reſt and diſconnection, and combine and act and eſta-
" bliſh SOME SOCIETY, as they may be able. The very attempt is no-
" ble; and, ſhould they fail under it, they will ſtill reap honor from it,
" ingenuous honor; but my own reputation on the event, that it will
" ſucceed and floriſh proportionately as ours at home, if planned with
" judgment, conducted with unanimity and ſpirit, and countenanced by
" authority. Excuſe, dear Sir, theſe ſallies. But I know to whom I
" write, A MASTER SPIRIT; and thus I quit the ſubject—now."

We have mentioned preſident Holyoke's letter of thanks to Mr. Hollis for Milton's proſe works, dated December 28, 1759, and given an extract from it, wherein the preſident ſays, " Milton (his political " works not at all withſtanding) we eſteem a great honour to the Bri-" tiſh name."

Mr. Hollis ſeems to have underſtood from this parentheſis, that Mr. Holyoke and his aſſociates approved of Milton's political principles with ſome reſerve. And indeed, from the Preſident's manner of expreſſing himſelf, one would imagine they had *real* objections to thoſe principles. Be that as it might, Mr. Hollis in the ſame letter to Dr. Mayhew, after citing Mr. Holyoke's reſtriction, thought proper to deliver his ſentiments of Milton's political principles in the following detail:

" If I underſtand Milton's principles, they are theſe; that govern-
" ment, at leaſt our government, is by compact. That, a king becom-
" ing a tyrant, and the compact thereby broken, the power reverts again
" to the conſtituents, the people, who may puniſh ſuch tyrant as they
" ſee fit, and conſtitute ſuch a new form of government as ſhall then
" appear to them to be moſt expedient. It is true, indeed, that that form
" of government, which he and many other able honeſt men inclined

" to,

" to, on the death and punishment of the tyrant Charles, was a common-
" wealth, which the army, that Hydra-beast, prevented; forcing the
" nation thereby, against its bent, after numberless vexations, to call
" back that riot-prince Charles the Second. But Milton, or the warmest
" common-wealth man, never thought of altering the antient form of
" government, till Charles the First had sinned flagrantly and repeatedly
" against it, and had destroyed it by his violences.

" On the contrary, there are several and very fine passages in his
" prose works, where he commends that antient form exceedingly, and
" with highest justice; and it is undoubted truth, that we owe the most
" noble, the most happy Revolution, to his principles, and to those of
" his friends; principles that will uphold and cherish every honest,
" virtuous prince; and check only and confound (which GOD grant!)
" every bad prince and every tyrant. You see, dear Sir, if I have ex-
" plained myself clearly, that it is to Milton, the divine Milton, and such
" as he, in the struggles of the civil war, and the Revolution, that we
" are beholden for all the manifold and unexampled blessings which we
" now every where enjoy; and Mr. President Holyoke for liberty and
" his college.—But of this passage I have taken no notice in my answer
" to that gentleman."

Many reflections might be made on this passage, both as it concerns Milton's political principles, and those of the writer of it. The readers of Milton's prose works in these days I believe are very few; and few of those that read them, it is probable, take the pains to understand them. He is seldom quoted in our present political squabbles, though he has said as much, and as pertinently to the purpose of the late oppositions to administration, as any English author we have: those of his prose works which have been most read of late years, are, as far as I can judge, the Iconoclastes, and his defences of the people of England against Salmasius and others; and because he vindicates the people for avenging their wrongs upon a particular tyrant, they take him to have been an enemy to regal government *as such*; whereas a very little attention might have convinced them, that all his authorities by which he asserts the constitutional rights of the people, are taken from books whose authors lived and wrote under the government of kings, and did not think of a legal government without a king, though their maxims might lead to that

remedy

remedy when they ſhould be oppreſſed by a tyrant, and when a better form could not be had. Our patriots at the Revolution, who had read Milton with a perfect comprehenſion of his meaning, found a better remedy againſt the tyrannical encroachments of the wretched James, in the ſubſtitution of king William. Thus our patriot, Mr. Hollis, underſtood Milton; and, whatever may have been ſaid of his republican principles, was attached to the *mode* of the Revolution, as well as to the *principles* of it; and not leſs to the act ſettling the ſucceſſion in the proteſtant Houſe of Hanover; as abundantly appears by the ſeveral memorials he hath left behind him.

The diſtinction between a legal government and a tyranny, is of very venerable antiquity, and is ſtrongly and accurately marked by the Greek writers particularly. Polybius ſays of Cleomenes, that "he ſub-" verted the legal government [εννομον Βασιλειαν] of the Lacedemonians, " and ſubſtituted tyrannical power in its room." It is true the legal government here meant was a commonwealth; but he keeps to the diſtinction in ſpeaking of monarchy. " Not every monarchy," ſays he, " is to be called Βασιλεια, but that only which is exerciſed over willing " or conſenting ſubjects, and is not adminiſtered by fear and force, but " by counſel [γνωμη]," a word which implies the counſels of the ſubjects, as well as the wiſdom of the prince. Polybius not being at hand, theſe paſſages are taken from Raphelius's citation of them in his note upon Coloſſ. i. 13. where he remarks the difference in the apoſtle's expreſſion, between εξουσια σκοτους (called elſewhere εξουσια τυ σατανα, Acts xxvi. 18.) and βασιλεια τυ υἱου. A difference well worth the ſerious conſideration of all chriſtian princes, and their counſellors of ſtate, of whatever denomination, who are intruſted by the people for their good. But to return.

Having given Dr. Mayhew this ſketch of Milton's politicks, he thus concludes his letter:

" Juſt as I was about finiſhing this letter a friend of mine, a Scotch " phyſician, ingenuous, and who has ſeen many cities, and many men's " manners, for to ſuch it is that this nation, and every nation, owes its " nobleſt inſtitutions, called on me to ſhew me a paſſage in the Glaſgow " journal of Auguſt 21, concerning our ſociety for promoting arts and " commerce, with which paſſage it ſeems he had been much pleaſed.

" I read



IOHN MILTON

DRAWN AND ETCHED MDCCLX BY I.B.CIPRIANI A TVSCAN FROM A PICTVRE PAINTED BY CORNELIVS IOHNSON MDCXVIII NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS HOLLIS OF LINCOLN'S INNE F.R.AND A.S.S.

WHEN I WAS YET A CHILD NO CHILDISH PLAY
TO ME WAS PLEASING ALL MY MIND WAS SET
SERIOVS TO LEARN AND KNOW AND THENCE TO DO
WHAT MIGHT BE PVBLIC GOOD MY SELF I THOVGHT
BORN TO THAT END BORN TO PROMOTE ALL TRVTH
ALL RIGHTEOVS THINGS

PARAD. REG.

" I read it immediately, was alike pleaſed with it, begged it, received it, " and tranſmit it now in aid of this my letter: and may the good genius " of the colonies, and of mankind, waft them in ſafety to you, and in- " cline the hearts of your learned men, and of your leaders, as one man, " to the propoſed ends, for their benefit and the common good !"

We gave an hint above, on occaſion of a letter of Mr. Hollis to Mr. Valtravers, that ſome ſociety of the kind, recommended by the former, was either already inſtituted at Berne, or ſoon after the date of that letter; and in the letter to Dr. Mayhew, juſt cited, the mention of Switzerland among thoſe countries where ſocieties or academies were ſettled, ſeems to confirm that conjecture.

But a letter of Mr. Hollis to Mr. Valtravers, in 1760, clears up the matter, in the following paſſage:

" I rejoice that the ſocieté rurale de Berne floriſhes. But why the " Swiſs of Berne cannot inſtitute another ſociety which ſhould comprize " the views of our three ſocieties in one, I cannot comprehend. " They are learned, ingenuous, rich, have leiſure to purſue ſuch ſtu- " dies, are without the trifling or vicious amuſements of other nations, " have a liberal and good government, and are in the centre of ignorant " or bigoted or enſlaved nations." The Swiſs have in Berne a Societé Oeconomique. Whether inſtituted before or after the date of this letter, we are not informed.

On the third of June this year Mr. Hollis purchaſed, at the ſale of the effects of the late Charles Stanhope, eſq. by auction, an original portrait of John Milton, when a boy of ten years of age, painted by Cornelius Johnſon, in the year 1618. Mr. Hollis had ſeen this picture at Mr. Stanhope's, about two months before, when that gentleman told him, that he bought the picture of the executors of Milton's widow, for twenty guineas; from this picture Mr. Hollis cauſed a print to be taken, and ſays, it agrees with that of the Speaker, and the buſt in plaiſter in his own poſſeſſion, and likewiſe to the crayons of Mr. Johnſon. We ſhall ſee preſently a remarkable proof of the value he put upon this picture.

On the 20th of the ſame month, Mr. Hollis waited upon the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and preſented him with the copy of a prayer compoſed by archbiſhop Tillotſon for king William and queen Mary, tranſcribed by Mr. Gibbs, from his Tillotſon's Common Place Book,

now

now in Lambeth library; of which prayer, it ſeems, the then archbiſhop [Secker] was wholly ignorant.

This prayer was compoſed by archbiſhop Tillotſon, on occaſion of a complaint of Queen Mary to him, that the king's affections were alienated from her, by reaſon, as was then ſaid, of his acquaintance with lady ——. The prayer is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1767, and was certainly compoſed on ſome ſuch occaſion, the words ["*If the king has gone aſtray in his affections for her*,"] being, as obſerved in the Magazine, ſcratched over, but not illegible.

There is ſome probability that this letter was inſerted in this monthly pamphlet, by direction of Mr. Hollis himſelf, whoſe character it was to be communicative to the public of every thing that was curious; and, by the time it was publiſhed, viz. 1767, he had reaſon to know, that, had it depended upon archbiſhop Secker, it would never have been without the walls of Lambeth library. At the time of this prelate's acceſſion to the metropolitical ſee, Mr. Hollis had an high opinion of his grace's candor and liberal ſpirit; but in a few years his eſteem of this archbiſhop was greatly diminiſhed. How that happened may probably be accounted for in the courſe of theſe memoirs.

Mr. Millar had, this year, undertaken to print all Thomſon's works, and was diſpoſed to do him all the honour he could in the publication of them. On this occaſion Mr. Hollis, who reſpected the memory of Thomſon, as a friend to liberty, and a venerator of Milton, recommended to Mr. Millar, to prefix a print of the poet to this new edition of his works, which was executed by Mr. Baſire, in concert (as to the diſpoſition of the ornaments) with Mr. Hollis; and, as he expreſſes it, under the friendly protection of Mr. Stewart. Concerning Thomſon's early connections with Mr. Millar, there is a remarkable anecdote in Mr. Victor's late publication of his original letters, &c.

On the 28th Mr. Hollis was with Mr. Millar, to engage him to reprint Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the Engliſh tongue, "for the be-
" nefit of foreigners, and the ſpreading of the principles of truth and
" liberty;" which, in this gentleman's opinion, were moſt ably and effectually diſcuſſed by Engliſh writers, and little underſtood by the ſubjects of deſpotic governments abroad. " Mr. Saville," according to the Independent Whig, " is ſaid to have replied to a Frenchman, who ex-

ulted



ANDREW MARVELL MEMBER FOR KINGSTON VPON HVLL IN THE PARLIAMENTS
WHICH BEGAN APRIL XXV MDCLX AND MAY VIII MDCLXI THE LAST COMMONER
WHO RECEIVED ALLOWANCE FROM HIS CONSTITVENTS AND THE FRIEND
AND PROTECTOR OF IOHN MILTON

DRAWN AND ETCHED MDCCLX BY I. B. CIPRIANI A FLORENTINE
FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED IN THE YEAR MDCLX NOW IN THE
POSSESSION OF THOMAS HOLLIS OF LINCOLN'S INNE F. R. AND A. SS.

BVT WHETHER FATE OR ART VNTWIN'D HIS THREAD
REMAINS IN DOVBT FAME'S LASTING REGISTER
SHALL LEAVE HIS NAME INROLL'D AS GREAT AS THOSE
WHO AT PHILIPPI FOR THEIR COVNTRY FELL

" -ulted upon the fine writings of his countrymen, that there were but " two ſubjects in nature worth a wiſe man's thoughts, and they durſt " ſpeak of neither." This anecdote Mr. Hollis has quoted in his notes on Sidney's life, p. 34, and a paſſage added from Voltaire, wherein the Engliſh are called, *les precepteurs des nations*. But the proficiency of the nations muſt be very ſmall, if they are unacquainted with the language of their ſchool-maſters. Dr. Wallis's grammar was intended to obviate that defect; and to that end his inſtructions are conveyed in a tongue which ſcholars in all countries, and of all degrees, underſtand in ſome meaſure at leaſt, and was therefore the fitteſt to open the way for foreigners to the treaſures of Engliſh learning. To revive this noble and benevolent purpoſe of the author, was Mr. Hollis's view in republiſhing this excellent work, the progreſs of which, extending to the year 1764, will be remarked as we procede.

July 9th, Mr. Hollis bought of Mr. F. Billam of Leeds, by the means of Mr. Boydel the engraver, an original picture of Andrew Marvell, in oil, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ralph Thoreſby, the accompliſhed antiquary, well known by his valuable writings and curious collections. This picture Mr. Hollis procured in conſequence of an advertiſement inſerted in the York Courant. From this portrait is taken the print of Marvell, drawn and etched by Cipriani, which Mr. Hollis generouſly diſtributed with others to his friends and fellow-patriots; and to ſome, perhaps, who were neither.

It had for ſome time been Mr. Hollis's reſolution to give the public a new and accurate edition of Algernon Sydney's diſcourſes on government, of which he had fixed upon Mr. Millar for the publiſher; and, in ſome diſcourſe with Mr. Millar on the ſubject, July 9th, he promiſed to preſent him with 500 impreſſions of Sydney's head (taken, as has been mentioned above, from a ſeal engraved by Simon), to accommodate the edition then in contemplation. This is mentioned only to ſhew how early our patriot had adopted the idea of ſuch a publication, which was not accompliſhed till the winter 1763. The pains and expence Mr. Hollis beſtowed on this noble work are almoſt incredible, as will appear in various inſtances hereafter.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München

July the 22d, we find him at the Speaker's, preſenting him with Milton's poem of Paradiſe Regained, and Samſon Agoniſtes, in octavo, printed 1671, and rebound ſplendidly in morocco.

The ſame day he was employed in ſettling the reverſe of a [ſociety] medal, expreſſive of the benevolence ſent to Liſbon by parliament, on the calamity of the earthquake. How this memorial of that benevolence came to be deferred ſo long we are not informed.

About this time the learned father Boſcovich, an Italian Jeſuit, was in England, with a view to publiſh his elegant Latin poem on aſtronomy, the printing of which was undertaken, at the ſolicitation of Dr. Morton, by Mr. Dodſley. But Dr. Morton, apprehending perhaps that Mr. Dodſley might run too great a riſque in printing it on his own ſingle account, applied to Mr. Hollis to prevail with Mr. Millar to take a part with Mr. Dodſley in the publication. To this Mr. Millar agreed; and thus this poem, "which," ſays Mr. Hollis, "however important in itſelf "to all lovers of aſtronomy, or honourable on many accounts for the "Britiſh nation, was in danger otherwiſe of being ſuppreſſed by diſguſt, "or of being printed abroad," was given to the public by the means of an Engliſh preſs *. Since this tranſaction, father Boſcovich's abilities have been better known to the world, which has done juſtice to his merit on ſeveral occaſions.

October 25, 1760, there is in Mr. Hollis's Diary the following entry: "This day died ſuddenly his majeſty KING GEORGE THE SECOND, a "prince endowed with many virtues; under whoſe reign I have paſſed "the principal part and flower of my life in peace and full ſecurity and "happineſs. If to theſe virtues certain biaſſes and imperfections have "been joined, they ſhould be conſidered as the effects of natural tem-"per and education, or of the vicious age in which he lived, or of the "weak and wicked principles of his various miniſters and courtiers by "whom he was obſtructed and ſurrounded. May his grandſon, a youth "of fine diſpoſitions, avoid his imperfections, and excel his virtues, and "purſue and adhere to, unſwervingly, every manly and regal accom-"pliſhment!—May his pattern be that of ALFRED, as hiſtoriated by the "incomparable John Milton! and may he be ſupported effectually in

* It was printed by Mr. Bowyer, and received the benefit of his correction.

"his

" his counſels and undertakings throughout a long and glorious reign,
" by wiſe and faithful parliaments and miniſters, and by the affections
" of his people, that the conſtitution may be preſerved, the age re-
" formed, ſcience and art encouraged, poſterity attended to, mankind
" in general benefited, and he himſelf poſſeſſed, by theſe means, of
" that ſuperior and nobleſt felicity that human nature can admit."

Theſe are the cloſet-ſentiments of an honeſt and pious man, a genuine patriot, and a valuable ſubject to any prince who has the real happineſs of his people and his own trueſt glory at heart, and the wiſdom and virtue to promote them. Reflections of this tendency, thrown out without a witneſs, but the all-conſcious eye and ear of the ALMIGHTY, afford the moſt inconteſtable evidence of an heart and ſpirit totally alienated from all party views and conſiderations, and firmly bent upon promoting human felicity by every laudable means, without reſpect of perſons, and without giving honour to whom honour is *not* due, or withholding it from thoſe to whom it is. Few characters perhaps have undergone more various cenſures than that of Mr. Hollis; not ſo much perhaps from malevolence or impertinence, as from utter inability of the major part of his judges, to put their minds into that perfectly diſintereſted ſituation in which this gentleman always poſſeſſed his own.

Some judged of his principles in politics or religion by the company he occaſionally kept; others from the books, medals, and prints, he diſtributed as preſents, either to public ſocieties, or to individuals. Of this laſt turn ſeems to have been one of his correſpondents, to whom he ſent ſome books and medals, ſoon after he had penned the above-mentioned article in his diary; and to whom, in a letter accompanying his preſent, he gave the following admonition:

" —But I deſire it as a favor, that you make no inferences concern-
" ing my opinions, with which neither you nor any one has any thing
" to do, unleſs expreſsly declared by ſome note; my primary idea in
" ſending of them having been, not to ſet forth my own notions, crude
" and imperfect as they often are, but to entertain you in your own
" way, as I was able, and to give you a ſmall ſpecimen how our Britiſh
" world goes on."

This correſpondent's *inferences* related moſt probably to Mr. Hollis's theological opinions, after which it was to very little purpoſe for any

man to inquire, as they did not warp him to any ſectarian partialities in the ſmalleſt degree. He did not, it is certain, think with, or conform to, the church of England. But the following letter is a ſecond inſtance that he acted for the real intereſts of that church with as much propriety as the moſt zealous of her members could have done.

" July 29, 1760.—Being informed that Mr. S— is very ill, and not " likely to recover; I think it my duty, as patron of the living of L—, " to look about me in time, in order to find out, if poſſible, an able " and worthy clergyman to ſucceed him, in benefit to that pariſh and " neighbourhood, and ſo, in ſome ſort, to the public.

" At preſent I have no perſon in view for it. But it is my intention, " my FIXED intention, to beſtow the living on that clergyman who ſhall " anſwer neareſt to the following deſcription:

" — A clergyman 45 to 55 years of age, of a ſound conſtitution, " and without remarkable defect in perſon or voice; one who has had " a regular education, and no changeling, is truly, in civil principles, " a WHIG, has officiated *always* as a curate, is active in diſpoſition, yet " mild in manners; is beloved by his neighbours, and has *a clear and* " *undoubted character*; one who will content himſelf with this living " without [an additional] curacy alone, and reſide upon and ſerve it, or " will engage, UPON HIS HONOR, to reſign it inſtantly in caſe of future " preferment. And it is my further requeſt to you both, that you con- " duct it with all the ſtillneſs and privacy that is poſſible, not only at " preſent, but even when Mr. S— ſhall be no more."

Reſolutions of this kind, we apprehend, are uncommon, even among right honourable or right reverend patrons. Nor perhaps is this example likely to be followed in this particular by them; as Mr. Hollis ſeems not to have been over ſolicitous what his clerk, thus qualified in other reſpects, might have held, written, or taught, previouſly to Mr. Hollis's choice of him.

Though it is a little anticipating the date of the following tranſaction, yet as it happened on occaſion of the death of his majeſty king George the Second, it may not be improper to mention it here, as a proof of the diſpoſition the colonies were then in to do honour to his memory, and their affectionate attachment to his royal ſucceſſor.

September 25, 1762, Mr. Hollis received as a preſent from Mr. Holyoke, preſident of Harvard College in New England, a book in quarto, handſomely bound in morocco, intituled, *Pietas et Gratulatio collegii Cantabrigienſis apud Novanglos, Boſton, Maſſachuſienſium, Typis J. Green et J. Ruſſel*, 1761. "An attempt," ſays Mr. Holyoke in his letter, "of ſeveral young gentlemen here with us, and educated in this college, "to ſhew their pious ſorrow on account of the death of our late glorious "king, their attachment to his royal houſe, the joy they have in the "acceſſion of his preſent majeſty to the Britiſh throne, and in the "proſpect they have of the happineſs of Britain from the Royal Progeny "which they hope for from his alliance with the illuſtrious houſe of "Mechlenburg." To which Mr. Hollis anſwered, December 28.

"Gentlemen,

"I have the honour to return you my very humble thanks for a very "noble preſent, which, whether it be conſidered in ſmall reſpects or in "great, its type, paper, ſimplicity, that is, elegance of manner, ſplendor "of binding (though unneceſſary to me); and, above all, the learning "and ingenuity it contains, is truly valuable and acceptable. On any "occaſion I ſhall be proud of ſhewing my attachment to your college, "and reſpect to your perſons; and I profeſs myſelf, with reverence,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obliged and moſt devoted ſervant,

"T. H."

November 12, Mr. Hollis was elected firſt chairman of the committee of polite arts at the ſociety for promoting thoſe arts; which, though as he ſays, "was an honour far above all parchment honours," he declined for ſeveral reaſons, and more eſpecially in conſequence of the reſolution (before related) he had taken, "of not accepting any diſtinc-"tive office whatſoever; but to continue throughout the remainder of "his life, a private and independent individual."

It is highly probable that Mr. Hollis might have obſerved, that there was ſome kind of influence annexed to theſe *diſtinctive offices*, as he calls them, which, though exerciſed with all poſſible diſintereſtedneſs, might ſtill be liable to ſome ſuſpicions of partiality, in favour of candidates to be recommended, &c. His attention, however, was not the leſs to the means of advancing the credit, and promoting the noble ends of ſuch

inſtitutions;

inſtitutions; and this was ſo well underſtood by his fellows, that his recommendation ſeems to have been a ſure means of the candidate's ſucceſs: of which the following extract, from a letter written this year to one of them, ſeems to be good proof:

"I have ſent you divers ſummonſes from different ſocieties of which "I have the honour to be a member. They will convince you a little "that I too am not idle, nor yet doggedly refuſing to play a ſmall game, "becauſe cut out from playing a great one."

Nor was he willing that any of theſe ſocieties ſhould want a valuable member, on account of a temporary diſqualification which he could ſupply, as appears by what he ſaid in a letter to one who was to be admitted of the Royal Society, but whoſe admiſſion ſeems to have been ſuſpended, on account of the gentleman's inability to pay the fees:

"If you are ſtreightened any ways," ſays Mr. Hollis, "for money, I "will chearfully advance it till ſuch time as it may be convenient to you "to pay it—and thus much I have declared to the earl;—for there is "no ſhame in ſuch a declaration in behalf of a philoſopher, but in the "times, for the neceſſity of it."

Mr. Hollis's endeavours to procure any memorials of Oliver Cromwell and his family have been mentioned above; and on that account it may eaſily be imagined how acceptable it was to him to receive a viſit, November 28th, from Mr. William Cromwell, a worthy old gentleman, and great-grandſon of Oliver. He accordingly received Mr. Cromwell with reſpect, and ſhewed him many books and papers relating to his family, with which his viſitor ſeemed to be well pleaſed.

The next day Mr. Hollis returned Mr. Cromwell's viſit, and ſaw at his houſe a fine original picture of O. Cromwell and his page, whom Mr. Hollis (from Mr. Cromwell's information, as we may ſuppoſe) calls "maſter, afterwards, Sir William Temple *."

At

* It is not abſolutely impoſſible that this page ſhould be the ſame who was afterwards the able and eminent ſtateſman Sir William Temple; and who, between his fifteenth and ſeventeenth year, that is, for near two years after he left ſchool, was at home, as the Britiſh biographers ſay; meaning that he was neither at ſchool nor at the univerſity. But might he not, during this interval; viz. part of the years 1642 and 1643, be in the ſervice of Oliver, as his page? But however the probability that this was not Sir William Temple's portrait, at any part of his life, is ſtronger than of the other ſuppoſition. The late Mr. Granger (who, as well as the Britiſh Biographers, would think Sir William Temple leſs diſgraced by being recorded as a ſcavenger, than as a page to the republican Oliver) takes notice of this picture; and ſays, "the page "by

At the ſame time and place Mr. Hollis ſaw a good picture of Henry Cromwell, deputy of Ireland, and one of Fleetwood; and likewiſe two broad ſeals which had belonged to Oliver; and a ſteel ſeal of Henry Cromwell's, as deputy of Ireland, engraved by Thomas Simon.

On the ſame day he was introduced, by Mr. William Cromwell, to Miſs Cromwells, his nieces, where he ſaw many curious things relating to the family, among others a pedigree of it, taken in 1602. Theſe ladies had likewiſe a picture of the protector, half-length; another of the protectreſs, the ſame ſize; a ſmall onyx with the profile of Oliver's head, by Simon; Oliver's ſurgery cheſt; a triangular ſteel ſeal of Oliver's, engraved by Simon, with his cypher, his uſual arms; and another ſeal, with all the ſeveral quarterings he could bear; a miniature of Richard Cromwell; and two others of the earl of Thomond and his lady; all which were ſhewn to Mr. Hollis at this viſit.

It is probable Mr. Luſon might have the uſe of this pedigree in compiling his accurate and entertaining account of the Cromwell family; and likewiſe of other remains in the poſſeſſion of theſe reſpectable deſcendants of Oliver.

On the 25th of December a propoſal was made to Mr. Hollis to become a candidate for a borough in the enſuing election of a new parliament. His anſwer was, that though he would give almoſt his right hand to be choſen into parliament, yet he could not give a ſingle crown for it by way of bribe.

Writing to a friend about the ſame he ſays, "We are already beginning to prepare for the grand ſeptennial riot. Let thoſe play that game who chuſe it. For my own part, though I had rather poſſeſs a ſeat in a certain place, than any other temporal advantage whatever, yet I remember too well the ſaying of an antient to think of it, "*I can live contented without glory, but cannot ſuffer ſhame.* Honeſt Plutarch records it, I think, but am not certain."

" by ſome is called Richard Cromwell, by others Lambert; but by the family at Stowe, where there is a " copy, Sir Peter Temple." But the only Sir Peter Temple we can find, who, with his wife and creditors, is ſaid by Whitelock to have petitioned parliament in 1649, muſt have been much too old to have been a page five or ſix years before. The moſt probable ſuppoſition is, that this page was Sir Richard Temple, member for Buckinghamſhire, in that which was called king Charles the Second's penſioned parliament, 1677, and commiſſioner of the cuſtoms. See Andrew Marvell's *Seaſonable Argument to perſuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament.* Works, edit. 1776. quarto. vol. II. p. 558.

In

In another letter, nearly of the ſame date, he writes, "The picture "of the incomparable John Milton hangs on one ſide of me in my "apartment, and that of the incorruptible Andrew Marvell on the "other. Surely, in the midſt of ſuch examples, I muſt at leaſt avoid "evil, if not do ſomething poſitively good and noble."

To which his correſpondent anſwers, "With a Milton and an An-"drew Marvell, not only before your eyes in picture, nor only in your "library in print, but deeply engraved in your excellent mind and heart, "what wonder if all your deeds are ſtamped with ſo eminent charac-"ters; and if you not only ceaſe doing evil, but delight in doing good "in the moſt diffuſive manner a mortal ever did? I hate flattery. If "I have ſo great an opinion of, and conſequently ſo true a veneration "for you, it is all owing to yourſelf; and I hope argues no ſmall regard "for virtue and ſolid merit."

It does not appear to whom particularly the following character belonged, which Mr. Hollis gave of ſome perſon in a certificate, recommending him to be choſen a member of the Royal Society.

"He is now abroad, where he has for many years been eminently "diſtinguiſhed, as ſuſtaining, with great propriety, the literary honour "of theſe kingdoms; and from whence he has made ſeveral valuable "communications, in the way of natural knowledge, to this Royal "Society."

Among other things which gave Mr. Hollis offence, as injurious to literature, and obſtructive of the propagation of knowledge, was, the merely lucrative views with which he obſerved ſome authors compoſed and publiſhed ſome otherwiſe very valuable performances. He was not to be reconciled to the various ſorts of author-craft practiſed to enhance the price of books, of whatever merit, for which ſo dextrous an apology is made in a certain preface to a certain edition of Shakeſpeare's Plays. Perhaps it may be thought he did not make ſufficient allowances for the narrow circumſtances of the writers of ſome excellent pieces, who could not afford to entertain the public by their gratuitous labours. When ſuch authors fell in his way, or their diſtreſſes came to his knowledge, his own munificence indeed was always in readineſs to relieve them. But there were numbers of theſe who were out of his reach, and

not

not one among the hundreds of whom encouragement might be expected, who cared what became either of the author, or his ſubject.

Be that as it may. A certain author, who aſſuredly knew not his man, acquainted Mr. Hollis, by letter, in the latter end of this year, and with ſome ſelf-approbation, no doubt, of his own policy, that, "he "had printed but 200 copies of his work, and that it would ſoon be "ſcarce."

To which it was anſwered thus: "But why, benevolent Sir, ſhould "you collect things, with greateſt trouble and expence, in one way, "and ſeek to limit and reſtrain them in another? Are the learned and "ingenuous, and thoſe readers whom you affect, wealthy? No, in no "country; increaſe not their difficulties then in the future, but be li-"beral as the air!" a genteel and delicate rebuke, where the dirty motive, avarice, was artfully and ingeniouſly thrown into the ſhade, his correſpondent having no occaſion to ſeek his fortune by the trade of book-making.

In the latter end of this year, writing to a friend concerning his collection of virtú, he ſays, "My plan is enlarged, by taking in all thoſe "Roman medals which relate to Britain, however diſagreeable the ideas "reſulting from them, in a certain ſenſe, may be; it was the Speaker, "Arthur Onſlow, eſq. who put me lately on this ſcheme, by giving me "the three firſt in kind that I was maſter of, to keep for his ſake, which "are of Antoninus Pius, of Middle braſs."

MDCCLXI.

It was in purſuance of this plan laſt mentioned, that in the beginning of the new year Mr. Hollis had an interview with Mr. Perry the engraver, "who informed him of his deſign to engrave the Britiſh me-"dals, of which Mr. Hollis gave him the outline, in a manner much more "extenſive than Perry had apprehended, or," continues he, "than I "apprehended myſelf, till I conſidered the ſubject. I ſhall rejoice for "the honour of my country if this deſign ſhould be properly executed."

This deſign was in part executed by Mr. Perry, but was prevented by his death; nor did it, as planned by Mr. Perry, anſwer Mr. Hollis's expectation. There were about ſix ſheets engraved, beginning with the reign of Henry the ſeventh, whereas Mr. Hollis's plan was to begin with the Roman medals. This did not however hinder him from aſſiſting

Mr. Perry in his own way. The deſign was afterwards taken up by Mr. Snelling, who did not publiſh his work in Mr. Hollis's lifetime.

January 23. There broke out a fire at his lodgings in Bedford-ſtreet, but nothing loſt or damaged in one ſingle article. "May I be ſuitably "thankful to ALMIGHTY GOD," ſays Mr. Hollis, "for this ſignal preſer-"vation! and act becomingly the remainder of my life!"

Mr. Hollis's preſence of mind on this incident was great, and remarkably characteriſtic. The family were gone to reſt, and no one up but himſelf. He diſcovered the fire by the ſmell; and, opening his door, found it had ſeized the ſtaircaſe. Mr. Hollis, with the utmoſt compoſure, called up the family, ſoothed and encouraged them, to prevent the uſual bad effects of alarm and hurry in ſuch caſes. He then determined to move nothing of his own, upon a perſuaſion that many things would be loſt by ſuch removal, and the things that might be ſaved would be injured and good for nothing.

He told one of his friends afterwards, that he opened his bureau to take a purſe in which was ſome money, but ſhut it again with the utmoſt contempt, conſidering the value of what he was probably going to loſe, and what money would not purchaſe. Recollecting, however, that this might appear to be mere affectation, he returned, and took the money; and then, giving his orders, he walked out, taking in his hand the picture of the boy Milton; which, as mentioned above, he had bought a while before, at Mr. Charles Stanhope's ſale; but a party of the guards coming the fire was got under, without any loſs or injury whatever.

The proſpect of a new parliament engroſſing the attention of candidates and electors of all parties at this time, Mr. Hollis received the following exhortation from a friend who earneſtly wiſhed to have him ſeated among the repreſentatives of his countrymen.

"I cannot help wiſhing you once more at the head of your legiſla-"ture, for the benefit of Britain and of mankind. You are in the right "to ſcorn bribery; but as all intereſts, green and blue, are now united, "and no ſtrife more between court and country to outbid each other in "your elections, *I ſhould think all corruption now at an end, and nothing "regarded in the choice of a repreſentative but true merit, knowledge, vir-"tue, patriotiſm, capacity, zeal, and integrity*, for all which I know no "Briton more eminent than yourſelf. May not a wealthy repreſenta-

" tive beſtow his charity and benevolence upon his poor but honeſt
" electors, as well as on all other fellow-creatures, after the election is
" over, and conciliate the love and gratitude of his conſtituents, as well
" as their eſteem? May he not act the father of a large family when
" choſen as ſuch, and provide for the honeſt ſubſiſtence of all his chil-
" dren, by all the means in his power? Should not, in a good govern-
" ment, all private intereſts be intimately connected with the public
" intereſt? I leave it to your ſuperior wiſdom to conſider of it, and to
" draw what conſequences you pleaſe and ſee fit. I know your gene-
" roſity: why ſhould there be an exception of it where it could prove
" moſt extenſive, and take in all your countrymen, and all men by the
" ſway of the Britiſh empire, in the moſt critical juncture there ever
" was to decide its glory and happineſs?"

This was undoubtedly the letter of ſomebody abroad, who might be in connection with, or have ſome relation to, England; probably a coloniſt of New England; who, however, we may be very certain, had none of his ideas of the virtue and incorruption of the times from Mr. Hollis. That gentleman was " very early apprized of the characters of the lead-
" ing men brought into play ſoon after the late acceſſion." No immediate anſwer to this letter is found among Mr. Hollis's papers; but his ſentiments on the ſubject a year or two afterwards appear in a letter either to the ſame correſpondent, or ſome other who perhaps thought as he did; as will be noticed in its place.

In the month of January was publiſhed, under the care and direction of Mr. Hollis, a new edition of Toland's life of Milton, together with his Amyntor, in an handſome octavo volume. This book, with ſeveral others, Mr. Hollis ſent to Dr. Mayhew, as a preſent; who acknowledges the receipt of the whole in a letter, dated March 19, 1761: after which he ſays,

" I have diſtributed thoſe duplicates of books which you ſent me,
" according to your directions, and my beſt diſcretion, particularly one
" of the very elegant copies of Milton's life, &c. to Mr. Hutchinſon,
" the Lieutenant Governor of this province, who is a gentleman of ca-
" pacity and erudition, to whom it was very acceptable. The two co-
" pies of this book were ſent me as from the anonymous editor. I think
" I can pretty well conjecture who that learned gentleman is, and am

" obliged

" obliged to him for the honour he has done me in taking one of his " notes from a diſcourſe of mine, and placing it amongſt ſome taken " from the writings of the moſt eminent perſons." [See the book, Amyntor, p. 253.]

To this Mr. Hollis only anſwers, " The anonymous editor of Toland's " life of Milton returns you his thanks for your courteous expreſſions " concerning him, and for having depoſited the duplicate copy in hands " ſo reſpectable."

It has been mentioned, that Mr. Hollis was a little piqued at a parentheſis in a letter written to him by the Preſident Holyoke of Harvard College, implying ſome diſlike of Milton's political principles. Mr. Hollis's ſentiments on that occaſion have been given in an extract of a letter from him to Dr. Mayhew, without taking notice of the parentheſis in his anſwer to Mr. Holyoke.

Dr. Mayhew, deſirous to remove any impreſſions which that parentheſis might have made upon Mr. Hollis, to the profeſſor's diſadvantage, writes thus to him.

" What was contained in your laſt box for Mr. Preſident Holyoke I " took care to ſend him; he is a well-diſpoſed worthy gentleman; and " will not fail to make proper acknowledgments. His political notions " and ſentiments concerning Milton, I am confident, are not materially " different from your own. Theſe are indeed the principles which, " GOD be thanked, generally prevail in New England; though bigotry " in religious matters has far too much place among us; ſo much as " almoſt makes me aſhamed of my country."

By the word bigotry, Dr. Mayhew meant the attachment of his countrymen to a certain ſyſtem of religion, which was I believe nearly the ſame with that their anceſtors brought with them from England; and if ſo, was perhaps, with reſpect to religious doctrines, the bigotry of Milton, as well as of Dr. Mayhew's countrymen; and indeed runs through his poetical as well as his proſe works; and did not a little influence his principles of civil government, as might eaſily be ſhewn. But the ſubject is worth a more ample diſcuſſion than would be diſpenſed with in this place. It bred an enthuſiaſtic zeal in the people of England, which proved fatal to the tyrant Charles and his aſſociates; and if the Americans have not miſconceived of their expreſſions in theſe later

times,

times, the ſame ſort of bigotry has not even yet loſt its uſe in ſupporting their claims to liberty and independency. Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been aware of its energy on ſuch exigencies; for, upon occaſion of a public faſt-day appointed at Boſton, in the year 1768, he ſays, "a faſt-"ing people will probably prove a fighting people."

Reſpectable mention has been made above of the family of Venuti; with the two brothers of which, one an abbate at Rome, the other ſtiled Il Propoſto Venuti, in an honourable office at Leghorn, Mr. Hollis contracted a particular friendſhip when abroad. He had ſuggeſted to the abbate to publiſh an account of the Roman medals relating to Britain; in order to have ſuch of them as could be recovered engraved, in aid of the work undertaken by Mr. Perry, mentioned above.

The abbate, in compliance with Mr. Hollis's requeſt, ſent him two accounts this year of Roman and papal medals, relative to Britain; which, as he ſays in a letter to his correſpondent at Rome, dated May 13, 1761, "are curious and valuable."

In the ſame letter he ſays, "I have been endeavouring to engage our "worthy reſpectable countryman, Mr. Le Froey of Leghorn, to induce "his friend Propoſto Venuti to write a diſſertation on the Roman me-"dals which relate to Britain, but do not know how far I have ſucceded. "Two ſuch diſſertations on two ſuch noble and important ſubjects as "Liberty and Britain would do honour to two ſuch learned gentlemen, "and even add freſh luſtre to the noble family of Venuti, a family "highly to be reſpected, and by all lovers of antiquity eſpecially."

The Diſſertation on Liberty, mentioned above, was a Diſſertation on the Roman *pileus libertatis*, undertaken by the abbate Venuti, at the requeſt of Mr. Hollis, who promiſed to contribute to the expence of the publication of it; and for that purpoſe remitted to his correſpondent at Rome, the ſum of twenty pounds, "to reimburſe him for the twenty "zecchins paid to the abbate, according to his promiſe, upon the abbate's "undertaking the ſaid diſſertation; and to ſupply twenty zecchins "more; of which," ſays Mr. Hollis, "I deſire his obliging acceptance, "to enable him to go through the work with greater accuracy and ele-"gance; and I hope he will print the work in all the ſimplicity of the "pureſt times, and will prefix to it a dedication, "To the Senate and

"Britiſh

" Britiſh people," and will take no notice of me whatſoever (in which I " am ſincere) throughout the whole."

What was the event, with reſpect to this publication, will appear in the ſequel.

Mr. Hollis did not confine his inquiries after liberty-coins ſtruck on ſignal events to Britain. In a letter upon that ſubject from Holland, the year before, he had an account of a new florin or gilder, with a Minerva; in one hand a *haſta*, with the cap of liberty; and leaning with the other on a bible laid open on an altar, with the legend, HANC TVEMVR, HAC NITIMVR; alluding, undoubtedly, to the toleration of all ſects in that country, as they came by degrees to meliorate their policy, which, in the infancy of their Republic, would not have been adviſeable. An emblem of this kind might very properly allude to the Proteſtant Reformation, when they firſt threw off Popery, and adopted the Bible for their rule of faith and morals. But after their civil polity was firmly eſtabliſhed, and the bad effects of intolerance had appeared in the iſſue of the Synod of Dort; they wiſely afforded their protection to all ſects and religious profeſſions, with a proper guard againſt the actual attempts of any bigots or fanatics among them detrimental to the ſtate. And to this the repreſentation and legend of this new coin was no leſs adapted than to the original circumſtances of their revolt. For nothing can ſo effectually reconcile all religions to ſubmiſſion to the civil government under which they live, as the free indulgence of their reſpective creeds and rituals; for in no other ſenſe can they be ſaid to have the *free uſe of the Bible*. If any exception is to be made of particular ſorts of religioniſts, it ſhould be of thoſe who pay no excluſive regard to the Bible at all; or, in other words, make no uſe of it; and profeſs their enmity to all who do. To which all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments approach too nearly, by confining many civil privileges to conformiſts only; that is, to thoſe who profeſs a heterogeneous mixture of political, traditional, and ſcriptural ordinances, and call this hybridous ſyſtem the *Proteſtant* religion.

Upon the death of Charles XII. who had governed the Swedes with the iron hand of arbitrary power, his ſiſter and ſucceſſor Ulrica Eleonora, re-eſtabliſhed the antient free ſtate of government, with proper reſtrictions of the royal authority.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis, in 1760, had found, upon enquiry, that there were no liberty-coins ſtruck by the Swedes upon that memorable occaſion. We have ſeen that they were a little more ſenſible of their deliverance in 1756, of which hereafter. No monument of this kind however could prevent the impending fate of this devoted people, of whoſe degeneracy Mr. Hollis received the following account from his correſpondent in that country, undoubtedly an Engliſhman, in 1761.

" You cannot imagine to what degree of miſery, poverty, and diſcre-
" dit, the French intereſt, or rather French money, has reduced this
" poor kingdom; how it has engaged them in an unneceſſary and ruin-
" ous war; how it has alienated the nation from Great Britain, its great-
" eſt ſupport in trade; how it has lowered their credit, ſo as to make
" the exchange run cent. per cent. in their disfavour; how thin they
" are of inhabitants; how uncultivated their territories; and how deſ-
" picable in the eyes of all their neighbours. I ſhall draw the curtain,
" the ſcene is too ſhocking for philanthropes. How happy is Great
" Britain, and even Switzerland, in compariſon with this country! and
" how ought we to bleſs Providence for having been born under a mild,
" wiſe, and juſt government, in full enjoyment of the ſweets of liberty
" and induſtry. May kind heaven preſerve thoſe bleſſings to our lateſt
" poſterity!"

The reader will not forget, that all theſe fine things were ſaid of Great Britain ſoon after the demiſe of king George II.

Sweden has, ſince this letter was written to Mr. Hollis, reaped ſtill more of the bleſſed fruits of French money; and ſeems to be waiting with ſome impatience for the return of the halcyon days of Charles XII. So it is conjectured from the contents of a pamphlet publiſhed this preſent year, 1776, at Hamburgh and Berlin, intituled, *A full Vindication and Proof of the innocence of the late Baron Goertz, Miniſter of State to the King of Sweden.*

June 12, Mr. Hollis, by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Payne, bought a bed which once belonged to John Milton, and on which he died. This bed he ſent as a preſent to Dr. Akenſide, with the following card: " An
" Engliſh gentleman is deſirous of having the honour to preſent a bed,
" which once belonged to John Milton, and on which he died, to Dr.
" Akenſide; and if the Doctor's genius, believing himſelf obliged, and

" having

" having ſlept in that bed, ſhould prompt him to write an ode to the " memory of John Milton, and the aſſertors of Britiſh liberty, that gen- " tleman would think himſelf abundantly recompenſed."—The Doctor ſeemed wonderfully delighted with this bed, and had it put up in his houſe. But more we do not know of the *delight* the Doctor took in his preſent; not the leaſt memorandum of an acknowledgment to Mr. Hollis, through Mr. Payne or otherwiſe, for it appearing. And as to the ode, the Doctor might learn from his friend Dyſon, that an encomium of Milton, as an aſſertor of Britiſh liberty, at that time of the day, was not the thing.

About the ſame time, Mr. Hollis took the reſolution to form a collection of all the books and tracts that he could meet with againſt the jeſuits, which ſwelled to near a hundred volumes of different ſizes.— " It was my intention," ſays this excellent man, " to have preſented " this collection, when complete as I could make it, to the Britiſh Mu- " ſeum, for the ſervice of the public and poſterity. But the behaviour " of the truſtees has been ſuch on a certain occaſion, that I cannot now " reſolve to lodge it there, though the propereſt place; but think of " ſending it to Chriſt's College, Cambridge; the college in which Mil- " ton, my hero, and the guide of my paths, was bred."

But this collection was in the event ſent to neither place, as will be ſeen among the incidents of the next year.

What this *behaviour* of the truſtees of the Muſeum was, Mr. Hollis does not ſay; however, we ſhall hear a little more of it by and by. The behaviour of truſtees of public foundations intended for the ſervice of the public and poſterity, is not always regulated by the views of the founders; but is too often influenced by mean, partial, and political conſiderations, diſappointing the beſt ends of thoſe inſtitutions, and diſguſting to thoſe benefactors who would wiſh to promote their proſperity and improvement upon the genuine principles of public good. Mr. Hollis's reſentment, however, did not prevent his liberality to this noble repoſitory on many future occaſions, which we ſhall obſerve as we procede.

Mr. Hollis being particularly inquiſitive after every thing that related to Milton and his family; and having heard that there was a letter in being from Mr. Vertue the engraver to Mr. Chriſtian, he applied to Dr.

Morton

Morton of the Britiſh Muſeum for what intelligence could be had of the contents of that letter, as far as it related to Milton or his family; and, in anſwer to his application, received on June 17th the following obliging card:

" Dr. Morton preſents his compliments to Mr. Hollis, and imagines, " that the beſt account of Mr. Vertue's letter will be an exact copy of " it; which he ſends now, being unwilling to detain it till he ſees Mr. " Hollis. The date is a fac ſimile (and indeed the whole is in the anti- " quary form) and may mean either 1721, 1725, or 1729."

The letter, as copied by Dr. Morton, is as follows:

" Mr. Chriſtian,

" Pray inform my lord Harley, that I have on Thurſday laſt ſeen the " daughter of Milton the poet. I carried with me two or three different " prints of Milton's picture, which ſhe immediately knew to be her fa- " ther, and told me, her mother in law (if living in Cheſhire) had two " pictures of him, one when he was a ſchool-boy, and the other when " he was about twenty. She knows of no other picture of him, becauſe " ſhe was ſeveral years in Ireland, both before and after his death. She " was the youngeſt of Milton's daughters by his firſt wife, and was taught " to read to her father ſeveral languages.

" Mr. Addiſon was deſirous to ſee her once, and deſired ſhe would " bring with her teſtimonials of being Milton's daughter; but as ſoon " as ſhe came into the room, he told her ſhe needed none, her face hav- " ing much of the likeneſs of the pictures he had ſeen of him.

" For my part, I find the features of her face very like the prints. I " ſhewed her the painting I have to engrave; which ſhe believes not " to be her father's picture, it being of a brown complexion, and black " hair, and curled locks. On the contrary, he was of a fair complexion, " a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair.

" I deſire you would acquaint Mr. Prior I was ſo unfortunate to wait " on him on Thurſday morning laſt, juſt after he was gone out of town. " It was with this intent, to enquire of him if he remembers a picture " of Milton in the late duke of Dorſet's collection, as I am told this was; " or if he can inform me how I ſhall enquire or know the truth of this " affair I ſhould be much obliged to him, being willing to have all the

" certainty on that account before I begin to engrave the plate, that it may
" be more ſatisfactory to the public, as well as to myſelf.

" The ſooner you can communicate this the better, becauſe I want to
" reſolve, which I cannot well do till I have an anſwer;

" Which will oblige your friend to command,

London, Auguſt 12, 172 . " GEO. VERTUE.

" *To Mr. Charles Chriſtian.*"

At the end of this letter Mr. Hollis has made a memorandum, dated June 18, 1761, that the picture of Milton, when a ſchool-boy, was then in his poſſeſſion; and that the picture of him, when about twenty years of age, was in poſſeſſion of the right honourable Arthur Onſlow.

This daughter of Milton, mentioned by Mr. Vertue, was Deborah the wife of Mr. Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spital-fields, and died Auguſt, 1727, in the 76th year of her age.

Among Mr. Hollis's papers was found a column cut out of a newspaper, containing a literary anecdote relative to Milton's deſcendants, too curious to be truſted to the keeping of ſo periſhable a record. It may have a chance perhaps of living longer in theſe memoirs, and ſhall therefore be given at length.

" On Thurſday laſt, May 9, 1754, died at Iſlington, in the ſixty-
" ſixth year of her age, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe ſuſ-
" tained with Chriſtian fortitude and patience, Mrs. Elizabeth Foſter,
" grandaughter of John Milton.

" When Lauder was proſecuting his infamous attempt to traduce
" Milton's character, he obſerved to a gentleman who is eminent for his
" benevolence and his literature, that Dr. Newton, in the life prefixed
" to a quarto edition of Paradiſe Loſt, which was then juſt publiſhed,
" had mentioned a grand-daughter of Milton, as having long lived in
" obſcurity, and as ſinking under her infirmities; but had neglected to
" recommend her to the notice and care of the public. The gentleman,
" who, as he had never heard any impeachment of Lauder's integrity,
" and was firmly perſuaded he had not powers equal to the contrivance
" of a literary fraud, took for authentic the proofs, few and inconſider-
" able as they were, which he had brought of Milton's plagiariſm, told
" him that this honourable office was reſerved for him; and that by

" doing

" doing what Dr. Newton had omitted he might perhaps leſſen the " odium he was about to incur, by publiſhing his eſſay on Milton's imi- " tation of the moderns. Lauder, who, while he was pleading for the " grand-daughter, was leſs likely to be ſuſpected of printing forgeries " to abuſe the grandfather, readily complied with his propoſal; and the " gentleman who made it, wrote for him, as a poſtſcript to his book, the " following *admirable* addreſs to the public:

" When this eſſay was almoſt finiſhed, the ſplendid edition of Para- " diſe Loſt, ſo long promiſed by the reverend Dr. Newton, fell into my " hands, of which however I had ſo little uſe, that as it would be injuſ- " tice to cenſure, it would be flattery to commend it; and I ſhould to- " tally have forborn the mention of a book that I have not read, had " not one paſſage at the concluſion of the life of Milton excited in me " too much pity and indignation to be ſuppreſſed in ſilence."

The addreſſer then gives Dr. Newton's account of Mrs. Elizabeth Foſter, the youngeſt of Deborah's ten children, importing, that ſhe was married to a weaver in Spital-fields, that ſhe was then about ſixty, and weak and infirm. And concludes his account thus: " And ſuch is the " caprice of fortune, this grand-daughter of a man, who will be an " everlaſting glory to this nation, has now for ſome years, with her " huſband, kept a little chandler's or grocer's ſhop for ſubſiſtence, lately " at the Lower Holloway, in the road between Highgate and London; " and at preſent in Cock-lane, not far from Shoreditch church."

Let us appeal to the candid reader. Can this be called, " neglecting " to recommend Mrs. Foſter to the public?" Does not the Doctor inform the public of her infirm ſtate of health, her narrow circumſtances, and where ſhe might be found by thoſe who were diſpoſed to relieve her? Did this *admirable* addreſſer know that Dr. Newton did not relieve her himſelf? Did he know that the Doctor did not recommend her with ſucceſs to the benefactions of ſome of his generous friends?

No; but he could recommend her more effectually himſelf. Well then, let us go on with his *admirable* addreſs.

" That this relation [of Dr. Newton] is true, cannot be queſtioned; " but ſurely, the honour of letters, the dignity of ſacred poetry, the " ſpirit of the Engliſh nation, and the glory of human nature, require

" that it ſhould be true no longer. In an age in which ſtatues are erect-
" ed to the honour of this great writer, in which his effigy has been
" diffuſed on medals, and his work propagated by tranſlations, and il-
" luſtrated by commentaries; in an age which, amidſt all its vices and
" all its follies, has not become infamous for want of charity; it may
" be ſurely allowed to hope, that the living remains of Milton will be
" no longer ſuffered to languiſh in diſtreſs. It is yet in the power of a
" great people to reward the poet whoſe name they boaſt, and from
" their alliance to whoſe genius they claim ſome kind of ſuperiority to
" every nation of the earth; that poet whoſe works may poſſibly be read
" when every other monument of Britiſh greatneſs may be obliterated;
" to reward him, not with pictures or with medals, which if he ſees, he
" ſees with contempt; but with tokens of gratitude, which he perhaps
" may even now conſider as not unworthy the regard of an immortal
" ſpirit. And ſurely to thoſe who refuſe their name to no other ſcheme
" of expence, it will not be unwelcome that a ſubſcription is propoſed
" for relieving, in the languor of age, the pains of diſeaſe, and the con-
" tempt of poverty, the grand-daughter of the author of Paradiſe Loſt.
" Nor can it be queſtioned, that if I, who have been marked out as the
" Zoilus of Milton, think this regard due to his poſterity, the deſign
" will be warmly ſeconded by thoſe whoſe lives have been employed in
" diſcovering his excellencies, and extending his reputation."

It would not be eaſy to determine, whether Mrs. Foſter, or his friend Lauder, was more obliged to this pathetic declaimer; the former, for recommending her caſe through ſuch a chanel; or the latter, for repreſenting him in the light of a deteſtable hypocrite, conſcious at the bottom of a villainous attempt, tending to depreciate the character of the man on whoſe merit with the public the whole pretenſions of his grand-daughter to their benevolence, is manifeſtly built by this *admirable* addreſſer; whoſe pretended regard for one of his deſcendants, compared with the contents of Lauder's book, could paſs for nothing with ſenſible readers but a contemptible ſpecimen of Scotch irony, ſneering the hebetude of thoſe *whoſe lives had been employed in diſcovering the excellencies, and extending the reputation of* a mere plagiary.

But it ſeems this addreſs, or ſome other at leaſt more properly patronized, anſwered the end intended; not by raiſing a ſubſcription for

Mrs. Foſter, but by prevailing with Mr. Garrick to exhibit the maſque of Comus for her benefit, April 5th, 1750; to which the benevolent addreſſer furniſhed a prologue, which may be found in ſeveral monthly Magazines for that year.

But to return to Mr. Vertue's letter. It does not appear from this letter, which of the prints, or whether any of thoſe we have now of Milton, were engraved from the picture Mr. Vertue ſhewed to Mrs. Clarke. The two prints of Milton, engraved by Mr. Vertue, prefixed to Dr. Newton's edition of Paradiſe Loſt, in quarto, both bear the date of 1747; and that from the muſeum of Mr. Richardſon, before Dr. Newton's edition of Paradiſe Regained, bears date 1751, and none of them ſeem to anſwer the deſcription in Mr. Vertue's letter. It is probable, that, upon farther inquiry, it might be found not to be a picture of Milton, but of ſome other perſon. But what farther uſe Mr. Hollis made of this letter does not appear.

Mrs. Clarke, Milton's youngeſt daughter, appears to have been better authority for any accounts of her father than her daughter Mrs. Foſter, who, according to Dr. Newton, made ſome miſtakes in her relations to Dr. Birch, and might have made others in the intelligence ſhe gave to Dr. Newton, whoſe life of Milton has by no means made Toland's hiſtory of him an uſeleſs book.

June 22. Mr. Hollis, accompanied by Mr. Cromwell above-mentioned, went to Mr. Panton's to ſee two original pictures of Henry Cromwell, and Mary Cromwell (afterwards Lady Falconbridge), when children. And on the firſt of Auguſt he rode to Huntingdon, and ſaw the houſe in which Oliver Cromwell was born; and obſerved, on the right ſide of the chimney in the hall, a three quarters portrait of him; and another, a better, of that "honeſt commonwealth's man" major general Harriſon on the other ſide; alſo a portrait upon the ſtair-caſe, which he took to be Cook, a bad one.

An honeſt commonwealth's man, may perhaps ſound in the ears of a modern loyaliſt as a paradox; or at leaſt as an expreſſion that ſavours of the faggot; and the uſe of it on that occaſion may bring Mr. Hollis's principles under ſome ſuſpicion of political hereſy. But if what has been quoted from his letter above, concerning Preſident Holyoke's parentheſis, will not exculpate him, it may be ſufficient to ſay farther, that

whatever

whatever major general Harriſon's principles might be, he certainly was an honeſt man; and if the account given of him by Ludlow (who was, by the way, a commonwealth's-man of another ſtamp) will not be admitted as a proof of it, let his behaviour at his trial, publiſhed by his enemies, ſpeak for his inflexible integrity amidſt the many inſults he there met with, as well as at his barbarous and inhuman execution. He hath had the honour to be ſpoken of by two biſhops, Burnet and Kennet, the latter of whom, taking from Burnet the worſt part of the character he gives him, founded on a mere hearſay tale, very prudently covers with an *etcætera* what the biſhop of Saliſbury had ſaid in the latter part, as if he had meant to qualify the injury he had done him in the firſt part of his account, by mentioning to his diſadvantage the mere ſurmiſe, perhaps the mere ſlander, of a party *.

"He was," ſays biſhop Burnet, "a man of great heat and reſolution, "fixed in his principles, and ſo perſuaded of them, that *he had never* "*looked after any intereſts of his own*; but had oppoſed Cromwell when "he ſet up for himſelf. He went through all the indignities and ſeve- "rities of his execution, in which *the letter of the law, in caſes of trea-* "*ſon, was punctually obſerved*," (which, by the way, Biſhop Kennet hath thought fit to conceal by another *etcætera*) "with a calmneſs, or rather "a chearfulneſs, that aſtoniſhed the ſpectators. He ſpoke very poſitive- "ly, that what they had done was the cauſe and work of God, which he "was confident God would own and raiſe up again, how much ſo ever "it ſuffered at that time †."

But not to leave the juſtification of the expreſſion upon the mere honeſty of any individual, it was Mr. Hollis's opinion, and ought to be the opinion of every Engliſhman, that, by what powers ſoever the government is adminiſtered de facto, no man can be a good citizen who is not an honeſt commonwealth's-man, a character which does not conſiſt in a mere enmity to kingly government as ſuch, but to the encroachments upon the conſtitutional rights and liberties of the people by the powers in being of any denomination. There were no honeſter or ſteadier commonwealth's-men ever in the world than they who brought

* Kennet's Regiſter, p. 276, 277.
† Burnet's Hiſt. O. T. fol. vol. I. p. 162.

about

about the Revolution in 1688, as is admirably explained in lord Molesworth's preface to his translation of Hotoman's Franco-Gallia *: a preface which might be called Mr. Hollis's political creed, as appears by his subscription at the end of his own copy of it, MY FAITH, in capital letters.

Mr. Hollis's inquiries and searches for the remains of Oliver Cromwell belonged to his province as an antiquary. Cromwell was so remarkable a man, and so interesting a character to this country, that mere curiosity would make a man less inquisitive into historical events than Mr. Hollis, desirous to have some idea of the person of so extraordinary an adventurer;

Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat.

Cromwell, with all his unwarrantable and arbitrary acts of government, had a proper regard for the honour of his country, which has been seldom carried higher than it was during his administration. He is memorable, and even exemplary to the present generation on that account. And no man was more disposed, or better qualified to distinguish between the light and shade in his character than Mr. Hollis, who knew how to value a good portrait of him, without writing under it, as some have done, imperium semper ad optumum quemque, à minus bono transfertur.

But perhaps the sole view of Mr. Hollis in taking this journey to Huntingdon, was not to see the House where Cromwell was born. The absence of a friend in the earlier part of the summer, and who was not to return of several months, made him, as he says, "uncommonly low "and dejected; but," continues he, "I will support myself manfully in "my honest, and, it may be, magnanimous, pursuits; and behave "with so much the more steadiness and resolution, as I have no one to "advise, assist, or cherish me in them." This dejection seems to have continued from the departure of his friend, in June, to the beginning of September. In this interval he complains of being fatigued with his business; "and no wonder," says he, "my spirit is superior to my "strength, though, I thank GOD, a strong man." Comforting himself however, "that this appeared manifestly to have been the case often of

* P. v. vi.

"the

" the incomparable John Milton, not only to great ends, but to ſmaller; " and why ſhould I," ſays he, " complain, who mean well, though not " ſo ably like him, and am even yet in the flower of my age?" On another occaſion, having paid great attention, early and late, to a projected new edition of Milton's proſe works in octavo, as is ſuppoſed, and fatigued with the ſameneſs and continuance of that employment, he obſerves, " The great king Alfred's rule in reſpect to time, viz. a " third for bodily refreſhment, had not been his rule for ſome years " paſt, though perhaps a right one, not only in point of health, but " buſineſs."

It was probably for the ſake of a little relaxation and refreſhment of his ſpirits, that he took a ride to Huntingdon. Another ſort of man would have found his account in the like caſe, in another ſort of recreation. But our patriot was of a different turn; he ſeems to have made all his exerciſes for health, and all his amuſements ſubſervient to the great ends of his plan of improving the knowledge of his countrymen, and illuſtrating whatever had any relation to its hiſtory.

In a letter dated July 2, 1760, Dr. Mayhew had recommended to Mr. Hollis's good offices Mr. Edmund Quincy, a gentleman of a liberal education, who had been in trade for ſeveral years, and was come to London with a deſign to ſettle a mercantile correſpondence there, his father being a gentleman of very conſiderable fortune in New England. The ſon had thoughts of engaging in the pot-aſh buſineſs; but was at ſome loſs about the premium for encouraging the importation, &c. And the purpoſe of Dr. Mayhew's application to Mr. Hollis was, that, as Mr. Hollis was a member of the ſociety of arts and commerce, he would be both able and willing to reſolve any doubts Mr. Quincy might be under reſpecting that matter.

Mr. Hollis anſwered Dr. Mayhew's expectations with reſpect to Mr. Quincy, who, in his return to Boſton, had the misfortune to be taken by a French privateer. But, upon a farther application from Dr. Mayhew, in favour of a Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hollis writes as follows, October 27, 1761.

" What few attentions I could ſhew to Mr. Quincy I did ſhew; but " theſe cannot conſiſt in frequent viſitings, and ſuch like (I write " frankly); to which neither my genius nor the variety of affairs in

" which

" which I am conſtantly engaged, can ſubmit, but where I am able, in " good offices.

" Indeed, ſo great have been the number of theſe affairs for theſe " eight years paſt, as to occaſion, force me to neglect many ſeeming " decorums, and almoſt all amuſements and diverſions, and, at times, " to diſanimate and overwhelm me. Yet, I thank GOD, I am well, and " tending towards more moderate ends; and have the ſatisfaction to re- " flect, that the prime of my life has conſtantly and unſwervingly been " devoted to, and ſpent in the ſervice of my country and mankind, " though yet engaged in leſſer matters, and cut off from greater and " more noble. This I write, not from vanity or affectation, for both I " SCORN; but as the truth, and that you may judge in what way only " your friends can be received by me."

This may ſerve to explain the reaſon of Mr. Hollis's dejection at the time abovementioned, and of his declining the uſual reliefs to which men of different ſentiments and employments have recourſe under the like indiſpoſitions.

October 18, Mr. Hollis had a viſit from Mr. Kent, who left with him a manuſcript account of a moſt curious and important collection of all the books and pamphlets printed from the beginning of the year 1641, to the coronation of king Charles the Second, 1661; and near 100 manuſcripts never yet in print; the whole containing 30,000 books and tracts, uniformly bound, dated in the moſt exact manner, and ſo carefully preſerved as to have received no damage. The catalogue of them makes twelve volumes in folio; and they are ſo marked and numbered that the leaſt treatiſe may be eaſily found; and even the very day on which they became public written in moſt of them. Mr. Kent was informed, that this valuable collection was then to be ſold, as he apprehended, for a trifling conſideration; and, as he heard, had been offered to the earl of ——. But he had not learned either the name of the perſon who made the collection, or who then owned it. To this intelligence Mr. Hollis ſubjoins this memorandum, " To inquire farther about " this matter, which may be of importance, and to procure the collec- " tion, if poſſible, ſome how, for the public."

The event of this diſcovery was, that the earl of Bute purchaſed this collection of Miſs Siſſon of Ormond Street, for £. 300. by order of his

Majeſty; and it was preſented by him, "royally, moſt royally," ſays Mr. Hollis, "to the Britiſh muſeum;"—where probably it will long, very long, reſt in peace*.

October 29th, he preſented to Trinity College in Cambridge, an original portrait of Sir Iſaac Newton, painted in the year 1726, by Seaman.

In November this year appeared a pamphlet intituled, *Memoire hiſtorique ſur le negotiation de la France et de l'Angleterre*, relative to the peace; meaning the negotiation during Mr. Pitt's miniſtry. Mr. Hollis's judgment of this piece, after reading it carefully, was, that the negotiation, notwithſtanding the French comment upon it, did Mr. Pitt real honour.

In a letter to a friend he explains himſelf very fully on this ſubject:

"Great have been our political buſtles," ſays Mr. Hollis, "for ſome "time paſt. I am one of thoſe who are heartily concerned for the re- "ſignation of Mr. Pitt. As well as I can judge, he acted on that occa- "ſion with equal ſpirit and temper, and with real virtue and magna- "nimity. I wiſh however that he had not accepted the penſion or "parchment †, at that time at leaſt; but they were unſought, unlook- "ed for, and, it is ſaid, much preſſed; and can never, I think, be can- "didly conſidered as rewards in theſe times for his prodigious ſervices, "but rather as benevolences, or, as I deem the penſion, ſubſiſtence "money, which he has been long wanting, without the need of want- "ing. It is certain the French publication of the negotiation for a "peace, gloſſed over as it has been by them, and mutilated too, as is "agreed, has done honour to Mr. Pitt, as a ſcholar, gentleman, Engliſh- "man, and miniſter; and the now-commenced Spaniſh war has fully "proved the goodneſs of his intelligence; the ſoundneſs of his judg- "ment, and the neceſſity of his unhappy reſignation. Had his advice "been followed, it is probable that war had been begun and ended be- "fore this time; and with it, of conſequence, all other war. Now we "are at a freſh and ſerious ſet-to, which yet we may maſter by the "wonted protection of the ALMIGHTY, and, under him, by the good "counſels of our old and able, and ſucceſsful and faithful miniſter

* Appendix, N° IX. † The peerage conferred on Lady Eſther Pitt.

"WILLIAM

" WILLIAM PITT, the above notwithſtanding. I do, with due humility,
" declare, that with me a peace will be good or bad, as we retain or
" not the ſole excluſive fiſhery; which indeed it has been ſaid, Mr. Pitt
" himſelf ſet out with, but gave up, not being backed in it by others.
" GOD preſerve us, dear Sir, happily, if it pleaſe him, for many years, to
" honeſt or noble purpoſes, granting us at all times a perfect reſignation
" to his will! And ſo I bid you heartily farewell."

Towards the latter end of this year Mr. Hollis deſired Mr. Payne to engage Mr. Samuel Johnſon to write "a diſſertation on the polite and li-
" beral arts, their uſe and benefit to civil life and manners, and to com-
" merce, the ſtate of them in this nation, the views of the ſociety, the
" noble ſociety for promoting arts and commerce, with reſpect to them,
" the ſucceſs of thoſe views already, and the future expectations from
" them;" and gave Mr. Payne five guineas to preſent to Mr. Johnſon, for writing the diſſertation.

Mr. Johnſon however declined the taſk, as not being ſufficiently informed of the ſeveral matters to which ſuch diſſertation muſt relate. And therefore Mr. Hollis, on conſidering the matter farther with Mr. Payne, deſired him to engage Mr. Hawkeſworth to undertake it; who appears to have complied with the propoſal; but, as we find by a note in Mr. Hollis's Diary, unhappily did not ſuccede in it, at leaſt according to Mr. Hollis's intention. After which we may preſume the deſign was dropped.

Mr. Hollis does not ſay in what reſpect Mr. Hawkeſworth failed. The ingenious authors of the Rambler and Adventurer were certainly, in point of abilities, equal to the taſk; and yet perhaps there were not two men in the kingdom leſs likely to anſwer Mr. Hollis's ideas of ſuch a performance. But there we leave it.

About the latter end of this year Mr. Hollis received a letter from Joſeph Baretti, well known in England from his writings, and other circumſtances of his perſonal hiſtory. Here follows an extract of it:

" I cannot think you are right, when you will deprive me of the li-
" berty of mentioning my beſt friend in my *travels*, &c. Why ſhall I
" be hindered from ſeizing the opportunity of expatiating on ſome no-
" ble characters that are ſcarcely found any where but in England, when
" your name preſents itſelf naturally to my imagination while I am

" ſcribbling? If all good and generous men were of your opinion, if " they all thought as you think, how could the groſs of mankind be " encouraged by good examples? An honeſt man is not to hunt after " panegyrics; but he has no right to hinder any body from touching " gently upon his laudable qualities, or fret when that is done. The " chief end of my book is to make my countrymen better than they " are. To bring about my purpoſe, I muſt not only ridicule abſurdity, " and blame vice, but I muſt exalt worthineſs and ſet off virtue; yet " you muſt know that auſtere reaſoning and dry maxims do not glibly " go down with the plurality of readers; and you know that domeſtic " anecdotes ſtrike deeper in the mind than more virulent invectives, or " the moſt pathetical exhortations: I have therefore a right to exalt " Hollis, and celebrate Johnſon, as I have to ridicule a fool, and to blame " a knave, and name their names; and your untimely modeſty muſt " give way to the leaſt attempt towards bettering the commonwealth. " Aſk Mr. Porter and Mr. Johnſon whether my argument is concluſive; " and if they deny my conſequence, then will I blot ſome of my beſt pe- " riods."

One objection of an honeſt man to panegyric, might ariſe from the reputation of his panegyriſt, another from an averſion to be praiſed in diſagreeable company. Mr. Hollis however we know had other objections, in which it is certain he would not be determined by the opinions of Meſſieurs Johnſon and Porter.

This letter of Baretti is dated from Milan, and undoubtedly relates to Mr. Hollis's benefactions to the writer; but where and of what kind we know not, as there are no other remains of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with Baretti.

" The province of Virginia," ſays Mr. Hollis, in a letter to a friend, " has inſtituted a ſociety of a like kind with the ſociety of arts and com- " merce, not to rival the mother-country, but to ſtrengthen it, and coin- " cide with our ſociety here, at the inſtigation of their deputy governor, " the ſpirited Mr. Fauquier."

The eſtabliſhment of ſuch ſocieties in the Britiſh colonies was an object of which Mr. Hollis never loſt ſight, till the unhappy diviſions between them and the mother country. We have ſeen what he ſaid in a letter to Dr. Mayhew the preceding year. Among other articles which

he mentioned as feaſible in the way of public inſtitution, though they might not be ripe for other things, was a botanical garden, an object which, as appears by the following extract of a letter to Dr. Mayhew, was taken up this year by the ſociety for arts and commerce at home.

" Since I had the honour to write to you concerning the eſtabliſh-
" ment of ſome literary or ingenious uſeful ſociety or other at Boſton,
" (which, it is apprehended, would effectively ſtrengthen the univerſity
" at Cambridge), and for which I am ſorry to find you are not yet ripe;
" our ſociety, the noble ſociety for promoting arts and commerce, have
" taken the matter up in ſome degree by offering a premium for pro-
" vincial gardens. This was not ſtarted by me, or any of my friends,
" but by Mr. ſecretary Pownall; and I cannot but ſay I was well pleaſed
" at it on many accounts; and gave my own vote for the paſſing of it
" heartily."

We have been told, that Mr. Hollis's connexions with the colonies, and his zeal for their improvement, and particularly his correſpondence with Dr. Mayhew, who it ſeems became obnoxious to the governors of Maſſachuſets on account of his writings in favour of civil liberty, has been alledged as evidence of his fomenting that factious ſpirit in America, which has ended in their declaring themſelves independent on the mother country; an idea which, as will appear from undoubted teſtimony, was the moſt remote from Mr. Hollis's wiſhes and endeavours. On the contrary, he endeavoured to inculcate loyalty to the King and his government, at this period eſpecially; and to create a good opinion of his Majeſty among his provincial ſubjects.

" Let you and I, dear Sir," ſays he, writing to Dr. Mayhew, " con-
" tinue to wiſh well to our country, our king, and their approved faith-
" ful ſervant WILLIAM PITT." And in the ſame letter he ſays, " I think
" I am well informed, that our honeſt excellent young king has ordered
" that ſuch of the French priſoners of war as will be in want of cloathing
" the enſuing winter [1761] ſhall be cloathed at his expence."

Their later diſcontents with his Majeſty and his government, it is certain, have ariſen from men of different ſentiments from thoſe of Mr. Hollis, whether ſuch diſcontents originated from the counſels of men at home, or the principles of certain coloniſts abroad. But this is juſt ſufficient:

ficient to offer in this place, in anſwer to this falſe and injurious imputation.

Mr. Martinelli, being about to publiſh the works of Boccacio, together with his life, Mr. Hollis perſuaded him to inſert a paſſage from Milton's proſe works, by way of note, in that life; with which requeſt Martinelli complied, and had a preſent for it *.

Of Mr. Martinelli, and his edition of Boccacio, we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak by and by.

December 21, Mr. Hollis received information that the books he had ſent to Leipſic, viz. Milton's proſe works, and his own edition of Toland's life of Milton, were arrived ſafe; and with that account came a letter of thanks from the curators of that univerſity, which may be ſeen in the appendix †.

Mr. Hollis was ſo continually employed in preparing books for preſents, and ſending them away to the ſeveral places of their deſtination, that it is not very eaſy to enumerate every collection he ſo diſpoſed of. In Dr. Mayhew's letters of this year we find mention made of ſeveral boxes of books ſent to Boſton, to be diſtributed by the Doctor to the ſeveral particular perſons, or to the college at Harvard, ſome of which have been already mentioned. We find, among others, a letter of thanks from preſident Holyoke, on receiving a preſent of Marſhal Belliſle's letters to Contades, taken at the battle of Minden, and the account of the charity to the French priſoners, which was ſent by the committee to that as well as to other places abroad, and the ſociety-medal on the conqueſt of Quebec, which was carefully depoſited in the college-muſeum, and recorded in their books.

In the mean time, a progreſs was making at Boſton in the cultivation of arts and ſciences, which ſhewed their diſpoſition to improve by the ſtores of learning conferred upon them by their generous benefactor.

For this year Mr. Hollis received, through the hands of Dr. Mayhew, Mr. Profeſſor Winthrop's Lectures on Comets; as likewiſe a diſcourſe or a lecture on the earthquakes in 1755. We find the ſame gentleman went to Newfoundland to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; of which he ſent an account to the Royal Society in England.

* Appendix, N° X. † Appendix, N° XI.

Theſe

Theſe performances may be ſuppoſed to be the more acceptable to Mr. Hollis, as the mathematical prefeſſorſhip, then held by Mr. Winthrop, was founded by his anceſtor.

Dr. Mayhew ſent to Mr. Hollis, about the ſame time, a book, intituled, *The Rudiments of Latin Proſody*, written by James Otis, jun. eſq; an attorney at law, a gentleman of good reputation at Boſton. "He "has modeſtly called the whole," ſays Dr. Mayhew, "*A collection from* "*the beſt writers*. But, if I am not miſtaken, there are in the perfor- "mance ſome original thoughts and obſervations of his own, which are "no diſcredit to him."

It ſhould be mentioned, that among others to whom Mr. Hollis ſent preſents of books in the colonies, were the generals Amherſt and Murray, and governour Bernard.

This year Mr. Hollis ſent a ſett of Engliſh medals, in ſilver, to Leyden, Berne, Cortona in Sicily, to conſul Smith at Venice, and to the Vatican Library at Rome. He likewiſe ſent to the public library of the univerſity of Leyden a box containing thirteen effigies in wax of eminent Britiſh writers.

Milton's proſe works, and his life by Toland, he ſent to the royal academy of arts and ſciences at Stockholm; another ſett to the public library of the univerſity of Upſal; and another to profeſſor Linnæus. The ſhip in which theſe preſents were embarked being wrecked at ſea, Mr. Hollis replaced them the next year, at a conſiderable expence.

The ſame preſent he ſent to the public library of the merchants at Hamburgh, to the univerſity of Leipſig, Gottingen, Baſle, Geneva, and Groningen, from all which places he had grateful and polite acknowledgments (moſt of which will be found in the Appendix), except from the univerſity of Gottingen, who contented themſelves with announcing the ſafe arrival of Mr. Hollis's preſent in their literary news-book for February, 1762, in the following polite notification *:

"We ſee a new edition of a book, intituled, "The Life of Milton, "with Amyntor, by John Toland, publiſhed by Millar in the Strand, "in the year 1761."—An Engliſhman, unknown to us, has made a "preſent of it, along with *other Engliſh books*, accompanied with in-

* Appendix, N° XII.

"tereſting

" tereſting manuſcript remarks, to the public library of this univerſity.
" And ſince he has concealed his name, we take the opportunity of the
" indication of this new edition, to appriſe him of the ſafe arrival of his
" donation *in the beſt manner we can.*"

The preſents abovementioned of Milton's proſe works, and his life by Toland, were forwarded to their ſeveral deſtinations chiefly by the care of Mr. Rodolph Valtravers, then at Berne in Switzerland; who obſerves upon this literary article from Gottingen, that, " it is a very aukward " way of thanking." It is indeed a curioſity, eſpecially when contraſted with the warm acknowledgments and the high value ſet upon Mr. Hollis's preſents in ſeveral letters from other public bodies inſerted in the appendix *.

Along with the commiſſion ſent to Mr. Valtravers, relating to theſe preſents, was ſignified, a requeſt from Mr. Hollis to that gentleman, to inquire in Holland, by ſome of his friends, after the fourth Dutch medal which was ſtruck on the peace made betwixt the lord protector O. Cromwell and the Dutch republic, in the year 1654. This medal was ſold at the ſale of the late Mr. L'Omier of the Hague, in November, 1759, for 24 gilders, and was numbered 684. The deſcription, in Dutch, was given from the catalogue, and the artiſt's name, R. Alleen. Some time after Mr. Valtravers received from Mr. P. de Valtravers, ſecretary to the Swiſs guards at the Hague, his relation, the following letter, dated January 15, 1762.

" My dear couſin,

" Having for a long time expected in vain an anſwer from my bro-
" ther-in-law, concerning the Sieur Michiels (the purchaſer of the me-
" dal you enquire after), I found out that he had a couſin here at the
" Hague, whom I deſired to write to him. The anſwer was, that the
" ſaid Michiels had a long time ago ſold the medal in queſtion, with ſome
" others, to a perſon whom he did not know. It mortifies me, my dear
" couſin, that I have been ſo unſucceſsful in the firſt commiſſion with
" which you have ſeen fit to honour me."

To a gentleman ſo deſirous to do honour to his country by a collection of hiſtorical medals, this muſt have been no ſmall diſappointment. Mr.

* Appendix, N° XIII.

Hollis

Hollis, however, had better ſucceſs this year in obtaining ſome other articles of virtù of conſiderable value.

At Signor Medina's ſale he bought ſeveral gems; one in particular, an intaglia upon a carbuncle, repreſenting a ſoldier's head covered with an helmet; which, for beauty and excellence of workmanſhip, was the fineſt he had ever ſeen, and believed by Mr. Hollis to be the head of Timoleon.

From a friend who had brought them from Rome he likewiſe purchaſed this year two large and very fine Sarcophagi in marble, both in alto relievo; one repreſenting the Amazons begging peace of Theſeus by means of Hippolita, as related by Plutarch, rich in figures and Greek workmanſhip, and very entire and perfect; the other Roman workmanſhip, repreſenting the whole race of Fauns, Fauneſſes, and Satyrs, of different ages, very perfect and antique; with many other ſcarce and valuable antiquities, ſent down to his friend Mr. Brand, at the Hyde in Eſſex.

There occurs in Mr. Hollis's memorandums of this year, a note that Languet's Vindiciæ contra tyrannos was tranſlated into Engliſh in the year 1648; but it ſhould ſeem that he was in poſſeſſion of this tranſlation ſomewhat earlier; for in his edition of Toland's Amyntor, p. 246, after a quotation taken from the Latin, there is added, "Reprinted in "Engliſh, 1648, in quarto; and again 1689, at the moſt noble and "moſt happy Revolution."

The latter of theſe Engliſh tranſlations of 1689 is now before the compilers of theſe Memoirs, and is believed to be word for word the ſame with that of 1648, and reprinted from it.

There have been many debates concerning the real author of the Vindiciæ, &c. which Mr. Bayle has endeavoured to adjuſt in a diſſertation at the end of his dictionary, and ſeemingly with ſufficient ſucceſs, to put it out of doubt that the book was the work of the excellent Hubert Languet. But there ſtill remains a queſtion, at what time and place the firſt edition was printed.

According to Mr. Bayle (upon what authority he ſaith not), there was a French verſion of the Vindiciæ, printed in 1581, the year in which Hubert Languet died. If this was really a verſion, and made from a

printed Latin book, Simon Goulart's account muſt be erroneous, viz. that the Vindiciæ was not printed till after Languet's death.

An Italian writer, Fontanini, in a work, intituled, Della Eloquenza Italiana, printed at Venice, 1738, in quarto, has the following paſſage, p. 504:

" Hubert Languet, a learned man, but a revolter from the catholic " faith, and a Lutheran, a follower of Melancthon, and afterwards a " Calviniſt, was the author of the famous book, Stephani Junii Bruti " Celtæ, Vindiciæ contra tyrannos, printed in the octavo form, without " mention of the place, year, or printer. But is believed to have been " printed the firſt time at Paris, by Wechel, a little before the year 1578, " according to Chriſtopher Auguſtus Heumannus, upon the book of Vin- " centius Placcius, de ſcriptoribus anonymis."

The falſehood of this conjecture appears from Bayle's account of the Wechels, in their article in his dictionary. Andrew Wechel, having eſcaped from the Paris maſſacre in 1572, finally left the place, and ſettled at Frankfort; and it appears from a letter of Languet's to Camerarius, the father, that Languet wrote to Wechel, then at Frankfort, in December 1573*. So that we may diſmiſs this account of Heuman's as a mere chimæra; there never was any ſuch edition of the Vindiciæ contra tyrannos; and it is poſſible it might have been miſtaken by Fontanini's author for the Magdeburgh book, De Jure Magiſtratuum in Subditos, et Officio Subditorum erga Magiſtratus; a French edition of which was publiſhed 1578, perhaps at Paris, but not by Wechel.

But let us for a while ſuſpend our enquiries after the Latin editions of the Vindiciæ, and turn them towards this Engliſh tranſlation of 1648, in Mr. Hollis's poſſeſſion; the title-page of which is this:

" *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*; A Defence of Liberty againſt tyrants; " or, of the lawful power of the prince over the people; and of the " people over the prince; being a treatiſe written in Latin and French, " by Junius Brutus, and tranſlated out of both into Engliſh." And then follow the queſtions on which the book treats.

* It is the 61ſt of Languet's Epiſtles to Camerarius, p. 149, of the ſmall edition printed at Groningen, 1646. Bayle has not cited this epiſtle.

It is a matter at leaſt of ſome curioſity, and full as intereſting to an Engliſhman, to know who tranſlated this book into his own language, as who was the author of the Latin book. The date of the tranſlation ſhews in what times it was made, and to what purpoſes it was meant to be applied. And ſo it has happened, that in the various controverſies occaſioned by aſcribing the original Latin to various authors, the name of the man who made the Engliſh verſion has been mentioned with ſome remarkable circumſtances.

The occaſion was this, as we find it in the end of Mr. Bayle's diſſertation upon the book of Junius Brutus.

The Preſbyterian miniſters, in 1649, found it neceſſary to vindicate themſelves againſt the imputation of holding antimonarchical principles, which their adverſary, a popiſh prieſt, ſaid they derived from Beza, as the author of the Vindiciæ contra tyrannos. They defended themſelves, and exculpated Beza, as well as they could; and inſiſted, that the Vindiciæ, &c. was written by Parſons the jeſuit; concluding their apology with theſe words:

"There is a parliament-man now ſitting in the houſe of commons "who has cauſed Junius Brutus's work to be tranſlated into Engliſh by "the ſame WALKER who has written the Monthly Mercuries. This "tranſlation has been publiſhed; but leſt it ſhould be known that it is "the jeſuit Parſons's book, Junius Brutus's name has been left out, and "another title put to it *."

Now, who was this Walker? Let us try, at leaſt, to diſcover him.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1767, p. 548, 549. are two letters ſigned E. Goodwin; attempting to prove, from certain circumſtances, that one WILLIAM WALKER of Darnal, near Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, was the very man who ſtruck off the head of king Charles I. One of Mr. Goodwin's proofs is taken from an inſcription on a braſs plate, which was affixed to the South Wall of Trinity church in Sheffield; and as this inſcription is remarkable, as well for the elegance of the ſtyle as the nature of its contents, and as it will anſwer our purpoſe as well as Mr. Goodwin's, the reader may not be diſpleaſed to find a copy of it here, tranſcribed from the ſaid Magazine:

* Bayle's Diſſertation, at the end.

" Hic jacet GVLIELMVS WALKER, qui variis durante nupero inter-
" regno muniis arduis, ſub MERCVRII non MARTIS vexillo, laudabiliter
" functus, redeunte rege Carolo Secundo, in prædiolum paternum, tem-
" plo huic vicinum, ſe lubens ſubduxit; ubi cum mathematices alia-
" rumque ſcientiarum ſtudio, * per multos annos * poſuiſſet, tandem
" fatis ceſſit, decimo quarto die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1700."

The words *ſub Mercurii vexillo*, ſeem to be ſo plain an alluſion to his writing the Monthly Mercuries during the interregnum, that we may conclude, with high probability, and ſome degree of confidence, that we have found, in this William Walker, the identical tranſlator of Languet's Vindiciæ, which, together with writing the Mercuries, were certainly as *ardua munia* as ſmiting off a man's head; an exploit that ſeems to be more proper for the hand of Mars than of Mercury †.

At a ſale of books of a reverend dignitary deceaſed a few years ago, was bought a copy of the original edition of Vindiciæ contra tyrannos, in twelves, Edinburgi, anno 1579. In a blank leaf of this book is written, in the hand of thoſe times, *Will and Walke aright*; and immediately underneath, *Will. Walker*; a circumſtance which will authorize a conjecture at leaſt, that this might be the very Latin copy from which the tranſlation of 1648 was made.

In the title page of this Latin copy, immediately above the word EDINBVRGI, is written, in a neat old hand, *Baſileæ apud Thomam Guarinum*; and on a paper paſted on the back of the parchment cover, is written, in the ſame hand, *Vindiciæ contra tyrannos*, 1577. This ac-

* The word *per* ſeems to be redundant, unleſs the word *poſuiſſet* has been miſtaken by the tranſcriber for *profuiſſet*, or *profeciſſet*, which is not ſo probable.

† Mr. Goodwin's proofs, that this ſame William Walker was the executioner of Charles I. taken along with the ſupplementary evidence, collected by a gentleman who ſigns I. W. in the ſame magazine, for January, 1768, are by no means weak or nugatory; and fix the fact upon Walker with more colour of truth, than the evidence brought to charge ſome others that have been named. But the inference which I. W. ſeems inclined to draw from the tradition of the country, *viz.* that Walker repented of the deed, is precarious and improbable. The word *laudabiliter*, in the epitaph, is utterly inconſiſtent with any ſuch idea; and was doubtleſs put there by ſome perſon well acquainted with Mr. Walker's mind, even in his dying moments. And indeed the joiner's report, that *he died hard*, implies, in the language of the country, the very reverſe of remorſe or repentance. Walker appears to have been a good ſcholar; his tranſlation of the *Vindiciæ* is a proof of it; and, according to the title-page of his tranſlation, he muſt have underſtood both Latin and French, and moſt probably died as he had lived, a ſtaunch and cordial republican. It is a loſs to the hiſtories of our country that memorials and remains of remarkable men are not preſerved by their families with more care. How many curious and intereſting particulars may William Walker of Darnal have told his friends and familiars concerning the tranſactions of the preſiding characters during the interregnum, which are now for ever buried in oblivion!

count is indeed different from all of thoſe in Bayle; but ſeems to me to be the moſt authentic, with reſpect both to place and the printer, and the date of the impreſſion.

In the end of Mr. Hollis's copy of the Vindiciæ, which is the ſame edition with that juſt mentioned, is a manuſcript note, paſted by that gentleman on a blank page at the end of the book, and written ſome time after the year 1705, which attempts to ſhew, upon Languet's own teſtimony, that the book was publiſhed in his life-time, and current in Francfort in 1578, where and when Languet himſelf reſided.

Languet, it ſeems, writing to Joachim Camerarius the ſon, has, according to the MS. note, theſe words: "Noſter liber per urbem obambu-" lat, et convivatur, interea dum ille alter in carcere gemit;" where we ſee Languet, by a ſort of metaphor, not very uſual with him, gives his book a pair of legs, and a good ſtomach.

The argument is indeed a curious one, and founded upon a pleaſant blunder enough. The whole of Languet's narrative is this: "Noſtrum " Architypographum huc reverſum, exceperunt turbæ ingratæ; reperit " enim cuſtodiæ traditum quendàm Baſſæum, ob editum typis neſcio " quod ſcriptum, quod dicit ſe ad ejus petitionem, edidiſſe. Noſter tamen, " liber per urbem obambulat, et convivatur, interea dum ille alter in car-" cere gemit. Dat veniam corvis, &c." *

Who this Architypographus was we know not, nor on what account the people were ungrateful for receiving him ſo friendly after his abſence. But it appears that one Breſſæus was impriſoned for publiſhing a book or writing at the requeſt of this Architypographus, whilſt, Noſter Architypographus, *liber* per urbem obambulat, &c. walks about the city *at his liberty*, &c. What now becomes of Languet's book, and its walks and entertainments at Frankfort in the year 1578?

But to return to the tranſlations. It appears from Mr Bayle's diſſertation, that the French verſion appeared in 1581, which it is natural to ſuppoſe muſt be ſubſequent to the appearance of the Latin copy, by ſome months, perhaps ſome years. This French verſion was probably the work of Du Pleſſis, and the concern he took in publiſhing it, might likely enough occaſion the report that he was the author of the original

* Langueti Epiſtolæ ad Camerarios Patrem et filium. Groningæ, 1646. 24°. p. 256.

Latin.

Latin. Perhaps this French verſion too, might receive ſome additional touches from his pen: for the Engliſh tranſlation ſaying, that it was made both from the Latin and the French, ſeems to inſinuate that there was ſome difference between them.

That Parſons or any other Jeſuit had any hand in compoſing the Vindiciæ is utterly improbable, not to ſay impoſſible, for the reaſon given by Mr. Bayle; and whatever ſuſpicions of that ſort fell upon Mr. Du Pleſſis, all of them reſted upon the authority of Grotius, who, though he declared himſelf to be in full poſſeſſion of the proof when he wrote againſt Rivetus and Mareſius; yet in a letter to his brother, written in the year 1643, the whole ends in referring to a paſſage in Du Pleſſis's will, which ſeems to convict him of entertaining the ſame ſentiments with Junius Brutus *.

But Grotius's teſtimony, which comes above ſixty years after Languet's death, and twenty after the death of Du Pleſſis, is of little avail towards ſettling the point in queſtion.

The Engliſh diſſenter's intelligence, communicated to Mr. Bayle by Mr. Hill of Rotterdam, is falſe, in affirming, that the title of Walker's tranſlation was altered. Perhaps having never ſeen the Latin, and only heard of the author by the name of Junius Brutus, they might think the word, Stephanus, was meant to diſguiſe it.

Upon the whole, it ſhould ſeem, that Simon Goulart's account is no more to be depended upon than ſome of the reſt. At the beſt it is confuſed, and does not account for its coming into Mr. Du Pleſſis's hands, nor does he tell us where Thomas Guarin lived. We have found him

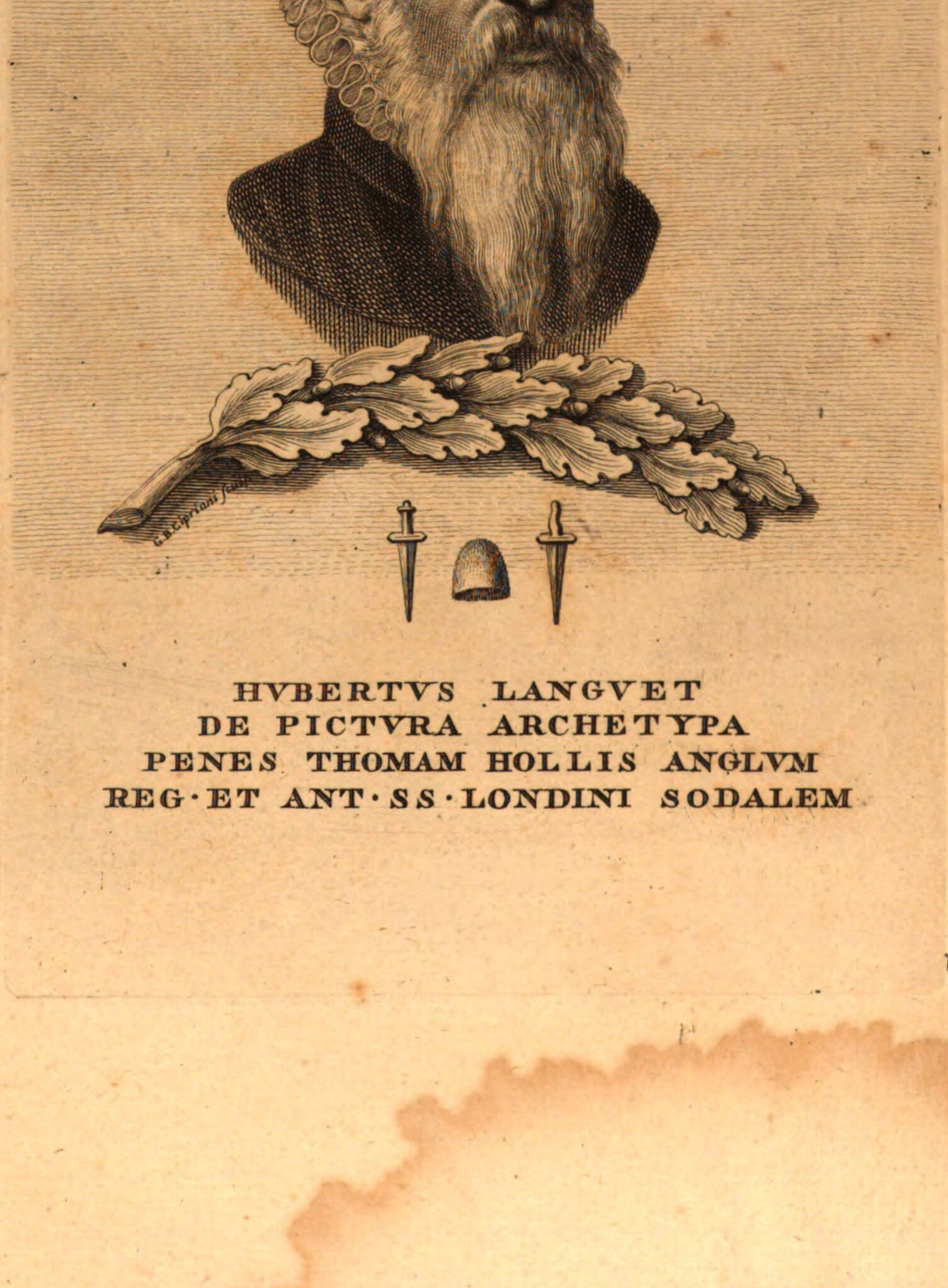
* The paſſage is curious and worth the reader's notice; it is in the codicil, in theſe words: "Et parce "que la condition de ce royaume à eſte telle, depuis quelques années, et eſt encor aujourd'huy, quil eſt "ſubjet a pluſieurs mouvemens, ſelon que les paſſions et intereſts des grands alterent les eſprits ſous divers "pretextes, et les portent a divers partis, le plus ſouvent hors des bornes de devoir et de conſcience.

"J'exhorte meſdits gendres, et leurs enfans venus en aage, de prendre garde, de ne ſe laiſſer emporter a "tels deſſeins, ains de demeurer, dedans les reigles de l'obeiſſance du roy, et des loix publiques, tandis qu'il "luy plaiſt maintenir nos Egliſes en libertè et ſeuretè ſous le benefice de ſes edicts, pour la manutention "auſſi, des quelles, en cas d'oppreſſion, ils auront a meſpriſer biens, vies, et honneurs mondains, aſſeurez "que qui eſpere in dieu ne fut jamais confus."

Surely this cannot paſs for a proof that Du Pleſſis wrote the Vindiciæ. It is hardly a proof of Du Pleſſis's entertaining ſentiments ſimilar to thoſe of Junius Brutus in all caſes. Here is nothimg ſaid of taking up arms in maintenance of the edicts, as Grotius aſſerts, and the citation chiefly implies that true religion is to be defended at all events, but ſays nothing of the limitation of civil obedience. It ſerved Grotius's purpoſe to caſt an odium on the Calviniſts, as favouring the principles of the leaguers in the reign of Henry III. and the memory of Du Pleſſis ſuffered nothing with honeſt liberal-minded men, in being abuſed along with Languet, Hottoman, and Buchanan.

at

8



HVBERTVS LANGVET
DE PICTVRA ARCHETYPA
PENES THOMAM HOLLIS ANGLVM
REG·ET ANT·SS·LONDINI SODALEM

at Basil, in the year 1577, and we are certain that Languet had connexions at Basil that same year. For in November or December that year Joachim Camerarius the son, who then resided at Nuremberg, sent a packet to Languet, then at Frankfort, to be forwarded by him to Theodore Zuingher a Physician at Basil. Languet in return says, "Literas "tuas ad Zuingherum, misi doctori Erasto: [A Physician likewise of Ba-"sil], hinc enim Basileam nulli sunt tabellarii, et pauci admodum Ar-"gentoratum *."

If an apology should be expected for this detail, concerning a book that may be thought not so interesting to this country, or at least to the present generation of its inhabitants, as it was to the French in the days of Languet and Du Plessis; that apology must be, that the Vindiciæ contra tyrannos was a favourite book with Mr. Hollis; that he intended to procure a new and improved edition of it; and for that purpose had caused an elegant head of Languet to be engraved by Cipriani, from an original painting in his possession, for the use of such edition; and lastly, that Mr. Hollis thought, as many of his countrymen think at this day, that, considering how apt the politics of every country are to verge by degrees towards despotism and tyranny, such books as the Vindiciæ, &c. are neither unseasonable nor unintersting at any time, or in any country.

It may possibly be a subject of speculation to many, why, and upon what motive, Mr. Hollis sent to so many places at home and abroad copies of Milton's prose works.

To a question of this sort, it would hardly be satisfactory merely to allege Mr. Hollis's great affection for the author.

It is well known how long Milton's Paradise Lost, and some other of his poetical works, were in making their way to the high reputation they afterwards obtained; and it is equally well known, at least it was to Mr. Hollis, that there have been, amongst the warmest admirers of his poetry, no small numbers who would have *destined him to the cord* for what he wrote in prose, had his fate depended upon their sentence.

"He was now grown famous," says Mr. Fenton, "by his polemical "writings of various kinds, and held in great favour and esteem, by

* Epist. ad Cam. fol. N° 32.

"those

" thoſe who had power to diſpoſe of all preferments in the ſtate. It is " in vain to diſſemble, and far be it from me to defend his engaging with " a party combined in the deſtruction of *our* church and monarchy. " Yet, leaving the juſtification of a miſguided ſincerity to be debated in " the ſchools, may I preſume to obſerve in his favour, that his zeal, " *diſtempered and furious* as it was, does not appear to have been inſpi- " rited by ſelf-intereſted views *."

The Biographer here was graciouſly inclined to leave Milton only to be peſtered by ſcholaſtic diſputation, which, though it might make a man's head ach, breaks no bones. But it ſeems, before Mr. Fenton had got to the end of his taſk, he had conſidered better of the matter, and ſeems to have been concerned that Milton met with ſo much indulgence at the Reſtoration.

" Many," ſays he, " had a very juſt eſteem of his admirable parts " and learning, who deteſted his principles; by whoſe interceſſion his " pardon paſſed the ſeals: and I wiſh the laws of civil hiſtory could " have extended the benefit of that oblivion to the memory of his guilt, " which was indulged to his perſon; *ne tanti facinoris immanitas, aut* " *extitiſſe, aut non vindicata fuiſſe, videatur* †." So that it would not have diſpleaſed Mr. Fenton, if, with all Milton's admirable parts and learning, the act of oblivion had not extended to him.

It is recorded, that ſome royaliſts viſiting Milton ſoon after the Reſtoration, at his houſe in Bunhill-Row, had the *humanity* to reproach him with his blindneſs, as a judgment upon him ‡.

Every one has heard of South's compliment of the *blind adder*, unqualified, as I remember, with any mention of his poetical merit. To which may be added, L'Eſtrange's *No blind guides*.

Anthony Wood ſays, " that taking part with the independents, Mil- " ton became a great antimonarchiſt, a bitter enemy to king Charles I. " and at length arrived to that monſtrous and unparalleled height of " profligate impudence, as in print to juſtify the moſt execrable murder " of the beſt of kings." For which, it is no wonder, that, according to Wood, after the Reſtoration, " Milton abſconded, for fear of being

* Milton's Life, by Fenton. † Ibid.

‡ To which reproach Milton is ſaid to have replied, " Gentlemen, if you are ſo ready to apply judg- " ments, how came your royal martyr to loſe his head?"

" brought

" brought to a legal trial; and ſo, conſequently, of receiving condign
" puniſhment *."

" There is another reflection," ſays Dr. Bentley, " which the reader
" muſt needs make. What a wonderful performance, will he ſay, was
" this Paradiſe Loſt! that under all theſe diſadvantages could gradually
" ariſe, and ſoar to a national applauſe and admiration! How many
" thouſands would depreſs and vilify the poem out of hatred and deteſ-
" tation of the poet, who they thought deſerved hanging on a gibbet †!"

The compilers of the Biographia Britannica are extremely pleaſant upon Milton's antiprelatical tracts, which they ſeem to think deſerved only to be laughed at. In ſome others of his proſe tracts, they are of opinion, " that his reaſon became a ſlave to his paſſion." But conſidering that his article was drawn up by the memorable Philip Nichols, an old acquaintance of two biſhops now living, we have reaſon to be thankful for his moderation; and for another favour, to be mentioned by and by.

" But," ſays he, " we muſt not ſuffer ourſelves to be dazzled with
" theſe brilliances, ſo as not to ſee and acknowledge his [Milton's] fail-
" ings; we may wiſh there had been no ſuch to lament, but they are
" too notorious to deny or diſguiſe; and when we find his principles
" gilded with the ſpecious name of abſolute liberty, and diſlike of the
" trappings and expence of kingly majeſty, it only ſerves to bring to our
" minds his contemporary John Lilburne and his rabble, who were ever
" ſwelling their throats with the ſame cry." Had this man lived in the days of the long parliament, he might have been juſtly cenſured as a *malignant*, in every ſenſe of the word, unleſs the pitiful ſtupidity of his remark had redeemed his fine.

To theſe expreſſions of contempt and deteſtation of Milton on account of his proſe-writings, might be added an hundred others from the time of the Reſtoration to this day. Nor has any advocate appeared in print on the part of Milton the political writer, (one excepted to be mentioned by and by) who has ventured to do him full juſtice amidſt the load of abuſe with which they who go under the name of loyaliſts have endeavoured to ſmother him.

* Wood, Faſti, vol. I.

† Preface to his edition of Paradiſe Loſt.

Various, and not always very conſiſtent, have been the ſentiments of the writers of Milton's life, concerning his proſe-works; and where they are favourably mentioned, it is rather as good compoſitions with reſpect to ſtile and language, than as vehicles of truth, in vindication of the cauſe he eſpouſed.

Mr. Philips we paſs by, as a ſuſpected advocate: nor indeed has he ſaid much to the preſent purpoſe.

Toland indeed has quoted ſeveral fine paſſages from his proſe-tracts, as his accounts of their publication came in his way. Of one of them, *The reaſon of Church-government againſt prelacy*, &c. Mr. Toland ſays, "The eloquence is maſculine, the method is natural, the ſentiments "are free, and the whole (GOD knows) appears to have a very different "force from what the non-conformiſt divines wrote in thoſe days, or "ſince that time, on the ſame ſubject;" which might perhaps, with ſome few additions, be allowed to paſs for a general characteriſtic of Milton's proſe-works. Toland indeed ſeems to blame him for ſome ſatyrical ſtrokes upon biſhops, and calls one of his ſimilies in his apology "unpardonable." But beſides that Mr. Toland has, by the *freedom* of ſome of his own expreſſions, taken out the ſting of this reproof, he could not but know that Milton had made his own defence of theſe acrimonious and ſatyrical ſtrokes in the very ſame apology.

Epiſcopacy, as it appeared in the days of Charles I. was conſidered by the patriotic parliament of 1641, as a public nuiſance; Milton's "un-"pardonable ſimile," related to pluralities, commendams, tranſlations, &c. and however indelicate, was certainly juſt, and might be defended on the conſideration that was offered in excuſe for Luther by Eraſmus, that the times required *acrem medicum*. If pluralities, commendams, tranſlations, nepotiſm, &c. are non-exiſtents in theſe days, or if they are leſs corruptions and nuiſances to true religion than they were in Milton's days, then it may be granted that his tracts againſt epiſcopacy are not proper to be recommended to the preſent generation. But it will be time enough to defend Mr. Hollis for diſperſing them with the reſt of his proſe-works, when it is proved that the preſent age affords no ſuch ſubject for Milton's ſatyr to work upon.

Dr. Birch, for the moſt part, characteriſes Milton's works at ſecond hand, but ventures however to give us his own opinion of two of Mil-

ton's

ton's proſe-pieces, the Areopagitica, and the tract on Education, to Mr. S. Hartlib. "They are written," ſays the Doctor, "with greater purity, "and leſs affectation of ſtyle, than his firſt works in proſe; and the "Areopagitica is the ſtrongeſt vindication that ever appeared in any age "or language of the liberty of the preſs, which is the baſis of all "other *."

The Doctor hath likewiſe favoured the public with Bp. Warburton's opinion of Milton's proſe ſtile, "that it has ſomething in it *very ſingular* "*and original*; and has *grandeur* and *force*, but is *quite unnatural*; the "idiom and turn of the period being Latin, and is beſt ſuited to the "Engliſh hiſtory; this air of antique, giving a good grace to it; and "that this hiſtory is written with great *ſimplicity*, contrary to his cuſtom "in his proſe-works, and is the better for it. But he ſometimes riſes to "a ſurprizing grandeur in the ſentiment and expreſſion †."

An hiſtory written in a ſtile *quite unnatural*, and with *great ſimplicity* leaves us to conjecture for which of theſe good properties, or whether for a happy mixture of them both, Milton's hiſtory is the better. One may venture to ſay, that if Dr. Birch had kept his lordſhip's letter for his own private peruſal, neither Milton's hiſtory, the Biſhop's critical reputation, nor the Doctor's judgement, would have ſuffered by the concealment.

In the ſame life of Milton there is another paſſage quoted from Mr. Richardſon, which might juſtly be applied to the proſe-works, though probably (for it is a little dubious) only meant as a character of Milton's poetry.

"Milton's language," ſays Mr. Richardſon, "is Engliſh; but it is "Milton's Engliſh; it is Latin—it is Greek Engliſh. Not only the "words, the phraſeology, the tranſpoſitions, but the antient idiom, is "ſeen in *all* he writes.—A reader of Milton muſt be always upon duty; "he is ſurrounded with ſenſe, it riſes in every line; every word is to "the purpoſe; there are no lazy intervals; all has been conſidered, and "demands and merits obſervation ‡."

* Birch's Life of Milton, before Baron's 4to edition of his proſe works, 1753. p. xxix.
† Ibid. p. lxviii.
‡ Ibid. p. lxv.

Whether Mr. Richardſon deſigned to characteriſe the proſe or the poetic Milton, or *both*, we know what he means. And if Dr. Birch brought theſe paſſages to do honour to *both*, we are obliged to him; and we, in our turn, will honour him, as an approver of Milton's proſe-works.

There is leſs doubt of Mr. Richardſon's opinion of Milton's proſe-writings in the following citation.

" That he" [Milton] " ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from Goodwin with " advantage" [meaning at the Reſtoration] " will juſtly appear ſtrange; " for his vaſt merit as an honeſt man, a great ſcholar, and a moſt excel- " lent writer, and his fame on that account will hardly be thought the " cauſes; eſpecially when it is remembered, Paradiſe Loſt was not yet " produced; and the writings on which his vaſt reputation ſtood were " now accounted criminal every one of them; and thoſe moſt which " were the main pillars of his fame *."

Had as much truth been told of Milton the patriot by others of his biographers, it would not have been a ſecret (as I believe it is even now to many perſons not wholly illiterate) that Milton ever wrote any thing but the Poem called Paradiſe Loſt.

This ignorance may be imputed in part to the manner in which ſome eminent ſcholars have ſpoken of him.

" Milton," ſays one of them, " was ever a favourite poet with your " Lordſhip. You conſidered *him* always as a claſſic author in Engliſh, " and were deſirous to have *him* publiſhed as ſuch; and though I can- " not inſtruct your Lordſhip to underſtand *him* better, or admire *him* " more, yet if I can make *him* more generally underſtood, and conſe- " quently more juſtly admired, your Lordſhip's purpoſe and mine will " be ſufficiently anſwered †."

Here the words *Milton* and *him* have not the leaſt relation to John Milton the author of certain obſcure tracts concerning divorce, unlicenſed printing, civil and eccleſiaſtical liberty, and other ſcholaſtic matters; but ſolely to a certain poet who happens indeed to be of the ſame ſurname; but who is not here *ſuppoſed* to have written any thing but the poetry to which this dedication is prefixed.

* Birch, u. ſ. p. xliv.
† Dr. Newton's Dedication of P. L. to the earl of Bath.

Indeed

Indeed from ſome other parts of this remarkable addreſs, one would imagine the noble patron had read Milton's political proſe with as much taſte and delight, and with much more fruit and good effect, than Paradiſe Loſt could afford him. For it ſeems his Lordſhip formed his whole political conduct on Milton's principles of liberty; of which however one may queſtion whether his lordſhip's regard for *the eſtabliſhed church* and the *prerogatives of the crown*, ſuch as they were during his lordſhip's *ſtruggles*, would have been the genuine product. But "time and truth," it ſeems, "have done juſtice to his Lordſhip's character, and particularly "to his true whig principles;" of which more hereafter.

How many hundred readers of Mr. Addiſon's entertaining criticiſms on Milton in the Spectator have been, and ſtill are, unconſcious that Milton ever publiſhed a line of proſe, except what they read in the arguments before the ſeveral books of his Paradiſe Loſt, Paradiſe Regained, &c. &c.?

How many gentlemen and ladies have read biſhop Atterbury's high encomium on Milton in his letter to Mr. Pope, in 1717, whom you would find it hard to convince, that the ſame Milton hath written with great acrimony againſt the Stuart family, for whoſe ſake the good biſhop ſuffered ſo much a few years after *?

Mr. Toland, indeed, tells us, that, "the chief deſign of Milton's Para- "diſe Loſt was to diſplay the different effects of liberty and tyranny †;" in which caſe it might be preſumed, that the "ſublimity and majeſty "of Milton, diſplayed in this poem, or the greatneſs and juſtneſs of his "intention, &c." would no more have attracted Dr. Atterbury's approbation, than the elegance and beauty of Milton's Latin ſtyle would have drawn from the biſhop an encomium of his Populi Anglicani Defenſio.

But his lordſhip had better authority (at leaſt for his purpoſe) than Toland's, that Milton had no ſuch deſign. For, ſays Dr. Newton, "the "learned Dr. Trapp, who was as likely to cry out upon hereſy as any "man, aſſerts, that the poem is orthodox in every part of it, *omni ex- "parte orthodoxum*; or otherwiſe he would not have been at the pains "of tranſlating it ‡."

* See Toland's Life of Milton, Mr. Hollis's edition, p. 125.
† Ibid. p. 124.
‡ Ibid. p. 22.

The

The words, *omni ex parte orthodoxum*, include of courſe political orthodoxy ; and in this perſuaſion a certain critic, not many years ago, ſet himſelf to prove, that Milton, by the rebellious ſpirits, under the conduct of their infernal chief, meant to characteriſe the parliament's forces under Cromwell.

Let us now attend to Dr. Newton's opinion of Milton's proſe-works in his life of this extraordinary man.

" His ſtate-letters," ſays the ingenious biographer, " will remain as au-
" thentic memorials of thoſe times, to be admired equally by critics and
" politicians *."

And why not memorials *for all* times when the like ſtate-exigencies happen ? Certain it is they have been ſpoken of as models of general policy, as well as models of a pure Latin ſtile, for which latter quality politicians would put little value upon them, if they were only memorials of times which afforded nothing ſimilar to the events and occurrencies of the preſent.

The worthy Doctor continues, " and thoſe particularly about the
" ſufferings of the poor Proteſtants in Piedmont, who can read without
" ſenſible emotion ? This was a ſubject that he had very much at heart,
" as he was an utter enemy to all ſorts of perſecution."

The Doctor's feelings of humanity are the more laudable for being accompanied with the juſtice he does to Milton's principles, as well as to his abilities in the compoſition of thoſe letters. There were however ſome ſorts of perſecution in Milton's account, different from the ſufferings of the Piedmonteſe, which do not range under that title in the common place book of a church of England man †. But to go on with our biographer.

" Milton's moſt celebrated work in proſe," ſays Dr. Newton, " is his
" Defenſe of the People of England againſt Salmaſius ‡." And he gives indeed remarkable inſtances of its high eſteem among foreigners. The

* Bp. Newton's Life of Milton, p. xxx.

† Mr. Samuel Moreland, afterwards Sir Samuel, wrote a large and circumſtantial hiſtory of theſe perſecutions in Piedmont, which he dedicated to Oliver Cromwell ; this dedication we ſhall give in the Appendix. Moreland was, when he wrote this dedication, chief commiſſioner under Thurloe, ſecretary of ſtate to Cromwell, and for ſome years before the Reſtoration of Charles II. had betrayed Cromwell's counſels to him ; as the king acknowledged when Moreland *withdrew* to him at Breda ; after which, the dextrous hypocrite *withdrew* this dedication from as many copies of his book as he could ſee. Kennet's Regiſter, p. 135.

‡ Bp. Newton's Life of Milton, p. 22.

Doctor

Doctor is not explicit as to his own opinion of it; but if one might hazard a conjecture, he ranks it among thoſe pieces where Milton "contributed more to murder king Charles the Firſt's character and reputation than any of all his judges and murderers *."

If ſo, the book was deſervedly burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Paris and Tholouſe. The States of Holland, however, ſtigmatiſed Salmaſius's book in its turn, and ſo it ſeems did the public in general at home and abroad; for one of Salmaſius's admirers complains, that one ſingle edition of his book found its way into the world with great difficulty; whereas Milton's anſwer had been minted over and over.

In 1649, Milton wrote a tract intituled, *The Tenure of Kings and Magiſtrates*, "proving, that it is lawful to call a tyrant to account, and to "depoſe and put him to death.—Not long after this, he wrote his *Obſervations on the articles of peace between the earl of Ormond and the Iriſh rebels*. And in theſe and all his writings," ſays Dr. Newton, "*whatever others of different parties may think*, he thought himſelf an advocate for true liberty; for eccleſiaſtical liberty, in his treatiſes againſt the biſhops; for domeſtic liberty, in his books of divorce; and for civil liberty, in his writing againſt the king in defence of the parliament and people of England †."

We have here a laudable recognition of Milton's ſincerity in all his proſe-writings; after which it would be invidious to aſk, whether the Doctor thought, with Mr. Elijah Fenton, that it was a *miſguided* ſincerity. On the other hand, one may venture to ſay, that Milton's *ſenſe* and *judgment* concerning political matters, did not go for nothing, or worſe than nothing, with Dr. Newton, unleſs the following paſſage in his dedication to the late Lord Bath muſt paſs for a mere unmeaning compliment.

"If I may preſume," ſays the Doctor, "to know any thing of the *ſpirit* or *mind* of Milton, by a diligent peruſal of his works, he would be "pleaſed with the offering of any of his writings to your Lordſhip, for "the ſake of *thoſe principles of liberty which you have always profeſſed*." This was anſwering for the earl of Bath on a very delicate point, in which the Doctor however ran no hazard, if to his certain knowledge the *ſpirit*

* Life of Milton, p. xxxi.

† Ibid. p. xxi.

and

and *mind* of his noble patron perfectly harmonized with the *ſpirit* and *mind* of Milton, not only in *profeſſing* the principles of liberty, but in an inflexible adherence to them.

When Lauder undertook to convict Milton of plagiariſm, there was a circumſtance that would certainly have diſcouraged a man of more ſenſe and leſs impudence in ſuch an undertaking; and that is, a family reſemblance of ſentiment and expreſſion in Milton's poetical and proſe works, which mutually bears witneſs to the originality of each, a circumſtance which, with all attentive and capable readers of Milton, would *à priori* have precluded the belief of the Scotchman's forgeries, even for an hour. And this argument, if I miſtake not, will apply in another way to the calumnies thrown by his countrymen Macpherſon and Dalrymple on the fame of Sidney, Ruſſel, and others.

We have ſeen what Mr. Richardſon has ſaid of the peculiarity of Milton's ſtile; and, ſays Dr. Newton, "He was poſſeſſed too much of an "original genius to be a mere copyer. *Whether it be natural diſpoſition*," ſays he, "*or education in me, or that my mother bore me a ſpeaker of what* "*God made my own, and not a tranſlator*. And it is ſomewhat remark-"able, that there is ſcarce any author who has written ſo much, and on "ſuch various ſubjects, and yet quotes ſo little from his contemporary "authors, or ſo ſeldom mentions any of them *."

An obligation was confeſſed above to one of the Britiſh Biographers. It relates to his doing juſtice to Milton in an inſtance appoſite to our preſent purpoſe, for which we here pay him our due acknowledgments. The favour indeed is not very great; it is only an obſervation, that Milton has a fine paſſage in his *Reaſon of Church Government*, "almoſt in "the very words of the invocation to Paradiſe Loſt †."

Without any farther diſquiſition concerning the general eſtimation of Milton's proſe-works in our own country, we may reaſonably conclude they have had little chance of reaching our Britiſh poſterity with a thouſandth part of the reputation which ſome of the writers we have quoted thought they deſerved.

* Newton, u. ſ. p. 50.

† Biog. Brit. MILTON. rem. (U). The paſſage referred to is vol. I. p. 64. of Baron's 4to edition of Milton's proſe works, "but by devout prayer, &c."

The only writer we ever met with who hath done them full juſtice was the Rev. Mr. Richard Baron, in the preface to his edition of the Εικονοκλαστης, publiſhed in 1753.

" MILTON," ſays he, "in particular, ought to be read and ſtudied by " all our young gentleman as an *oracle*. He was a great and noble ge- " nius, perhaps the greateſt that ever appeared among men; and his " learning was equal to his genius. He had the higheſt ſenſe of liberty, " glorious thoughts, with a ſtrong and nervous ſtyle. His works are " full of wiſdom, a treaſure of knowledge. In them the divine, the " ſtateſman, the hiſtorian, the philologiſt, may be all inſtructed and en- " tertained. It is to be lamented, that his divine writings are ſo little " known; very few are acquainted with them; many have never heard " of them *."

Mr. Baron goes on: " The great Milton has a ſtile of his own; one " fit to expreſs the aſtoniſhing ſublimity of his thoughts, the mighty " vigour of his ſpirit, and that *copia* of invention, that redundancy of " imagination, which no writer before or ſince hath equalled. In ſome " places, it is confeſſed, his periods are too long, which renders him in- " tricate, if not altogether unintelligible to vulgar readers; but thoſe " places are not many. In the book before us (Iconoclaſtes) his ſtile is, " for the moſt part, free and eaſy, and it abounds both in eloquence and " in wit and argument. I am of opinion, that the ſtile of this work is " the beſt and moſt perfect of all his proſe-writings. Other men have " commended the ſtile of his hiſtory as matchleſs and incomparable, " whoſe malice could not ſee, or would not acknowledge the excellency " of his other works. It is no ſecret whence their averſion to Milton " procedes, and whence their caution of naming him as any other ſort " of writer than a poet. Milton combated ſuperſtition and tyranny of " every form and of every degree. Againſt them he employed his " mighty ſtrength, and like a battering ram, beat down all before him. " But notwithſtanding theſe mean arts, either to hide or to diſparage

* An aſtoniſhing inſtance of which happened in this preſent month of January, 1777. A gentleman of fine parts, and many excellent accompliſhments, and, among the reſt, an elegant ſcholar, coming into a friend's room, and opening the firſt quarto volume of Milton's proſe works, which was lying upon the table, aſked, *What have you got here?* Being anſwerd, *Some of Milton's proſe-tracts*; the viſitor cried out, with ſurprize, *Bleſs me! did Milton write all this in proſe?*

" him, a little time will make him better known; and the more he is
" known the more he will be admired. His works are not like the fu-
" gitive ſhort-lived things of the preſent age, few of which ſurvive their
" authors. They are ſubſtantial, durable, eternal writings, which will
" never die, never periſh, while reaſon, truth, and liberty, have a being
" in theſe nations."

Mr. Baron, in theſe extracts, is at leaſt even with thoſe who affected to mention Milton only as a poet. Perhaps, in writing this preface, he never thought of the excellencies of Milton's poetry. In his enthuſiaſtic veneration for Milton the polemic, he manifeſtly degrades his poems to an inferior claſs in his arrangement of merit; and in that judgment, as he reſpects the practical uſes of human life, he might not be far wrong.

His prophecy, however, that Milton's proſe works would, in a little time, recover their due eſtimation, has not yet had its complete fulfilment. If Dr. Birch's edition of 1738, and Mr. Baron's own of 1753, had not reſtored them to their juſt reputation in 1756, Mr. Baron, one ſhould think, ſhould have had no very ſanguine hopes in looking forward to the *orientia tempora*. We who have outlived the jubilee then current have ſeen Milton's doctrines on religion and government in lower reputation than ever; nor it may be feared, has Mr. Hollis's patriotic efforts to diſperſe, and by that means to recommend them, had all the ſucceſs that he, and ſuch as he, earneſtly wiſhed.

We have ſeen that Dr. Trapp valued Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, chiefly for its orthodoxy. And yet, taking that word even in a mere theological ſenſe, Milton may be proved to have deviated conſiderably from the ſcripture-account of things, both in the hiſtorical and doctrinal paſſages of that noble poem. But this perhaps was no great matter with Dr. Trapp, as the ſame might be ſaid to be the caſe with the moſt orthodox of the creeds and articles of his church.

Dr. Newton, however, has his objections to the ſoundneſs of Milton's divinity, as well as of his philoſophy. On theſe words,

" Till body up to ſpirit work," Parad. Loſt. B. V. ver. 478.

the Doctor has the following note:

" Our author ſhould have conſidered things better; for by attribut-
" ing his own falſe notions in philoſophy to an archangel he has really leſ-
" ſened the character he intended to raiſe. He is as much miſtaken
" here

" here in metaphyſics, as he was before in his phyſics. The notion of " matter refining into ſpirit is by no means obſerving the *bounds propor-* " *tioned to each kind.*"

How does the Doctor know that? He has given us no reaſons for his cenſure; and till he does, Milton's notions may be as *true* as his own, for any thing we know. It is preſumed, Dr. Newton might ground his notion on the impenetrability of matter, concerning which he would do well to conſider the ingenious Mr. Michell's doctrine, in Dr. Prieſtley's hiſtory of diſcoveries relating to viſion, &c. quarto, 1772. Period VI. chap. III. p. 392, 393.

The Doctor procedes: " I ſuppoſe he meant it as a comment on the " doctrine of a natural body changed into a ſpiritual body, as in the " Fifteenth of the Firſt of Corinthians; and perhaps borrowed it from " ſome of his ſyſtems of divinity. For Milton, as he was too much of " a materialiſt in his philoſophy, ſo was he too much of a ſyſtematiſt in " his divinity."

This is no place for diſcuſſing the points in queſtion with Dr. Newton, farther than to ſay, that the ſyſtems of divinity in Milton's time were far enough from materialiſm; or if otherwiſe, we certainly know Milton ſubſcribed to none of them. If our XXXIX Articles contain a ſyſtem, is not every ſubſcriber to them *ex animo* as much a ſyſtematiſt as Milton?

The chevalier Ramſay has ſaid, that Pope would have written a better poem on religion than Paradiſe Loſt, if he had ſet about a work of that kind; and he finds fault with Milton, not only for injuring the church of Rome, but for " the limited and reſtrictive plan he gives of " the providence and univerſal love of GOD to mankind, in conſequence " of his being a rigid Calviniſt *."

But nature ſeems to have made ſuch critics as Trapp and Ramſay, who look for orthodoxy in works of imagination, in a frolic; they are mere *luſus naturæ*.

* Biographia Britannica, *Ramſay*, rem. [E]. The ſame Ramſay aſſerted, that Newton was no metaphyſician; Locke a ſuperficial genius; and that Dr. Clarke, in a fit of penitence for having eſpouſed Arianiſm, made the chevalier his confeſſor. But not to detract too much from the chevalier's importance, be it known by theſe preſents, that, papiſt as he was, and a retainer to the Pretender, he obtained the honourable degree of doctor from the univerſity of Oxford, being preſented thereto by the late *reſpectable* Dr. King of St. Mary Hall.

Upon the whole, if Milton had adopted for his epic poem a political hero, as it ſeems he once intended; and had the plan been executed upon the principles which occur in his noble and excellent trrcts on religion and government, it may be juſtly queſtioned whether either the harmony of his numbers, the greatneſs and juſtneſs of his invention, or the majeſty of his ſtyle, would have redeemed it from the fate, which Mr. Baron informs us, befell the Iconoclaſtes, and ſome other proſe-tracts, whenever ſuch poem ſhould have fallen into the like orthodox hands.

Theſe particulars, it is apprehended, will account ſufficiently for the abuſe of Milton's proſe-works by one ſort of readers, for the neglect of them by another, and for the abſolute ignorance of their contents, and even of their exiſtence, in ſtill more, among his own countrymen; their eſtimation indeed was high among the patriots of the Revolution; but ſeems to have gradually declined as that period became more remote from modern times; and it could not eſcape Mr. Hollis's obſervation, that the remaining ſtream of our antient and wholeſome revolution-principles began to be diverted into a quite contrary channel a very few months after the death of the Second George. And can it be any wonder with thoſe who knew this benevolent man, that he ſhould endeavour to ſtem the pernicious current, and appriſe the men of England of their danger, by referring them to thoſe immortal geniuſes Milton, Sidney, Locke, &c. for inſtruction upon what only ſolid foundation the preſervation of their rights and liberties depends?

"But what," it is ſaid, "is all this to foreigners? Milton's reputation "is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed among them. And why ſend ſo many copies "of diſcourſes to different countries, in none of which the conſtitution "of their reſpective governments, would permit thoſe to whom they "were ſent, either to profit or edify by them, eſpecially as the language "in which they were written would be ſo little underſtood?"

To the firſt part of this objection, it may be juſtly and truly anſwered, that in ſending theſe preſents Mr. Hollis was no farther anxious for Milton's reputation, than as it might be ſubſervient to the gaining a ſerious and impartial attention to the ſubjects of his ſeveral proſe-tracts. How illuſtrious ſoever Milton's name might be among foreigners on account of his poetry, it would never go abroad from this country without

out thoſe draw-backs of cenſure tacked to it which the Royaliſts of Britain have thought his other writings deſerved.

Milton has been eſteemed abroad in very different degrees at different periods. The reputation he acquired upon his travels was owing to a perſonal acquaintance with the man, and his talents and genius. This was kept up by the converſation and correſpondence of his foreign friends, till the death of Charles I. After that Milton became a man of ſtate-influence, and would have court paid to him, on account of his connexions with government, by numbers of foreigners, whoſe public buſineſs or employments, or amuſements of a more private nature, brought them into England; and whatever reputation Milton's defences of the people of England, and of himſelf againſt Salmaſius, Morus, and others, might acquire him abroad (which Dr. Newton and Mr. Richardſon have ſhewn to be very conſiderable) was probably owing to the political reputation of his maſters, as much as to the intrinſic merit of the books.

When the Reſtoration took place, the tide of Milton's fame abroad, as well as at home, turned very remarkably. Paradiſe Loſt had not then ſeen the light, and could not obtain any conſiderable eſtimation in foreign countries, till its excellencies had been diſcovered and atteſted by indiſputable authorities in his own native land. Wood ſays, that in his time foreigners that happened to be in London, out of veneration of Milton's memory, went to ſee the houſe where he was born; that is to ſay, the houſe where the poet was born, for by that time foreigners had either no idea at all of his proſe-writings, or an idea very diſadvantageous to them and their author.

Let us ſee what Mr. Bayle ſays upon this head; who was as likely to know the reception Milton's proſe-works met with abroad as any one.

The firſt of them he mentions are the tracts concerning divorce; and here it appears that Bayle knew not that Milton had been married, but from Salmaſius's fabulous account of his marriage, and of a ſubſequent divorce; and yet Bayle had procured Latin extracts from Toland's Life of Milton, where the whole hiſtory is related, for the uſe of this very article in his dictionary. What would he have ſaid of another man who had been ſo careleſs as to be ſatisfied with an authority ſo juſtly to be

ſuſpected,

ſuſpected, when he might have had better information from a book he actually cited?

This aſperſion indeed of Salmaſius his Latin extracts from Toland's Life of Milton enabled Bayle to correct, as likewiſe another miſrepreſentation, that Milton had been a petty ſchool-maſter. But why were both theſe ſcandals left in their places without their proper reproof?

Bayle, having ſaid that Milton's anſwer to Salmaſius made him talked of all over the world, with a few obſervations in favour of the ſtile and argument, falls into an ill-humour with the author for treating Salmaſius and Morus with Buffoonry; "and here," ſays Bayle, the character "of the author appears without diſguiſe. He was one of thoſe ſatyrical "wits who pleaſe themſelves very much in gathering up all the reports "which are ſpread abroad to the diſadvantage of any perſon, and invit-"ing his enemies to write all the ſlanders they knew about him; but "much more do they pleaſe themſelves in inſerting theſe calumnies in "the firſt book they publiſh againſt him."

And is this really the character of Milton *without diſguiſe?* How many people will read this paſſage in Bayle who never read half a dozen lines in *any* of Milton's proſe-works, and conſequently would not know the occaſion on which his *Defences* were written, or the provocation that was given for his ſatyr?

Dr. Bentley having intimated, that Salmaſius was invited out of his own country by a potent republic, to accept of a noble penſion, without any incumbrance of an office, adds, "He muſt be a young writer, and "a young reader too, that believes Milton and Petavius had themſelves "as mean thoughts of Salmaſius as they endeavour to make others "have *."

This potent republic was Holland, which penſioned Salmaſius very nobly, without incumbering him with an office. And how did this man employ his learned leiſure? Even in the defence of abſolute monarchy, and of a tyrant who was, or (if he had not been oppoſed in his career) would have been, full as bad as the tyrant the Hollanders had renounced, upon the ſame principles that the republic of England had caſt off theirs. And this for the bribe of an hundred jacobuſes on the other ſide.

* Preface to Bentley's Diſſertation on the Epiſtles of Phalaris, p. c, ci.

Let

Let Bentley then and Bayle ſay what they will, Salmaſius acted in this inſtance as a mean ungrateful wretch, whom all honeſt men muſt deteſt; and Milton, like a worthy and ſpirited citizen, whoſe duty it was, eſpecially being called upon by his country, to expoſe the contemptible railer, who thought to cover his duplicity and mercenary ſpirit under the cloak of his high reputation in the learned world.

Bayle has likewiſe ſaid of the Iconoclaſtes, that Milton's opinion, that king Charles's book was not written by himſelf, "made no impreſſion "in foreign countries; every body there was perſuaded that Charles I. "wrote the book which bears his name," till Toland's narrative undeceived them.

It is true Mr. Bayle reprimands Guy Patin, and Mothe de la Vayer, for publiſhing ſome falſehoods concerning the burning one of Milton's books, the impriſonment of his perſon, and the danger Peter Du Moulin ran for putting the book into Latin.

But even theſe lies diſcover what were the ſentiments of the French of Milton and his cauſe, after the Reſtoration of Charles the Second.

And indeed not only the Catholics, but all the foreign Proteſtants, and even the refugees who wrote upon the ſubject after the ſaid Reſtoration, ſeem deſirous to exculpate themſelves from the guilt of Charles the Firſt's death, in agreement with their preſbyterian brethren in England, without attending in the leaſt to Milton's general principles of civil liberty, or the indiſputable conſequences of them.

A prejudice which has prevailed ſo generally among them from that day to this, makes it highly expedient that they who were ſo inclined ſhould be undeceived, by doing juſtice to ſo capital a writer as Milton; which certainly would be the beſt effected by affording them an opportunity of reading his works.

But Mr. Hollis "ſent theſe books to places and ſocieties, where both "government and religion were eſtabliſhed upon principles very diffe-"rent from thoſe eſpouſed by Milton; and it was not to be expected "that Milton's doctrines could be applied with any effect to rectify what "might be wrong in thoſe eſtabliſhments."

Mr. Hollis, we imagine, did not ſend ſuch preſents without giving this matter a full conſideration. Some of them he ſent to republics, others to literary or theological ſocieties, who are often employed in debating

or writing upon ſome of the moſt important ſubjects handled in Milton's proſe-writings, and how they were received by thoſe to whom they were ſent, will abundantly appear in the Appendix.

But admit that ſome of theſe books were ſent to perſons or ſocieties who lived under an arbitrary government, which by antient conſtitution was, according to Salmaſius, unchangeable, on account of an hereditary ſucceſſion, one might obſerve in this caſe, as Milton did, in anſwer to the ſaid Salmaſius, "that ſuch nations or people are ſlaves, and not free "and ingenuous ſubjects, and are to be reckoned among the goods and "chattels of their reſpective monarchs." But as they ſtill have the faculties of reaſonable creatures, it is but charity to apprize them, to what privileges they were intitled as MEN, and upon what equitable principles they might lawfully relieve themſelves, or might be relieved by others from their ſlavery and oppreſſion, of which the people of England had given them a precedent, ſufficiently explained and juſtified in Milton's writings.

"But Milton's language is not underſtood by foreigners." And neither was Mr. Hollis unmindful of this circumſtance. He was deſirous that the Engliſh language ſhould be underſtood all over Europe, for the ſake of the excellent books that were written in it, and were never likely to be tranſlated into any other. It was with this view that he procured Dr. Wallis's grammar of the Engliſh tongue, writ in Latin, to be reprinted; and ſent it abroad to divers places, to encourage foreigners to make themſelves maſters of it. Nor were his endeavours of this tendency altogether without effect, as will be ſeen in ſome remarkable inſtances as we procede; and if Milton's proſe-works were the claſſics which foreigners ſtudied for the ſake of acquiring the language, it will hardly be denied, that whoever made himſelf maſter of Milton's Engliſh would be at no loſs in reading the writings of any of his countrymen in the ſame language.

If then, upon the whole, Mr. Hollis thought that Milton's proſe-works were too little known at home and abroad; and that they wanted only to be better known to be valued, equally at leaſt with his poetry (in which opinion he certainly was not ſingular), he can hardly be ſufficiently praiſed for endeavouring to ſpread as far and wide as he could the juſt eſtimation of a collection of diſcourſes, the contents of

which are of ten times more conſequence to the public felicity of any people than any inſtruction Milton hath conveyed in the moſt admired of his poetical compoſitions.

Dr. Birch hath obſerved, in the end of his Life of Milton, that the prophetic hope he expreſſed in his Ode to Mr. Rouſe, keeper of the public library at Oxford, viz. that remoteſt poſterity would do juſtice to the merit of his works, has been juſtified by "the public honors "paid to him, and the univerſal admiration with which his works have "been long read."

But this juſtification, it is apprehended, muſt be taken with ſome exceptions. Thoſe *ultimi nepotes*, that *ſana poſteritas*, are yet unborn who are to do full juſtice to his *political* wiſdom. In the mean time, the reigning policy of the day is of a different and much leſs ſalutary complexion.

MDCCLXII.

January 3, Mr. Hollis made an handſome acknowlegement to Mr. Martinelli, for having inſerted a noble paſſage from Milton, in his new edition of Boccacio.

This "noble paſſage" occurs in the introduction to the ſecond book of *The Reaſon of Church Government*, p. 62. of Baron's quarto edition, beginning with the words, "Laſtly, I ſhould not chuſe this manner of "writing, &c." and ending, p. 63. with the words, "England hath had "her noble atchievements made ſmall by the unſkilful handling of "monks and mechanics."

This paſſage, which contains part of Milton's apology for writing in his mother-tongue, was ſuggeſted to Mr. Martinelli, as in aid of what he had offered in defence of Boccacio's writing in his native language, by Mr. Hollis.

"The fame," ſays Mr. Martinelli, "which Boccacio acquired by "writing the *Decamerone*, is a ſtrong proof of the miſtake of thoſe who "think to honour their country, and eternize their names by compoſ-"ing in a dead or foreign language;" and after mentioning Dante and Petrarch, he ſays, "and Milton, the idol of the Italians (having greatly "commended Arioſto, that, following his own judgment, he wrote his "Furioſo in Italian, and not in Latin, as Bembo endeavoured to perſuade "him) though perfectly maſter of the Latin tongue, compoſed the

" greateſt part of his works in Engliſh, and particularly his Paradiſe " Loſt, in which England ſo much glories;" referring in a note to the paſſage of Milton above-mentioned.

It was likewiſe at the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Hollis, that Martinelli dedicated this edition of Boccace to the ſocieties of Antiquaries, and of Arts and Commerce, and probably enough adopted from him ſome of the ſentiments in that dedication, which, for the ſake of the Engliſh reader, are worth tranſcribing:

" In dedicating to you, noblemen and gentlemen," ſays the editor, " the preſent edition of the Decameron of Boccace, I pay a homage juſtly " due to your magnanimous ſocieties.

" Boccace was born in a free country, animated by a ſpirit of liberty, " the nurſe of every heroic virtue; he turned his ſtudies to excite, by " the force of his ſuperior eloquence, in the hearts of his countrymen, " the love of that ingenuous knowledge, which leads kingdoms to the " height of glory; and which you, with immortal honour, and with " the applauſe and admiration of all Europe, go on in promoting perpe- " tually with judgment, and with the approbation of your renowned " country."

Jan. 9, Mr. Hollis received advice, that the Swediſh ſhip in which the three ſetts of Milton's proſe-works, and Toland's Life of Milton, intended as preſents for the public library of the royal academy of arts and ſciences at Stockholm, the public library at Upſale, and profeſſor Linnæus, were embarked, was loſt in her voyage, with all her cargo. After this we find, in his Diary, under May 30, that Matthewman, the bookbinder, brought home three ſetts of Milton, and Toland's Life of him, intended to go to Stockholm and Upſale, to replace thoſe which were loſt at ſea.

Jan. 23, was the anniverſary of the fire at his lodgings in Bedford-ſtreet; concerning which he thus expreſſes himſelf in his Diary: " May " I always recollect that wonderful eſcape, and be induced by it more " and more to right and noble behaviour!"

An old gentleman who had lived long abroad, and had ſignified his deſire to return to England, was admoniſhed by Mr. Hollis to remain in his preſent ſituation.

" You

"You are long ſince," ſays he, "accuſtomed to the air, diet, and man-
"ners of the place; acquainted with, and reſpected by, the ingenious,
"and in friendſhip with thoſe of the higheſt rank and worth; and enjoy,
"not only the conveniencies which you have wiſely attended to, but the
"elegancies of civil life, and domeſticality. Here, (the writer a lover of
"old England in its country, as well as conſtitution, notwithſtanding,) you
"will find the climate variable, the air groſs, the diet heavy, the liquors
"impure, the diſpoſitions haughty, with a reſerve and ſhyneſs almoſt
"inſurmountable, even in the better ſort of characters; the manners
"verging to a ſcrub ambition, or ſordid gain, or infamous and inelegant
"pleaſures."

It is queſtionable whether conſiderations of this kind would cure the *maladie de pais* in this old gentleman, who might poſſibly be convinced that they were juſt, as well as friendly. He would ſay to himſelf, "what
"is this to me, who do not propoſe any ſatisfaction to myſelf in a ge-
"neral commerce with the world; but confine my proſpects of happi-
"neſs to the narrower circle of my old and familiar connections; and
"the climate, the air, and the diet, are, I preſume, no worſe than when I
"left them." If he made the experiment however he would certainly be diſappointed. The *facies bene nota* would no where be met with; and the manners of his propoſed circle he would find as ſtrange as their faces, and averſe to the faſhions he either brought home with him, or left behind him when he went abroad.

Mr. Hollis having underſtood that the Abbate Venuti had written a diſſertation on the Roman Pileus Libertatis, had, in the year 1759, ſug-geſted to his correſpondent at Rome, that "if ever Abbate Venuti ſhould
"publiſh that diſſertation, he would do well to dedicate it Populo Bri-
"tannico, in ſuitable majeſty and ſimplicity, according to earlier and
"better times; and, for farther elegance, adorned with all the Roman
"medals which reſpect that ſubject. However," ſays he, "come when
"it may, it will be curious; and, to an Engliſhman, intereſting and im-
"portant."

Jan. 19, this year he reſumes the ſubject, and ſays to the ſame cor-reſpondent, "I am much intereſted in the dedication of the *Pileus Liber-*
"*tatis*. I beg that you will requeſt the Abbate's attention to it once
"more, that it be addreſſed *To the Senate and Britiſh People*, be ſimple,

" noble, and conciſe, and in exact manner and appearance of an antient " inſcription; and if the Italian language, in which I apprehend the " treatiſe is written, ſhould not ſuit the dedication, that then, the ge- " neral work notwithſtanding, it be drawn up in Latin."

Mr. Hollis did not receive the printed copies of this diſſertation till July or Auguſt; it may nevertheleſs be proper to mention the remaining tranſactions about it, and to cloſe the ſubject.

The Abbate Venuti appears to have found ſome difficulty in framing the dedication according to the mode recommended by Mr. Hollis. What that difficulty was, is not mentioned. He therefore incloſed the dedication in MS. to that gentleman, which he might print, if he thought it worthy, in a ſeparate ſheet, and add it to the diſſertation. The dedication was as follows:

SENATVI POPVLOQVE BRITANNO
REGIIS ACADEMIIS
MVNVSCVLVM CONSECRARI
ET SVAM IN VIROS NOBILISSIMOS
AC DOCTISSIMOS ACADEMICOS
OBSERVANTIAM
DEVOTVS NOMINI MAIESTATIQVE EORVM
TESTARI VOLVIT
RODVLPHINVS VENVTI, ROM. ANTIQ. PRAES.
ANNO REP. SAL. MDCCLXII.

Mr. Hollis, mentioning this dedication to his correſpondent at Rome, ſays, " The dedication is elegant, and ſhall be printed here, and prefixed " to the diſſertation. It is not however what I deſired or expected: that " which I propoſed was ſimply, *To the Senate and Britiſh People*; to which " he has added, without any inſtructions on my part, *and the Royal Aca-* " *demies*, &c. which gives it a very different and lower turn. I am ſen- " ſible of the learned Abbate's good intentions in the matter, and am " pleaſed that the diſſertation is finiſhed."

Mr. Hollis could never be induced to make any alterations in any manuſcripts ſubmitted to his judgment by any of his friends, which undoubtedly was the reaſon why he printed the above dedication juſt as it came to his hands, without the leaſt correction.

While

While this diſſertation was in hand it ſeems to have been a conſideration with Mr. Hollis's correſpondent what ſale might be expected for the work, with reſpect to which he anſwers:

" It is not a learned or a reading age, and *now* ſcarce any one lays out " other money than for neceſſaries, the taxes being ſo high, the ſtocks " ſo low (from 100 to 60!) and an univerſal, ſtrenuous, long, and un- " certain war, unhappily in full view. But you judge well to decline " all ſcheme of a ſubſcription, in which in any ſhape I hope never to " ſee you engaged. Truſt nobody, depend on nobody, my dear Sir; " rely only on GOD ALMIGHTY, the integrity of your own mind, and the " confidence of a few—a very few ſelect friends."

Mr. Hollis however anſwered in a more effectual manner for the purpoſes of the author, ſo far as the matter depended upon him; for having received from the Abbate fifty copies of his diſſertation, *in regalo*, as he termed it, he ſays, " Theſe copies, one excepted, ſhall be ſcat- " tered nobly among the author's patrons and friends, and the ingenu- " ous," not without a conſiderable acknowledgment from Mr. Hollis himſelf, as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

The ſubject being, at this period, a little out of faſhion, and the book on that account perhaps in ſome obſcurity, it may not be amiſs to put down the title of it, eſpecially as it was written at Mr. Hollis's requeſt.

" De Dea Libertate, ejuſque cultu apud Romanos, et de Libertino- " rum Pileo, Diſſertatio, Rodulphini Venuti Cortonenſis, Reg. Acad. " Londin. Socii, et Roman. Antiquit. Præſidis. Romæ, 1762."

Feb. 1, Mr. Hollis, looking over a lady's cabinet, had the misfortune to let fall and break a fine beryl; for which he was greatly concerned, notwithſtanding the owner's handſome behaviour on the occaſion. The next day, however, he left at her houſe an enameled hiſtoriated vaſe and cover, with the name of the maker, P. REX. MON. 1546. upon it, repreſenting the banquet of Æneas and Dido, after Raphael, of which there is a print by M. Antonio. This vaſe Mr. Hollis purchaſed at Dr. Mead's ſale, for £. 7. 10*s*. March 14, 1755. " not as a reparation," ſays he, " of the loſs I occaſioned yeſterday, but as a memorial of my " concern for it."

However trifling or inſignificant the relation of ſuch an accident may appear to ſome of our readers, it may not be totally uſeleſs or unacceptable to the lovers of virtú.

The ſame day Mr. Hollis helped Mr. Millar to an epitaph for his friend James Thomſon the poet, whom he characteriſes as a lover of liberty, and of the memory of John Milton. Whether this epitaph is the ſame which is inſcribed on Thomſon's monument does not appear to us.

Mr. Hollis being now employed in preparing a new edition of Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes concerning government, he went himſelf twice on March 4th to the town clerk's office at Guildhall, to ſearch the books for the names of the ſheriffs and under-ſheriffs who were in office at the time of Sidney's trial; but with no ſucceſs at that time.

But he was more fortunate the next month, as appears by the following receipts:

"London, April 3, 1762. Received of Thomas Hollis, eſq. fifteen "ſhillings for ſo much paid at the Pipe-office in Gray's-Inn, for examin- "ing at the exchequer, the roll of the 34th of Charles II. to know the "Chriſtian and Surnames of the two under-ſheriffs of London and "Middleſex from Midſummer 1683 to Midſummer 1684."—"Alſo re- "ceived one pound one ſhilling for ſo much paid to major Collins, for "a copy of the entry made in the books of the Tower of the indenture "executed by Thomas Cheeke, eſq. Lieutenant of the Tower, and Peter "Daniel and Samuel Daſhwood, eſqrs. ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, "for the delivery and receipt of the body of Col. Algernon Sidney, De- "cember 7, 1683.

"J. PAYNE."

April 6, Dr. Mayhew of Boſton in New England wrote to Mr. Hollis a letter of thanks for a box of books and prints, intended for preſents partly to himſelf, and partly for the library of Harvard College, for the latter of which Mr. Hollis had the grateful acknowledgments of Preſident Holyoke, in a letter from himſelf.

In this letter of Dr. Mayhew there are ſome particulars of too great public importance to be paſſed by; eſpecially as Mr. Hollis's anſwer to it diſcovers ſome ſentiments highly characteriſtic of his truly noble mind.

The

The Doctor, after thanks for Mr. Hollis's civilities to Mr. Quincy, &c. and other matters mentioned above, procedes to ſay:

" Mr. Pitt's reſignation has occaſioned much diſcourſe even here, and " a very general ſorrow; as to the neceſſity or expediency of which, " however, we cannot preſume to be in any meaſure competent judges. " Though it ſeems to be the general opinion amongſt us, from what " has ſince come to paſs, that he was not out in his politics as to what " were the proper meaſures to be taken with the Spaniards at that " time.

" We are apprehenſive, Sir, that there is a ſcheme forming for ſending " a biſhop into theſe parts; and that our g—rn—r, Mr. B———d, a true " churchman, is deep in the plot. This gives us a good deal of uneaſi- " neſs, as we think it will be of bad conſequence, at the ſame time that " we are much at a loſs, how or in what manner to make oppoſition to " it. If you ſhould happen to hear it diſcourſed of, I believe I may " aſſure you, that you could not do the body of the people in New " England a more eſſential ſervice, or lay them under ſtronger obliga- " tions, than by uſing your influence in ſuch ways as may appear pro- " per to you to prevent this project's taking effect. And I ſhould be glad " if you would take an opportunity to hint ſomething as to this affair to " Mr. Mauduit, and other leading diſſenters in England, who might be " likely, as occaſion offered, to appear in oppoſition to ſuch a propoſal.

" There has been another ſcheme lately ſet on foot here, which we " are very generally of opinion would be highly prejudicial to Harvard " college, and indeed to the general intereſts of learning amongſt us. I " mean, founding another college in this province at about 70 or 80 " miles diſtant from the former.

" A number of perſons in that part of the country lately petitioned " our general court for a charter to that end; which petition, after " many debates, was thrown out. Since which Mr. Bernard has taken " it upon him, as the king's governor, to prepare a charter for that pur- " poſe. This ſtep has given an almoſt univerſal uneaſineſs and alarm; " not only as we think the ſcheme itſelf of bad tendency, but alſo be- " cauſe we generally ſuppoſe that the governor has no ſuch authority " as he aſſerts, and has thus aſſumed to himſelf, of granting charters.

" As

" As ſoon as the overſeers of Harvard College (conſiſting of all the
" members of his majeſty's council, the congregational miniſters of Boſ-
" ton, and five other neighbouring towns) heard of the governor's tak-
" ing this ſtep, and before the ſaid charter was actually iſſued, though
" ſigned and ſealed, they had a meeting; and a committee was appointed
" to draw up reaſons againſt iſſuing ſaid charter, to be laid before his
" excellency; which has been done; thoſe reaſons, which are pretty
" lengthy, having been drawn up by your humble ſervant, inſtead of
" ſome more capable perſon.

" The governor has returned an anſwer to them, ſuch as it is. He
" has however promiſed to ſuſpend ſaid charter; but he has intimated
" to us, that the perſons who ſued for it will make application home
" for another, in which we fear the governor will give them his coun-
" tenance.

" There is accordingly a large committee of the board of overſeers (of
" which I have the honor to be one) appointed to tranſmit the reaſons
" againſt founding another college, to England; and to lodge them in
" ſome proper hands, to be made uſe of there, if there ſhould be occa-
" ſion, to prevent a charter's being obtained from thence. Said com-
" mittee is alſo empowered to make uſe of any other means, which to
" them may ſeem proper, to the ſame end.

" This was but three or four days ago, and we have not yet had a
" meeting on the occaſion; ſo that I cannot inform you to whom we
" ſhall more directly tranſmit the ſaid reaſons, or make our applica-
" tion.

" Mr. Mauduit has been mentioned by ſome perſons on the occaſion.
" When the committee meets I ſhall propoſe, if they are not ſent imme-
" diately to you, that the perſon to whom they are ſent ſhall at leaſt be
" deſired to communicate them to you, and to ſome other worthy gen-
" tlemen, whoſe united and friendly aſſiſtance we ſhall earneſtly crave,
" if there ſhould be occaſion, to prevent a ſcheme's taking effect which
" we apprehend would be of very pernicious conſequence; of which
" perhaps you may have more lights to form a judgment when you ſee
" the ſaid reaſons. And I know you are ſo great a friend to this coun-
" try, and to learning in general, that you would chearfully lend your
" aſſiſtance

" assistance in any proper way, in opposition to whatever appeared to
" you prejudicial to either.

" I am, SIR, with the warmest regard, and most sincere respect,
" your obliged, and most obedient humble servant,

" J. MAYHEW.

" P. S. Our general court has lately incorporated a considerable num-
" ber of persons here, by the name of The Society for propagating
" Christian Knowledge among the Indians in North America; of which
" Society I am a member. The act of incorporation is sent home, for
" his majesty's approbation, without which it cannot take effect. I shall
" send you a copy of it. We have about £. 2,000 already subscribed
" as a fund. We are not without apprehensions that our *good friends* of
" the church of England will endeavour to obstruct this scheme; but
" hope to no purpose. If our charter is confirmed, we shall endeavour
" to get our subscription enlarged, both here and in other parts; and
" apply ourselves to this business, in the prosecution of which we are
" however in expectation of meeting with many difficulties.

" I am, &c. J. M."

Mr. Hollis's answer to this letter, dated July 28, 1762, is as follows:

" Dear SIR,

" The scheme of sending bishops into your, and other parts of the
" British colonies, has been long talked of, and is not unlikely, some
" time or other, to take place. I do not think however that it will be
" attempted at present; but whenever it is, and succeeds, shall be hear-
" tily concerned at it.

" The propereſt person that I know of to manage an opposition to
" such a scheme is Mr. Jasper Mauduit, who is a worthy and an active
" gentleman, has been for some years, especially since Dr. Avery's de-
" cline, a leader among the dissenters, and in connection with people
" in power; and now, I apprehend, is likewise agent for your pro-
" vince.

" He is also, for reasons before assigned, the likeliest to traverse
" with efficacy any application that may be made here at home for
" granting a charter for the erection of a new college in your province;
" an application which, should it succede, would not only be prejudicial

" to Harvard College, and the general intereſt of learning amongſt you,
" but throw you again, by degrees, it is probable, with the other, into
" thoſe ſelf-ſame confuſions that your anceſtors felt once here at home,
" and magnanimouſly got rid of, by ſeeking out the woods of America.

" I am now to thank you for the great eſteem and evident good opi-
" nion, which you are pleaſed to entertain of me by your letter; and,
" in a certain ſenſe, the very honourable ſhare that you wiſh I ſhould
" take in the tranſactions of your province here at home; and I do
" thank you heartily and abundantly on theſe accounts.

" It is neceſſary however that I ſhould write to you on this occaſion,
" with plainneſs and ſincerity; the rather as we are at a great diſtance,
" and that it will be ſuitable to the frankneſs of both our diſpoſitions and
" our friendſhip.

" Know then that I have long declined all public buſineſs, or the
" taking charges or leads of any kind.

" That my whole time is filled up, as an uncharged, undiſtinguiſhed
" individual of large ſocieties, or in certain more private ſtudies and
" purſuits.

" Likewiſe, that I am more and more reſolved to avoid all public
" buſineſs; and am thinking ſeriouſly in what manner, by degrees, to
" withdraw into the country, ſo as to ſettle there.

" That I ſhould be ſorry therefore, as well as on other accounts, if
" you, or the gentlemen of your province, ſhould have recourſe to me
" on any public occaſion, and much more concerned to deny them in
" form, and to return them their papers.

" That I beg our correſpondence may go on as it began, in a literate
" manner ONLY, without intermixture of buſineſs of any kind, public
" or private, much leſs charges or leads of buſineſs.

" The above notwithſtanding, the college and your province may at
" all times rely on my beſt good offices, generally in their behalf; but
" without charge on their part, or junction of any ſort with other
" perſons.

" I heartily wiſh ſucceſs to your new incorporated ſociety, which will
" civilize the Indians by degrees; and no doubt be otherwiſe of ſervice
" to them.

" This

" This day I have ſent you a ſmall box and parcel, free of freight.
" The box contains three ſetts of prints, and two copies of Perry's Series
" of Engliſh medals, N° I. which you will pleaſe to accept, and diſtri-
" bute, as by the directions on them will fully appear.

" The parcel contains a number of publications of the Society, the
" noble Society for promoting arts and commerce. One of them is for
" yourſelf; the others for the public at Boſton and its neighbournood.

" The nation, which at his majeſty's acceſſion to the throne was all
" harmony and concord, is now divided much more into parties than
" I ever knew it.

" I am, with unfeigned reſpect,

" Dear SIR, your affectionate friend,

" and moſt obedient ſervant,

" T. HOLLIS."

Theſe letters ſuggeſt ſome reflections on what has ſince happened in the colonies, and on the probable cauſes of thoſe diſcontents which have had conſequences by no means convenient to either England or America.

Governor B———rd is ſaid to have been an officer in an eccleſiaſtical court before his appointment to the government of the Maſſachuſets. On this view of his qualifications for government, it is natural enough to ſuppoſe, he might have a predilection for epiſcopal juriſdiction and epiſcopal diſcipline; and that he might endeavour to promote the deſigns of archbiſhop Secker and others, of eſtabliſhing biſhops in America, with alacrity. The proofs however of his immediately cooperating on this plan are not ſo clear as the evidence that he granted a charter for the foundation of a new college, which might be, and certainly was, underſtood by the people of Boſton, as a preparatory ſtep to the grand project of ſubjecting them to epiſcopal authority; for it may be taken for granted, without having recourſe to the terms of the charter itſelf (which by this time is far enough out of the way of examination), that governor B———d would make no conceſſions of that kind, merely to accommodate the non-epiſcopalians of that province.

Dr. Mayhew, as we have ſeen, made it a queſtion, whether the governor of the province did not excede his commiſſion in expediting a charter of this kind, by his own authority; and every one who has made

himſelf acquainted with the governor's anſwers to ſome other applications to him from the coloniſts, will perhaps be of opinion, that his excellency would hardly have ſuppreſſed this charter if he himſelf had not had ſome doubts of the ſame ſort.

It ſeems however that the governor had intimated to them, that application would be made in England to have a like charter more immediately from the crown; when perhaps another queſtion might be moved, viz. whether in any of the charters granted to this colony a power was reſerved to the crown to authorize the foundation of ſuch a college.

Dr. Mayhew ſeems to have ſufficiently proved, that the ſociety for the propagation of Chriſtianity in foreign parts had exceded their commiſſion *; and their doings would be a warning to the coloniſts againſt other uſurpations or encroachments of the religious kind; add to this, that the policy of ruling the colonies with a rod of iron was not yet arrived at its full maturity; ſo that we may ſuppoſe adminiſtration would be cautious how they irritated an uſeful people, whom they looked upon to be enthuſiaſts in religion, by confirming this college-charter; a matter which neither governor Bernard nor Dr. Secker would take into their account.

It was undoubtedly from the manifeſt partiality of the propagating ſociety in England, and the conduct of the Miſſionaries ſent from thence, that the coloniſts projected another ſociety of their own, upon a larger and more generous ſcale, as mentioned by Dr. Mayhew. The event of their application for a confirmation of it will be ſeen as we procede with theſe memoirs. In the mean time, let us conſider Mr. Hollis's anſwer to Dr. Mayhew's letter.

His conſummate prudence in declining the part of an advocate for the colonies, in oppoſition to thoſe who wanted to eſtabliſh American biſhops and epiſcopal academies among them, was fully juſtified by the event. Dr. Mayhew's requeſt however was modeſtly urged, though perhaps without ſufficient attention to the hint given him by Mr. Hollis in the caſe of Mr. Quincy.

* See Dr. Mayhew's Obſervations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society, &c.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis foreſaw the conſequences of the diviſions which aroſe ſo early after the acceſſion. His plan indeed from his ſetting out ſeems to have been to avoid taking what he calls "charges or leads of buſi-"neſs," of any kind; but at the preſent period, he could not have done it, without appearing to be an active partizan in the ſtruggle, which was likely to enſue; a character which of all others he ſeems to have always diſclaimed, his profeſſed views being to promote the improvement and felicity of his country by DEEDS OF PEACE, without confining his benevolence to parties of any denomination. From this anſwer to Dr. Mayhew's letter the Doctor learned to know him better, as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

Mr. Hollis mentions an article of news from Peterſburg, March 15, importing, "that the emperor had reſolved to take the lands of the cler-"gy into his own hands, and to annex them to the crown; and to al-"low the clergy yearly ſtipends in lieu thereof." It is not perhaps much known that a project of this kind was ſuggeſted to king William. The manuſcript, containing the particulars of the ſcheme, is ſtill in being, and in the hands of a friend of Mr. Hollis, who perhaps might think it too romantic for theſe latter times, to venture upon the publication of it. It was drawn up by a very learned man, a lawyer by profeſſion, but was not calculated for execution by a monarch of king William's ſagacity, who had half of the clergy, at leaſt, for his inveterate enemies.

The author however, who ſeems to have been patronized by ſome perſon of rank, obſerves with great good ſenſe, "that beſides preventing "the unedifying intrigues of the clergy for preferment, ſo pernicious to "religion in general, the ſcheme had a tendency to perpetuate the bleſ-"ſings of the revolution by its influence on the civil government, which "by the means of it would be rid of an incumbrance that an ambitious "hierarchy hath ever been upon the ſecurity of the conſtitutional liber-"ties of the people of England."

April 7th, Mr. Hollis ſent a copy of Martinelli's Boccacio to the royal and antiquary ſocieties, and to the ſocieties for promoting arts, elegantly bound at his own expence.

He ſent, at the ſame time, a copy of the ſame book, alike elegantly bound, to Chriſt's College, Cambridge; and a little afterwards three ſetts of his prints, two ſetts to the maſter of the college, and one to the college library. In Auguſt following, he ſent to the library of the ſame college, a curious and ſcarce print againſt the jeſuits *, for which he received the thanks of the college.

Mr. Hollis's particular munificence to this college may be accounted for by an expreſſion in one of his letters to a friend, wherein he calls Chriſt's College "the college in which my hero Milton, and the guide "of my paths, was bred." There was however no depending that the ſucceſſion of men in that college would inherit the ſpirit, or adopt thoſe principles which recommended Milton to Mr. Hollis's high eſtimation.

In the Appendix to the Memoirs will be found as exact a liſt of Mr. Hollis's preſents to this college as could be procured; a miſcellaneous collection indeed, and of various utility, but of a general tendency to promote the cauſe of religious and civil liberty, and to inculcate the noble principles of it, as taught by Milton, Marvel, Sidney, Locke, and others.

April 14, Mr. Hollis's birth-day, is this entry: "Entered into the "43d year of my age; reviewed the Diary of the preceding year; many "miſtakes, many wrongneſſes; yet, under ſome very diſcouraging cir-"cumſtances, have, in the general, acted like an honeſt man, and an "ingenuous one.

"O God, in thy goodneſs aid me, through the remainder of my life, "with thy choiceſt wiſdom, and grant me a perfect reſignation to thy "will!"

May 3, Mr. Hollis received a letter from Don Vito Maria Amico, Prior of the Benedictines convent at Catanea in Sicily, author, as we have mentioned before, of Il Leſſico Topografico intorno alla Sicilia diviſo in ſei tomi, in quarto: which he preſented to the ſociety of antiquaries.

Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with this learned eccleſiaſtic began in 1758; and the letter juſt mentioned was probably the laſt he received from the Prior, for he died the next year; and was ſucceeded by Don Giovanne Andrea Paterno Cadella, with whom Mr. Hollis likewiſe correſponded: as will be ſeen.

* Called The Jeſuits' Arms.

May 5, Mr. Hollis paid Mr. Strahan £. 1. 18s. for reprinting a ſheet in the new edition of Algernon Sidney's works, in which he was deſirous of inſerting two notes reſpecting the celebrated Monſ. Colbert, &c. "that he apprehended might be uſeful to the public and poſterity." Theſe notes are to be found in Mr. Hollis's edition of Sydney's Works, 1763, p. 28. of Col. Sydney's Letters, taken from the Sydney Papers; and likewiſe in the edition publiſhed by Mr. Robertſon, 1772.

On the ſame day Mr. Hollis received a very handſome letter of thanks from the curators of the Univerſity of Leyden, for the preſent ſent them the beginning of the winter, forwarded to Mr. Hollis by profeſſor Allemand: of which letter a copy will be found in the Appendix.

May 8, he received from Mr. Jermy of Leghorn a very handſome letter of thanks of the academy della Cruſca, for a preſent of Milton's poetical and proſe works, Toland's Life of Milton, and a copy of a MS. in his own poſſeſſion, intituled, La Tina, of Antonio Malateſti; hitherto unknown, and dedicated to John Milton at the time he was at Florence, upon his travels; which preſents, though ſent from England Sept. 26, 1758, were not received by the academy till about the beginning of this year. This curious manuſcript was accidentally diſcovered on a book-ſtall in London, by Mr. Brand, and by him purchaſed, and preſented to his friend Mr. Hollis.

May 14, 1762, Mr. Hollis ſent to examine the Laurenian library at Florence for ſome Italian poetry; and eſpecially ſix ſonnets of Milton addreſſed to his friend Chimentelli; and alſo ſome Italian and Latin compoſitions, and various original letters of Milton, ſaid to be ſcattered in Florence. The inquirer was likewiſe commiſſioned to ſearch for an original buſt of Milton in marble, reported to be in ſome part of that fine city. But nothing of all theſe articles could be found there after the moſt diligent inquiry and examination.

May 17, Mr. Hollis left with Mr. Strahan the laſt proof ſheet of the Apology of A. Sidney in the day of his death: "And now," ſays our editor, "there remain only the life and notes to be printed; which "GOD grant I may get through with honor to Sidney, with decorum to "myſelf, and with entertainment and benefit to my countrymen and "mankind! nor ſhall I then regret the expence and time which will

"have

" have been employed on them. Mem. the verſe in Petrarch, Che trae " l'uomo del ſepolcro, ed in vita il ſerba."

June 1, Mr. Hollis preſented to Chriſt's College, Cambridge two large volumes, containing the ſelect epiſtles of Pope Clement XI. In the ſecond volume of this collection is inſerted this pope's famous letter to the king of Spain [Charles] afterwards emperor of Germany, condemning the treaty of Altſtranſtadt, made between the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Joſeph and thoſe of the king of Sweden, 1707, wherein the privileges ſtipulated at the peace of Ryſwick, in favour of the Roman catholics, were annulled, and other articles of the peace of Weſtphalia, ſubſtituted in their place, which were afterwards confirmed at the treaty of Utrecht; declaring the ſame to be null and void; and exhorting the ſaid king of Spain ſo to conſider them, notwithſtanding any oath or ratification, in confirmation of the ſaid treaties of Altſtranſtadt and Utrecht, whatſoever.

The title of the ſaid volumes was, Clementis XI. Pont. Max. Epiſtolæ et brevia ſelectiora. Romæ, 1724. ex typographia reverendæ cameræ apoſtolicæ. Superiorum permiſſu, et privilegio.

Dr. Secker, then biſhop of Oxford, having mentioned this letter of Pope Clement to the Emperor Charles, in a Sermon preached at the time of the Scotch rebellion in 1745, the catholics of Britain thought proper to deny the fact; upon which Mr. Hollis ſent for ſome copies of this collection from Rome, one of which he preſented as above to Chriſt's College; and afterwards publiſhed the letter or brief, dated at St. Peter's in Rome, under the ring of the fiſherman, June 4, 1712, in his edition of Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes concerning Government, 1763. p. 70 *.

June 10. Mr. Hollis was employed in company, to conſider farther of the plan for inducing the Society of Arts and Commerce to publiſh ſome of their papers periodically; and at a meeting of the ſociety the plan was opened, and well ſpoken to and ſupported, agreed to in part, and deferred till the next meeting.

June 21, he engaged Mr. Baſire to engrave a head of Algernon Sidney, for the new edition of his Diſcourſes, which he afterwards gave to

* We have been informed, that the firſt copy of this collection was ſent for from Rome, by Dr. Secker himſelf.

Mr.

Mr. Millar as a preſent, and is the ſame which is in the front of the two laſt editions of Sidney's works.

The ſame day he ſettled, in concert with Dr. Gifford, the letter preſs for the account of the firſt number of Perry's medals.

June 25. He attended at a meeting of the artiſts, to recommend to their benevolence a neceſſitous brother, Mr. Jackſon.

July 1. Mr. Hollis remitted to the Abbate Venuti ten guineas as a preſent, in order to induce him to publiſh an account of all the antient and papal medals reſpecting Britain, with plates of them annexed. "I "ſhall endeavour," ſays he, in a letter to a friend ſome time before, "to put abbate Venuti on writing a diſſertation upon all thoſe medals, "Greek, Roman, or pontifical, which relate, or are ſuppoſed to relate, "to Britain."

It is believed, that the following extract is from a letter written by Mr. Hollis about the ſame time to Venuti.

—"All the return that I deſire for thoſe trifles, and no other, is the "continued exertion of thoſe valuable powers which you poſſeſs, in be- "half of your country and mankind, unleſs you become a dignitary in "the church; in which caſe I ſhall expect that you take particular care "of, and protect all the Britiſh clergy who ſhall then be labouring "abroad for our honor and the common good."

Some time before this period Mr. Hollis had employed Mr. Elmſly the French bookſeller, to collect every thing he could meet with writ- ten againſt the Jeſuits; which commiſſion Mr. Elmſly executed with great ſucceſs. The collection was a noble one, and was ſent this year to the public library of Zurich; concerning which Mr. Hollis writes thus to a friend:

"The collection of books and papers relating to the Jeſuits was ſhip- "ped laſt week for a Proteſtant univerſity abroad, diſtant ſome hundred "miles from this happy country: it was my deſire and intention to "have lodged this ſingular collection in the Britiſh Muſeum; but the "behaviour of a committee of the truſtees was ſo ſtrange towards me, "on a particular occaſion, that I could not reſolve any longer, with "any degree of magnanimity, to ſend it to that place; in any other in "this nation ſuch a ſort of collection would have been almoſt loſt."

There is no affirming positively what was the ſtrange behaviour of the committee towards Mr. Hollis, which gave him offence. But there is one inſtance of their behaviour which appears ſtrange enough, even ſuppoſing Mr. Hollis to be out of the queſtion.

Toland's Life of Milton was a favourite book of Mr. Hollis, of which book he had procured a new and accurate edition in the year 1761. One copy of this edition, handſomely bound, Mr. Hollis preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum.

It ſeems it is the cuſtom of the curators of that noble repoſitory to diſpoſe occaſionally of the books, of which they have duplicates; and to replace them with others, of which they had no copies.

On one of theſe occaſions, the very copy of Milton's Life by Toland, preſented by Mr. Hollis, was thrown out, and the firſt edition kept in preference to it. This muſt have had the appearance of an intended affront to the donor, who always accompanied his preſents with ſome intimation in writing from whom they came. This ſlight, it is conjectured, deprived the Muſeum of this curious collection of tracts againſt the Jeſuits.

But there is another circumſtance, lately communicated to us, which ſeems to have been as likely to diſoblige Mr. Hollis as the incident above-mentioned. It is related above, that Mr. Hollis preſented to Chriſt's College in Cambridge a print *againſt* the Jeſuits, which it ſeems was the repreſentation of ſome emblematic figures, deviſed for the arms of that ſociety, by ſome genius who was no friend to the order. One copy of this print was ſent to the Britiſh Muſeum, as a preſent, but refuſed by the committee, and ſent back; a ſufficient hint to Mr. Hollis that a preſent of books written againſt the Jeſuits would not be more acceptable where the print was rejected.

It is but juſtice however to the ſucceſſors of theſe gentlemen to ſay, that they have on later occaſions behaved to Mr. Hollis and his preſents with more propriety and reſpect, nor did this unhandſome uſage prevent Mr. Hollis's contributions to this eminent literary foundation in future times.

Some people indeed might be inclined to aſk, as Mr. Hollis's edition of Toland's work is enriched with ſeveral valuable notes in favour of

public

public liberty, whether there were not ſome party conſideration in this proſcription of the book?

The queſtion is impertinent. They who preſide and direct in public truſts of this importance muſt be preſumed to be impenetrable to any ſuch motive. Let the ſtrangeneſs then of the incident ſerve to place it among the unaccountables of human actions.

One remark however may be ventured, concerning the diſmiſſing of duplicates out of public libraries. The practice may be defenſible and expedient, with reſpect to two or more books of the ſame impreſſion. But two different editions of the ſame book ſhould always be conſidered by the curators of public libraries as abſolutely two books. The uſefulneſs of this caution needs not to be explained to thoſe authors who deal in large and intereſting quotations; and has, if we remember right, been much inſiſted on by Bayle and others.

It is remarkable that the Jeſuits, hearing of this collection, ſent to Zurich, requeſting that their anſwers, and other books, written in their favour, might be depoſited in the ſame library, which was granted; and their collection appears in it now, handſomely and uniformly bound, as well as Mr. Hollis's.

Mr. Hollis however, in conſideration that his collection might not be complete, ſent fifty pounds ſome years after to Zurich to ſupply deficiences, occaſioned by the many tracts written of late years, on the event of the breaking-up of the ſociety.

Auguſt 12, we find this article in Mr. Hollis's Diary: "This morning the Queen was delivered happily of a Prince. Pray GOD bleſs him, and endow him with all thoſe noble qualities which are ſuitable to a chief ruler of a free and magnanimous people!" It is not too late to add, AND LET ALL THE PEOPLE SAY AMEN!

September 9, Mr. Hollis paid a viſit to the late Duke of Devonſhire to deliver certain medals which he had collected for his Grace, breakfaſted with him, and took a general view of his Grace's cabinet of Engliſh coins and medals, and took certain memorandums for his farther uſe in collecting for it.

In mentioning this viſit Mr. Hollis intimates, that his connection with the Duke was "new and delicate in its kind;" new, with reſpect to perſons of his Grace's rank, and delicate in conſideration of what might be

thought of Mr. Hollis's views in connecting himſelf with them. He explains this delicacy in a letter, an extract of which will be found below.

Whether this was Mr. Hollis's firſt viſit to the Duke of Devonſhire cannot be determined from this note. From one part of it, Mr. Hollis's collecting medals for his Grace, it ſhould ſeem that he had ſome previous knowledge of the Duke's collection, and what medals were, as he expreſſes it "in point" to it.

On the other hand, his taking a view of his Grace's cabinet at that time ſeems to imply, that he had no previous knowledge of what would be ſuitable to his Grace's purpoſe.

Be that as it may, this connection continued till the time his Grace went abroad for the recovery of his health. The particulars of it in Mr. Hollis's memorandums are not many, and on that account may not improperly be thrown together in this place, though running out to the next year in their dates.

March 1, 1764. Mr. Hollis waited upon his Grace, to ſpeak to him concerning the collection of coins of the late eminent antiquary Mr. Ralph Thoreſby of Leeds, then in view for ſale: "I told the Duke," ſays Mr. Hollis, "that I would not bid, directly nor indirectly, for a ſingle lot of "theſe coins, and ſhewed him, in the Ducatus Leodicenſis, many and "very rare coins, which are proper for his cabinet. I took the above "reſolution to thwart my diſpoſition, which inclines at preſent too "much to virtú of this ſort, and to ſhew civility to the Duke. That re-"ſolution is the more mortifying as the collection is in point to my own, "and ſuch a one as, it is probable, will never again be offered on ſale in "my time."

On the fifth of the ſame month the Duke preſented Mr. Hollis with a ſett of the prints of his gems.

About the ſame time, Mr. Hollis preſented the Duke with a ſilver medal of Ulrica Eleonora Queen of Sweden, which was ſtruck on occaſion of founding a new academy at Stockholm. On the reverſe was a table and three crowns of olive; and the legend, CERTAMEN LITERAR. CONSTITVT. MDCCLIII.

July 22, Mr. Hollis was with his Grace, to deliver him a large gold medal weighing three ounces eighteen pennyweights, which had been preſented in the year 1689 to captain, afterwards admiral, George Rooke,

in

in acknowledgment for his having protected five Dutch homeward-bound Eaſt Indiamen through the chanel.

It is probable this was one of the laſt interviews Mr. Hollis had with the Duke of Devonſhire; for, on the 10th of October following, we find this entry in his Diary:

"Read in the papers, with unfeigned and deep concern, an account "of the death of the Duke of Devonſhire, at Spa, in conſequence of his "late apoplectic diſorders.—A nobleman who was a friend to liberty "and his country, and to the arts; and was always ſingularly cour-"teous to me."

But the nature of Mr. Hollis's connection with the Duke will beſt appear from the following extract of a letter he wrote to a friend, Nov. 2, 1765.

"I was in cloſe connection with the late Duke of Devonſhire, on "matters of virtú, for ſome time before he died, and had juſt obtained "his confidence to ſo abſolute a degree as to have employed it to many "noble purpoſes. I had more than half perſuaded him, in the inge-"nious bagatelle way, to cauſe dies to be engraven for a ſeries of medals "of the Dukes of Devonſhire. And in the laſt converſation I had with "him, juſt before he became ſtricken, I ſaid to him, that I had found "the inſcription, though not the ſubject for the reverſe of the medal "for the firſt Duke of Devonſhire, DOVBLE OR QVITS, at which we both "laughed heartily. For he had feelings, feelings too ſenſible, and died "under them."

Mr. Hollis adds, "Our meetings paſt from ſeven to nine in the morn-"ing; had he not made matters eaſy to me, having not a ſingle bye-"view, I could not have given in to the connection."

The inſcription Mr. Hollis here ſpeaks of is a manifeſt alluſion to the ſecurity given by the firſt Duke of Devonſhire, of thirty thouſand pounds, in the name of a fine, for his correcting the inſolence of Sir John Cole-peper in the royal apartments. Nothing could be more happily imagin-ed. To ſecure this ſum to the crown, his grace gave a bond of ſixty thou-ſand pounds to the ſheriff who was ſent to Chatſworth to apprehend him after the Duke's eſcape from the King's-bench Priſon.

This might be called the Duke of Devonſhire's ſtake, hazarded on the event of the game of the Revolution, in which James might be ſaid

to play for his crown, againſt the duke his antagoniſt. Had the project of the Revolution miſcarried, the Duke had loſt his DOUBLE STAKE; as it ſucceded, he was QUITS.

The people of England ought never to forget their obligations to this moſt noble illuſtrious and patriotic family. The character of the firſt Duke, inſcribed by his own order on his monument,

WILLIELMVS DVX DEVON
BONORVM PRINCIPVM FIDELIS SVBDITVS
INIMICVS ET INVISVS TYRANNIS

deſcended to his poſterity.

It was ſaid of his Grace, that he hated the very name of a tyrant; and that his pen was never ſharp but on that ſubject.

William, the ſecond duke, inherited his father's principles and ſpirit with advantage. It is a cold commendation given of him in the Biographia Britannica, that "he was a nobleman of unblemiſhed character "and unſpotted integrity," in compariſon of what a miniſter of ſtate, and an excellent diſcerner of men, ſaid of him, a little before his Grace's death, "that, ſhould there have been a failure of Proteſtant heirs, and the "crown ſhould have been to be diſpoſed of by the rule of *detur digniori*, "in a free election of the people, the choice muſt inevitably have fallen "on the Duke of Devonſhire."

The ſame honourable perſon who communicated this anecdote, and was intimately acquainted with his Grace, ſaid, the duke had frequently in his mouth that fine ſtanza of Horace,

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,
Eſt in juvencis, eſt in equis patrum
Virtus; nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam—

and particularly when he delivered his bowl, at his favourite exerciſe.

Whether the taint of this patriotic virtue and ſpirit affected the fortunes of his ſon, the late excellent duke, the noble friend of Mr. Hollis, our poſterity may know better than we do, from the impartial pen of ſome future hiſtorian.

That his Grace the preſent Duke was not unacquainted with the connection between his noble father and Mr. Hollis appears from the following entry in the diary ſo often mentioned. July 16, 1765.

"This

" This morning the young Duke of Devonſhire was pleaſed to ſend " me, though unknown to him perſonally, with great ſatisfaction on my " part from the nature of the action, half a buck, according to a cuſ- " tom that his late excellent father, my acquaintance, my friend, would " needs eſtabliſh."

What noble, what deſireable effects might not more frequent connections and friendſhips of men diſpoſed like this worthy nobleman and Mr. Hollis produce, in favour of public liberty, civil and religious!

In September this year Mr. Hollis paid five guineas for five ſubſcriptions to abbate Venuti's Deſcrizzione di Roma; and ten guineas as a preſent to the abbate, for the fifty copies De Dea Libertate, mentioned above, written at his requeſt; and at the ſame time was preparing a collection of books, to be preſented to the abbate, which did not arrive till after Venuti's death.

He had written to his correſpondent at Rome concerning this work, in July, as follows:

" I deſire to be ſet down for five ſubſcriptions; and will pay the mo- " ney as ſoon as I know what they will amount to; beſides I require " the abbate's benevolent acceptance of ten guineas, towards the pur- " chaſe of the plates, with which you will pleaſe to furniſh him imme- " diately. I ſhould have acquainted the abbate with the receipt of the " manuſcript" [the inſcription to his diſſertation de Dea Libertate] " ſooner;—in other reſpects I think I have behaved rightly, and like his " friend.

" The truth is, I am overplied, not only with my own proper buſi- " neſs, but that of other people; and to you I add, of the public; and " ſo loaded as at times almoſt to be overwhelmed by it, though I labour, " and have laboured, day, night, week, month, year, ſucceſſively to " maſter it. It is this weight of buſineſs makes me ſhy, extremely ſhy, " of new acquaintance, however great or valuable.

" I hope however by degrees to leſſen it, and to retire into the coun- " try. I am now paſſed the noon of life; have no views or expectations, " am cut off effectually from parliament, and always diſliked the intrigue " and buſtle of this town. Though the ſcene will by that means be leſ- " ſened and changed, it ſhall be paſſed innocently at leaſt, and I hope " with benevolence and decorum.

" You

" You ſay you are no Scot or Jacobite; nor I, moſt certainly, but a " CATONIAN ſtaunch. Under that ſtandard I have acquired many ene- " mies keen and implacable, and no firm friends. But I knew the " conſequences when I ranked under it, nor, feeling them, will quit it. " I ſhall now cloſe a long letter with a quotation from Locke's laſt letter " to the excellent Mr. Collins, and ſo bid you heartily farewell. THERE " IS NO HAPPINESS EQUAL TO THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF DOING WELL."

There are we ſuppoſe, one or more claſſes of men who will think the term *excellent* improperly annexed to the name of Anthony Collins. It ſhould take off ſome part of the diſguſt, that he was the confidential friend of Mr. Locke. If he had any ill-will to revelation, a matter far from being out of doubt, ſuffice it to ſay, that he did not ſuccede in his efforts to diſparage it. What we ſuppoſe might contribute to Mr. Hollis's eſteem of him, was his avowed enmity to eccleſiaſtical uſurpations, in the expoſing of which he was not unſucceſsful. For the reſt Mr. Collins was an excellent magiſtrate, amiable, prudent, virtuous, and humane in all domeſtic duties and relations; and of a benevolence towards all men, worthy of the character of a citizen of the world.

Mr. Hollis had very ſeldom any intercourſe with his friends or acquaintance at Rome, without ſome token of his generoſity to his old and faithful ſervant Franceſco Giovanini. His benefaction to him, at this time, when he ſent his contributions to the abbate Venuti was twenty-five guineas.

A gentleman at Berlin who correſponded with Mr. Hollis, had deſired to know of him, whether the celebrated abbé Winkelman might not be admitted a fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr. Hollis anſwered, " I do not apprehend he can be elected by any " means, a law having been made there about a twelvemonth ago, to " this effect, that, " no foreigner ſhould be eligible (though known per- " ſonally, and by his works to many members) unleſs his certificate was " ſigned by three foreign members who were natives of the ſame coun- " try in which he was born; there not being three Pruſſians who are " members of the ſociety I believe, at this time; than which law, none " more barbarous and ridiculous can be imagined, or more derogatory " to Britain!"

In

In the ſame letter was the following paſſage: "It would give me "great ſatisfaction to ſee your very fine collections, the Atlas eſpecially, "fixed in this country, either in the Britiſh Muſeum, or in the palace of "our king, to which they would do honour. But I am not the man, a "private, retired, diſconnected individual, to be able to effect ſo noble "an affair. At this time, amidſt the din of war, and the various neceſ-"ſities for money, now unuſually ſcarce among all ranks, it is proba-"ble no purchaſes will be made, however rare or important. GOD ſend "us peace equal to our victories! and then we may hope his majeſty, "who is ſaid to love and patronize virtú, his favourites, miniſters, and "nobles, will attend to ſuch purſuits, which are not only innocent in "themſelves, but ſerve to adorn and poliſh civil life, and are variouſly "uſeful to mankind, and have ever been conſidered in this light by the "wiſeſt and moſt ingenuous in all ages."

The Atlas here mentioned was a collection made by the celebrated antiquary baron Stoſch, conſiſting of 324 volumes in folio; which, beſides geographical and topographical charts, contain upwards of 3000 original plans and architectical drawings. The cardinal Valenti offered for this Atlas 20,000 ſcudi, or £. 4000 ſterling. This Atlas, with the Baron's gems, paſtes, and drawings (of the latter of which a particular account will be given in the appendix) were purchaſed by his Pruſſian majeſty, about the year 1765.

The candid reader will perhaps forgive our exhibiting a teſtimony given to Mr. Hollis, in reference to his attention to and regard for virtú, in a private letter from a gentleman who knew him well, and whoſe reflections upon the ſubject are but too juſt and poignant.]

"Mr. Hollis made this kind of ſtudy ſubſervient to valuable and ex-"cellent purpoſes; to preſerve the memories of great men, made illuſ-"trious by their actions and benefits to mankind, and thereby exciting "others to imitate them. To perpetuate their portraits, or their actions "and maxims, in the medallic way, is but a ſmall tribute of gratitude "from their ſucceſſors, and an ingenuous and liberal employment for "wits and artiſts. And as in a rich and refined ſtate the public muſt "be amuſed and entertained, it would become every wiſe and good "government to counteract the vitiated taſte of the times for effeminate "diſſipation, maſquerades, gaming parties, &c. by directing it to ſuch

" manly and noble purſuits as may bring to the minds of our youth the me-
" rits of our virtuous anceſtors, and incite them to an emulation of them."

Mr. Hollis had likewiſe an exquiſite taſte for what are called the fine arts, and was a member of the ſociety, one part of whoſe employment was to promote them. It is alleged indeed, that a general and national attachment to theſe leads to ſlavery. And poſſibly it may be true, that to ſet too high a poliſh upon the manners of any country, may have this pernicious effect; and the French are pointed out as an inſtance.

But it may be juſtly anſwered, that ſlavery is not a neceſſary conſequence of cultivating the fine arts; of which the example of Mr. Hollis may be appealed to; who, though his judgment as a connoiſſeur was not perhaps exceeded by many of that denomination, was a moſt zealous friend of public liberty, and ſpent by much the greater part of his time in inculcating the principles, and inſpiring the love of it; as far as his influence could be ſuppoſed to reach.

The truth is, that where a foundation of good principles and good morals are laid by proper and early inſtruction, there is little danger that ſenſible men ſhould tranſgreſs the bounds of wiſdom and moderation in other purſuits. A good man, though ever ſo qualified by his ſkill in the fine arts, either as a judge or an artiſt, would ſcorn to proſtitute his taſte in aſſiſting to decorate a Carliſle-houſe, or a Pantheon, convinced, as he muſt be, that the diſorders and follies practiſed at ſuch places, are among the moſt ſerious evils that can befal a people who can compute the value of virtue and virtuous liberty. As ſuch they are connived at, and ſecretly encouraged, by every corrupt and treacherous government, which chuſes not to riſque the event of a more open ſtruggle with the ſpirit of a free and generous people, while it is unbroken by vicious luxury, or not effeminated by ſuch licentious intercourſes of thoughtleſs and ſhameleſs multitudes.

How this doctrine applies to the preſent times in our country may probably appear to thoſe who have heard that muſic, dancing and cards, are neceſſary articles in the earlieſt ſtages of faſhionable education, and that a boy of ten years old has lately engroſſed the converſation of the town for that kind of ſkill and dexterity at cards, which, within the memory of ſome old people, would have entitled a gentleman of any degree to be kicked out of honeſt company, as an infamous gambler.

Perhaps the diſtinction between a laudable and a reproveable attachment to the fine arts may be, in part, illuſtrated by an anecdote of the year 1762, which Mr. Hollis has left behind him:

"An ingenious artiſt, talking to Mr. Hollis of a work he was about to "publiſh, ſaid, if he could not obtain the honour of dedicating his book "to a certain great perſon, he would not dedicate it to the living. Being "deſired to explain himſelf, and who his dead patron might be? He "anſwered, he would dedicate it to the memory of James Dawkins, who "was neither jockey, cock-fighter, nor gambler; but a lover of the arts "and a munificent patron."

The peace of Fontainbleau was now nearly concluded, and engroſſed the converſation of the town. Mr. Hollis's ſentiments of it were given to a friend in the following letter, November, 1762.

"The preliminaries of a peace are, becauſe they ſhould be, a rule, "Engliſh (I ſhould ſay Britiſh) miniſters never ſwerve from, as follows:

"The fiſhery to be retained. (Sovereignty of the ſea confirmed.)

"Louiſiana, with Canada, to be given up to us. (Security to the "colonies.)

"The cutting of logwood yielded. (Rights maintained.)

"Goree to be retained. (The African and ſlave trade commanded.)

"The Eaſt India ſettlements to remain to us, unmixed, unſhared. "(Diſputes avoided.)

"Minorca to be reſtored. (Honor recovered.)

"The French Proteſtants to be validated in their marriages, and un- "dragooned in their meetings. (Good offices interpoſed.)

"The Hungarian and Imperial German Proteſtants to be alike treated.

"France to give hoſtages, princes of the blood. (Diſgraces effaced.)

"The treaty to be drawn in Latin. (Ancient cuſtom upheld.) And "executed in London. (Propriety obſerved.)

"Other matters to be adjuſted with beneficence on the part of Britain.

"Thus the dead will not have fallen valiantly in vain. The living "will obtain ſatisfaction for injuries, toils, and burdens, and poſterity "acquire duration.

"God bleſs the land! give wiſdom to our parliament—honour to "our king—integrity to our miniſters—magnanimity to our people— "and general quiet and happineſs to mankind."

It is uncertain to which of his correſpondents Mr. Hollis wrote this letter; or the following extract:

"The Corſicans are an oppreſſed, but a brave people. To deliver "them from bondage would be an eaſy matter to the Britiſh govern- "ment; and to eſtabliſh them in an equal and free commonwealth, and "in theſe days eſpecially, when free governments are every where ex- "tinguiſhing, a noble one. But the times, though good, though excel- "lent, run not to ſuch heroiſm."

It is poſſible it might be foreſeen, even then, what would happen in America. The adminiſtration had a governor there, who, as we may juſtly preſume, well knew the minds of his maſters, and purſued their ideas accordingly. Time, and a diſregard of the remonſtrances from the colonies, have brought on the melancholy criſis. And Britiſh adminiſtration have reaped this advantage from not interfering with the French in their attempts on Corſica, that they may ſay to them, "We "left you to complete your conqueſt of Corſica at your leiſure: why will "you obſtruct our conqueſt of America?" Will not the French anſwer, "Becauſe we underſtand our intereſt better now than you did yours at "that period?" Mr. Hollis however, it is plain, did not, in his reflection, refer either to the intereſt or policy of Britain, but to the magnanimity of a free and generous nation.

Among other preſents made by Mr. Hollis this year, were a ſett of his prints, with Toland's Life of Milton to the library of St. Mark at Venice. He ſent likewiſe, in the courſe of the year, books, medals, and prints, to Geneva, Zurich, Berne, and Leyden.

From a member of one of theſe republics (which of them we cannot aſcertain) he received a letter of acknowledgment; from which the following is an extract:

"I have the ſatisfaction to tell you, that even to my knowledge, hu- "mane ſentiments have made ſome progreſs of late in this country; "which ſhews, if I am not miſtaken, that if the faculties of the mind "were generally cultivated, and that with intention of good, and not "of ſhow, we might give ſpecimens in facts, of what is already known "by principles, of the advantages of a republican conſtitution.—A de- "gree of independency is neceſſary to the exertion of uſeful talents.— "Beſides this, real and actual power requires ſuch deference, that when-

"ever

" ever it is lodged in the hands of thoſe whoſe heads are weaker, it " proves a great obſtacle to the progreſs of reaſon. Malicious men " generally get about weak men that have power, and then they be- " come, according to Butler's definition—A tool

" Which knaves do work with, call'd a fool."

About the beginning of December, Mr. Hollis received a letter from Mr. le Frey, then at Leghorn, relating to the eſtabliſhment of nurſeries in Minorca, for the raiſing vines and olive trees for the uſe of our plantations. This letter he laid before a committee of agriculture, who referred it to the ſociety, with an intimation of their deſire, that a premium might be conſidered of, for the encouragement of ſuch nurſeries.

How far this propoſal took place, or whether it was totally diſmiſſed, does not appear in Mr. Hollis's papers; but in 1766 appeared a little tract of Mr. Locke's, intituled, " Obſervations upon the growth and cul- " ture of vines and olives," written at the requeſt of the earl of Shafteſbury, and then firſt printed from the original manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of his noble deſcendant the late earl.

" This uſeful little tract, we are told, is recommended to the atten- " tion of the inhabitants of America, by the editor, where, he ſays, it " will be of far more extenſive uſe, both to that country and to Britain; " and he further obſerves, that however populous and great, induſtrious " and rich, the ſettlements in the vaſt continent of America may here- " after become, this, the mother country, may for ever be connected " with it more intimately than the ſouthern nations, by encouraging the " growth of vines and olives, ſilks and fruits, which cannot be advan- " tageouſly raiſed in England; and found policy will always engage the " ſubjects of England and America, not to be rivals in trade, by ſetting " up ſuch manufactures in one country, as muſt neceſſarily diſtreſs " the other."

Whether the publication of this tract had any reſpect to the opinion of the committee of agriculture of December 7, 1762, we cannot ſay, having no opportunity of procuring Mr. Locke's obſervations. The quotation above is from the London Magazine, May 1766, p. 289.

December 25, Mr. Hollis purchaſed at Mr. Ballard's the bookſeller, a very curious manuſcript of king Edward VI. in folio, containing his themes

themes and exercises in Greek and Latin, in perfect preservation, which in the month of March following he presented to the British Museum.

Mr. Hollis's expences this year to artists, in the painting and engraving way, appear to have been very considerable, particularly to Signor Cipriani for engraving and etching four heads of Milton, and the figure of Britannia, and for a painting of the same figure; and likewise to Mr. M'Ardell for a metzotinto of Sir Isaac Newton, from the portrait of him presented to Trinity College: besides the expences of his presents and charities, of the latter of which there is no particular account, save of ten guineas, sent anonymously to sufferers by fire at Wareham in Dorsetshire.

MDCCLXIII.

The first day of the new year, Mr. Hollis received from Mr. Basire an engraving of the head of Algernon Sidney, from which 500 impressions were intended to be prefixed to so many copies of Sydney's discourses on government, as before mentioned. In this print is represented a banner, on which, instead of the arms of the family, are inscribed the words, SANCTVS AMOR PATRIAE DAT ANIMVM. Colonel Sydney bore this only motto without figure on the parliament side during the civil wars.

This motto was so much to the taste of Mr. Hollis, that he had it engraved on a blood-stone by that masterly lithographer Laurentius Natter, an artist in so great esteem with Mr. Hollis, that he has left among his papers a memorial of him, which, as Mr. Natter died this year, the reader may not be displeased to find in this place.

"Mr. Laurence Natter of Biberach in Swabia, a worthy man and "most able artist in gems, died at Petersburg of an asthmatic disorder "occasioned by a polypus in his heart, in the year 1763. The empress "sent two of her physicians to attend him, and his body was opened. "In his youth he studied several years in Italy, and was very much "distinguished there by the late baron Storsch, and other celebrated anti-"quaries. He then travelled. Afterwards he resided in England, where "he had the honour to be employed by the royal family, and the prin-"cipal nobility and gentry, and to be elected fellow of the royal and "antiquary societies. The last summer he went to Petersburg by in-"vitation, as principal engraver to the empress. Thus much we have "thought ourselves obliged to relate of this respectable person, who by

"skill

" ſkill in his profeſſion, and inclination, hath preſerved the fame of " many of the moſt eminent characters throughout Europe."

It ſhould ſeem, by the concluſion of this account, that Mr. Hollis cauſed it to be publiſhed in ſome of the public prints of that time.

Mr. Natter was employed by Mr. Hollis in his own way, and in ſome capital performances, particularly in engraving a cameo of *Britannia victrix* on a gem of five colors, on the reverſe of the cameo is engraven an intaglia of the head of Algernon Sydney, after the picture of him which is at Penſhurſt. For the particulars of which gem, ſee the Appendix. He engraved alſo for a friend an intaglia of the head of Mr. Hollis on a chalcedon; a good likeneſs, and extremely well executed; and a cameo of the portrait of that friend upon an onyx. Natter's own portrait, drawn by himſelf, at the deſire of Mr. Hollis, exceeding like, is preſerved among the prints.

In 1754 Mr. Natter publiſhed a book on the ancient method of engraving on gems, compared with the modern; a curious tract, and full of knowledge; but now become very ſcarce. This tract gave occaſion to Mr. Hollis to note, that, " the art of Lithography was protected by " more ingenuous perſons than Roman emperors, as Varro, Cicero, Lu- " cullus, and others; but periſhed with the entire extinction of the " antient Roman freedom and ingenuity."

The following anecdote appears to have been communicated to Mr. Hollis by Mr. Natter himſelf.

" In the year 1741 a medal was ſtruck of Sir Robert Walpole, then " prime miniſter, by the ingenious artiſt the late Mr. Laurence Natter.

" On one ſide of it was repreſented the head of Sir Robert in profile, " with this inſcription round it, ROBERTVS WALPOLE ORD PERISCELIDIS " EQVES. On the other, the figure of Marcus Tullius Cicero, with " part of a verſe out of Virgil, as a motto, above it, REGIT DICTIS ANIMOS.

" A wag of thoſe days, who was by no means ſatisfied with the pro- " priety of the inſcriptions upon the medal, nor with the figure upon " the reverſe of it, wrote a humorous ballad upon the occaſion, entitled, " *The Medaliſt, or the Biter bit*; and prefixed to it a print of the medal, " with the following, his own legends upon it. *Face*, NEGOCIATOR " PRAECEPS PER ORBEM DICOR. *Reverſe*, REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS.

" Some

" Some years after, Mr. Natter being in Denmark, and dining one " day at the table of count Moltke, the then prime miniſter there, that " medal was ſpoken of, and the *variorum* for the reverſe of it; which " occaſioned much laughter to the company, and a digreſſion on the " methods of *managing* parliaments in England. One of them at length " ſaid, that the verſe might be made out, and out he made it, to their " general ſatisfaction.

" REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS,
" ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE.

" With theſe *variorums* the medal lieth in ſeveral cabinets, both at " home and abroad; as in like manner, and to like end, will lie, it is " hoped, in future ages, the medals of all ſuch prime miniſters, favo- " rites of wicked or weak kings, however ſet forth, who ſhall dare to " tamper with *the public treaſure and offices*, and to corrupt with them " the legiſlators.——Runie mead. Apr. 14, 1767."

This anecdote was ſent to ſome of the public prints about the time it bears date.

But be it permitted to ſay one word in favour of Sir Robert Walpole. The addition of the Daniſh wit to the legend on the reverſe, is certainly miſapplied to Sir Robert Walpole, to whom the vice of *avarice* could not be imputed with the leaſt colour of juſtice. Nor did he tamper with the nation's treaſure or offices to promote deſpotiſm in the ſtate, or Hobbiſm in the church.

Mr. Hollis never loſt ſight of the improvement of the colonies, nor ever ſuſpended his correſpondence with certain learned and ingenuous men for any long time, ſuch men as he thought were the moſt likely to propagate the ſoundeſt principles of religion and government among them.

In the Spring he received a letter from Preſident Holyoke, dated Jan. 1, 1763, giving him hearty thanks from Harvard College, for a preſent of books, mentioned to be ſent off in the winter 1762.

" You are always obliging us," ſays the Preſident, " by ſome valuable " preſent; ſo that if we had a mind to forget our great benefactor (which " GOD forbid!) it were not poſſible for us, being continually put in mind " of him, by his benevolent kinſman, whoſe goodneſs to us we are

" always

" always ready to acknowledge to all that have any concern for the " welfare of our ſociety."

But Mr. Hollis's moſt confidential friend among the coloniſts was Dr. Mayhew, from whom he received a letter, dated Feb. 21, announcing the receit of ſome preſents to himſelf and Harvard College; and accompanied with two printed ſermons of the Doctor's.

A certain divine in the colonies had preſented to Mr. Hollis ſome of his works; which Dr. Mayhew calls " a pompous nothing," and applies to the author theſe four lines:

Such bookful blockheads, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in their head,
Such laboured nothings in ſo ſtrange a ſtyle,
Amaze th' unlearned, and make the learned ſmile.

The ſame author, not content with the cool, but civil reception of his firſt preſent to Mr. Hollis, ſent him in the winter 1762 two more of his publications by way of preſent, and a diſquiſition in manuſcript *to publiſh for him*, ſubject to the judgment and reviſion of Dr. Lardner, with a dedication, in manuſcript, to Mr. Hollis, by way of douceur.

The dedication Mr. Hollis returned in manuſcript as it came, and the diſquiſition along with it, with the following polite check.

" Dedications I never have accepted, nor ever will accept; and I am " utterly below them. I return you however my humble thanks for " the honor you intended me, as well as for two curious publications, " An Apology for the New England Churches; and, A Sermon on a " Public Occaſion, &c."

Speaking of theſe publications and manuſcripts, in anſwer to Dr. Mayhew's letter above-mentioned, Mr. Hollis ſays, " I never yet was a " publiſher; nor ever will accept a dedication," (in which however, as we ſhall ſee, he was overruled by the ſtars); " and for Dr. Lardner, he " has written to me what follows, " I have read over the manuſcript; " and, at my deſire, a judicious friend has alſo read it, and I have con- " ſulted others about it: all are of opinion, that it cannot be publiſhed " here to any advantage."

" The iſſue will be then," ſays Mr. Hollis, " that the diſquiſition and " dedication will be returned, ſo ſoon as a letter now preparing from Dr. " Lardner can be added to them; and I ſhall ſeek with civility, but

" firmneſs, to get quit of ſo learned and worthy, but ſtrange and indif-
" crete, a correſpondent."

Mr. Hollis's letter is dated May 17, and with his ſentiments on the ſtate of public affairs at that period.

"We are," ſays he, "in much greater political uneaſineſs and confuſion
" now than when I wrote to you the laſt year, but from the ſame cauſes.
" What they will end in no one can ſay. I hope in the *real* ouſting of
" one man, the ſame who figured as chief in the rueful tranſaction of
" Nov. 3, 1762, his creatures, hirelings; and the bringing into play
" again of the old friends of liberty and the houſe of Hanover; and,
" above all, of WILLIAM PITT."

Had this hope been fulfilled, how much Britiſh and American blood might ſtill have been circulating in the veins of many a brave and worthy citizen of both countries, which has been ſhed with every circumſtance of folly, cruelty, and unchriſtian vengeance, that can diſgrace the policy, or depreciate the virtue and magnanimity of any people pretending to be influenced by the principles of public liberty. But ſome time before the date of this anſwer to Dr. Mayhew, viz. March 22, the following entry appears in Mr. Hollis's Diary, ſufficiently deſcriptive of the uncomfortable proſpect before him.

" Peace—ſo called, proclaimed this day. GOD ſend it may turn out
" better than the beſt expectations of thoſe who made it!"

March 31, is the following entry: " This day the new edition of
" Sydney's works was finiſhed, after great and continued labor, and a
" conſiderable expence on my part, having intended it, without a ſingle
" bye view, and ALONE, from the love I bear to liberty, and his me-
" mory. I pray GOD it may have been executed with judgment and de-
" corum, and to the benefit of my countrymen and mankind."

Many were the reflections thrown obliquely upon Mr. Hollis for this moſt valuable and ſeaſonable publication; and it was from his patronizing this edition with ſo many additional quotations from Britiſh writers on the ſubject of conſtitutional liberty, that purchaſed him the name and reputation of a republican. And indeed no wonder. The book was publiſhed at that critical period when it began to be viſible that the management of our public affairs was conſigned into the hands of men notoriouſly known to have entertained principles unfavourable to liber-

ty,

ty, the principles upon which thoſe men acted who ſacrificed Sydney without law or juſtice, to the tyranny of a profligate and licentious court and miniſtry.

Mr. Hollis might have pleaded, and with great truth, that when he firſt thought of publiſhing Sydney's works, though ſome ſymptoms of what happened in 1763 might have appeared, yet that he could not, with juſtice and charity, form any apprehenſion that ſuch men as figured in our politics at that period would have become the prime friends and favorites of a government eſtabliſhed by the act of ſettlement in 17—. So that theſe particular gentlemen being not then in his thoughts, could take no reaſonable offence at Mr. Hollis if their withers were wrung by the diſplay that was made in this work of the ſources from whence they derived their moſt exceptionable maxims of government.

2. He might have pleaded that the former editions were become ſcarce, and were not ſo perfect as the perſonal hiſtory and the excellent writings of ſo eminent a man, an Engliſhman too, required they ſhould be: "Of a man of extraordinary ſenſe, and very cloſe thinking, "which he had the happineſs to expreſs in words as manly and appo- "ſite as the ſenſe included in them. He was owner," continues his elogiſt, "of as much virtue and religion as ſenſe and reaſon, though his "piety laid as far from enthuſiaſm as any man's. He feared nothing "but GOD, and loved nothing on earth like his country, and the juſt "laws and liberties thereof, whoſe conſtitutions he had deeply and ſuc- "ceſsfully enquired into. To ſum up all, he had piety enough for a "ſaint, courage enough for a general, or a martyr, ſenſe enough for a "king; in a word, if ever any, he was a perfect Engliſhman. There "is no need of any more than the reading his trial and ſpeech to know "him as well as if he ſtood before you."

3. But indeed what Toland had ſaid in the preface to his folio edition of Sydney's Diſcourſes is a ſufficient apology to the people of England for reviving ſuch books among them at any period.

"That nations ſhould be well informed of their rights is of the moſt "abſolute neceſſity; becauſe the happineſs or infelicity of any people "intirely depends upon the enjoyment or deprivation of their liberty; "which is ſo invincibly proved in the following diſcourſes, that to en-

" deavour to make it more clear would be an unpardonable preſump-
" tion."

" If any man think the publication of this work to be unſeaſonable
" at this time, he is deſired to conſider, that as men expect good laws
" only from good government, ſo the reign of a prince whoſe title is
" founded upon a principle of liberty which is here defended, cannot
" but be the moſt proper, if not the only time to inform the people of
" their juſt rights; that from a due ſenſe of their ineſtimable value, they
" may be encouraged to aſſert them againſt the attempts of ill men in
" time to come."

If then the publication of ſuch books was ſeaſonable and proper in times when a legal and righteous government was adminiſtered, much more ſeaſonable and proper would ſuch publications be when, by length of time, the ruling policy ſeemed to have a tendency to infringe the rights and privileges originally appropriated to the people by the laws and ordinances of their antient government.

Mr. Toland ſays nothing in the quotations from him above of Mr. Sydney's religion; for which however he might have taken occaſion from ſeveral paſſages in his diſcourſes.

Biſhop Burnet, who it ſeems had known him perſonally, ſays, "that
" he ſeemed to be a chriſtian, but in a particular form of his own."
Upon which a certain dignitary of the church has been hardy enough to ſay, " that he ſhould be inclined to queſtion the authenticity of that
" man's chriſtianity, who profeſſes to be a Chriſtian in any form that is
" not his own *." Which to ſome people perhaps may appear to want a farther explanation.

It never was more neceſſary than it has been within theſe laſt ſeventeen years, to let ſuch men as Sydney ſpeak for themſelves. Their principles have been obnoxious to the rulers of the times for that whole period; and, that they might not have their due influence upon the people who ſhould ſtudy them, perſonal ſcandals upon the authors have been added to the reprobation of their principles, to fix a popular odium upon their memory.

When a certain writer pretended to fix upon Algernon Sydney, by authentic memorials, an intrigue with Barillon the French ambaſſador,

* See the preface to archdeacon Blackburne's Four Diſcourſes, &c. publiſhed 1775. p. xl.

in

in favour of the projects of Lewis XIV. and Charles II. all the world were in amazement, never once recollecting that this aſtoniſhing phænomenon had been accounted for by biſhop Burnet from moſt undoubted authority. Let us hear him once more:

"SYDNEY was ambaſſador in Denmark at the time of the Reſtoration, "but did not come back till the year ſeventy-eight, when the parlia- "ment was preſſing the king into a war. The court of France obtained "leave for him to return. He did all he could to divert people from "that war; *ſo that ſome took him for a penſioner of France*; but to thoſe "to whom he durſt ſpeak freely, he ſaid he knew it was all a juggle; "that our court was in an entire confidence with France, and had no "other deſign in this ſhew of war but to raiſe an army, and keep it be- "yond ſea till it was trained and modelled *."

Burnet's authority muſt, in this inſtance, be beyond diſpute. There is no doubt but he had this intelligence from the Ruſſel family, and that of lord Eſſex; and in this account is included the defence of lord Ruſſel, as well as of Sydney, againſt the malevolent colours put upon their tranſactions with Barillon, by the Scotch hiſtorian, if any ſuch there were; which indeed would only prove, that theſe two worthy patriots outwitted both Barillon and his maſter.

But the beſt account that can be given of all theſe defamatory letters, produced or referred to, either by Dalrymple or Macpherſon, is to rank them among ſuch impoſtures as have lately amuſed the world, under the name of Ganganelli; undoubtedly the jeſuit was very ingenious who forged them; and, notwithſtanding all that Voltaire has ſaid to expoſe his roguery, was full as worthy of credit as our two doughty North Britons †.

On the 6th of April Mr. Hollis received from conſul Smith, then at Venice, a box containing fifteen volumes of tracts in duodecimo, uniformly bound, relating to the jeſuits; being intended by Mr. Hollis for a ſupplement to the preſent he had made the year before to Zurich, whither they were accordingly ſent in June following, with an intimation

* Hiſt. O. T. vol. I. p. 538.

† There is ſtill in being an original confidential letter of lord Godolphin dated 1705, on the day that the ſeals were given to lord Cowper, ſufficient to overthrow all that Macpherſon hath ſaid of the former. An intimation that ſuch a letter was forth-coming having got abroad, Mr. Macpherſon made a prudential uſe of the information.

only

only to his friend, to whom they were conſigned, "that, if the gentle-
" men were pleaſed to accept of them benevolently, the donor would be
" happy."

April 14, his birth day, is the following entry in his diary: "En-
" tered this day into the forty-fourth year of my age. Reviewed in
" part the diary of the paſt year. O GOD, pity the weakneſſes of my
" nature! ſtrengthen me more and more with thy wiſdom and protec-
" tion to good and noble purpoſes, for I do mean well; and grant me
" the deepeſt reſignation to thy will!"

About this time propoſals appeared for printing all the letters which paſſed between our reformers at home and Martin Bucer, Peter Martyr, Jerom Zanchius, and other reformers abroad, which are mentioned by Bp. Burnet, and ſaid to be preſerved at Zurich.

On this occaſion Mr. Hollis wrote to a friend as follows:

" The intended publication of letters which paſſed betwixt our re-
" formers will certainly be a valuable one; if it ſhould go on I ſhall
" be unfeignedly proud of having the honor of ſubſcribing to it in my
" own name. The prelates, any of them, could draw it through.
" But perhaps the reformers on both ſides the water, with young king
" Edward, honeſt ſimple people may have reformed, or intended to re-
" form, too much, at leaſt in the ſenſe of our day, lovers of lordſhips,
" tithes, and liturgies."

It is well remembered that this publication was much encouraged; but being ſaid, that it was under the patronage of Abp. Secker, it was foreſeen that it would prove abortive, as the publication of the whole correſpondence among the Proteſtant reformers at home and abroad, ſo much of it at leaſt as could be recovered, might diſcover the expediency, if not the neceſſity, of ſome further reformation in our preſent eccleſiaſtical affairs, which his grace ſeems to have had no inclination to encourage.

On the 2d of May, is noted in the diary, " Paid Mr. Milar eighteen
" guineas for twenty-one copies of Sydney's Works, in ſheets; all which,
" except one, will be given away as preſents, with four more copies."

Some time earlier in the Spring Mr. Hollis received the news of the death of the abbate Venuti from Mr. Jenkins at Rome; concerning which he writes to Mr. Jenkins:

" The

" The death of abbate Venuti hath afflicted me exceedingly. Let " us conſider things however in the beſt light that GOD's providence will " admit. He died magnanimouſly, you ſay, and his work lives to live " through ages. Let us rejoice;—there is no doubt, I hope, but that " the work will be printed accurately and correctly, and contain ſome " ſhort but clear account of the learned and excellent author, that ſo " the memory of that man may be preſerved with honor to poſterity " who took ſuch pains to preſerve to them the memory of others."

The work here mentioned is the Roma Antica, which the abbate undertook at Mr. Hollis's requeſt. It was probably at the preſs when the abbate died; the care of the impreſſion fell of courſe to Mr. Jenkins, by whoſe means it was that the correſpondence between Mr. Hollis and Venuti was carried on, and this publication of the abbate's Roma Antica expedited.

Mr. Hollis had ſubſcribed for ſeventeen copies of this work in all, twelve of which were ſent him: " I ſhall," ſays he, writing to Mr. Jenkins, " take ſix of them for my own uſe, and ſix for yours, that you " may not be deſtitute, on your arrival here, of the means of ſhewing " among your friends that uſeful noble work, to which in fact you have " given birth, and which may ſerve all ranks of men for ages."

Mr. Hollis ſeems to have ſubſcribed ſeparately for the other five, as appears probable from the following extract of his letter to Mr. Jenkins:

" You may light the Signiora Franceſca di Viega's" (the abbate's wife) " tapers with the receipt for the five ſubſcriptions, if you pleaſe, and " preſent her obligingly with my compliments; and if five copies ſhould " have been ſent for this receipt, thoſe copies ſhall be paſſed by Baker " to the account of that lady."

We mentioned before a preſent of books ſent to the abbate Venuti by Mr. Hollis, which did not arrive till the abbate's death. Concerning theſe, Mr. Jenkins received from Mr. Hollis the following directions:

" Send a letter to the propoſto Venuti, acquainting him with the cir- " cumſtances that have befallen the box of books intended for the " abbate Venuti, that it is at my expreſs deſire you entreat a place for " them in his library: that, as they were collected for a Venuti, they " may abide with a Venuti, a gentleman more cloſely related to our de-

" ceaſed

" ceaſed friend in excellence, and every ingenuous purſuit, than even
" in blood. When I know he has received them, I will have the honor
" of writing to him myſelf."

Mr. Hollis concludes his letter to Mr. Jenkins, of May 6, 1763, thus:

" And now, my dear Mr. Jenkins, I think it ſeaſonable to declare,
" what I have long intended, that I do, by this letter, acquit and diſ-
" charge you wholly and entirely from all debts and claims whatſoever
" due to me from you; and that I do not expect, nor ever will receive,
" money, drawings, virtú, or any kind of thing, on their account.
" Indeed, ſo many have been your attentions, civilities, and ſervices, to
" me, on all occaſions, that I ſhall remain in truth your debtor."

Mr. Hollis did not recieve the copies of the Roma Antica till April the 13th, 1764. But it may be as well to give the remaining part of his correſpondence with Mr. Jenkins on that ſubject in one view.

In Auguſt 1763, he ſays to Mr. Jenkins, " Great, exceeding great,
" has been your judgment, care, and affection, to this uſeful and cu-
" rious work, and the blind public and poſterity will in truth be much
" indebted to you on that account. Were there not, my dear Sir, a few
" ſuch thinking benevolent ſuperior ſpirits, though but five in a city,
" the world, *our* world, would make a different, and much more deſ-
" picable figure even than it now does."

And again in October, " All your proceedings in this tedious affair of
" the publication of the Roma Antica have been conducted with higheſt
" wiſdom and munificence, and to a perfect birth of that uſeful valu-
" able work."

Upon receiving the book the next year he entered in his Diary, " that
" he had looked into it, and was pleaſed with it, and with the reflec-
" tion on that whole tranſaction."

But he writes to Mr. Jenkins, May, 1764, his ſentiments more at length; as follows:

" I have read and conſidered the work carefully, and think it makes
" one of the handſomeſt and compleateſt books in its kind, both for
" matter and form, that I ever ſaw. What is much more material, the
" public thinks ſo too, and ſpeaks of it in higheſt terms of ſatisfaction
" and approbation. Few perſons know however the many difficulties
" that this work has had to ſtruggle with, and fewer ſtill (though I will

" do

" do you juſtice faithfully, as opportunity ſhall admit) that thoſe had " been unſurmountable, but for your humanity and wiſdom.—Out of " regard to the late learned excellent author, I have taken care to lodge " a few copies in our principal libraries."

Perhaps Mr. Hollis's teſtimony to the merit of this work, with that of the approbation of the public, may be allowed to ſtand againſt the ſlight and contemptuous character given of it by the Critical Reviewers, whoſe accounts of ſuch books and ſuch authors ſhould always be taken without loſing ſight of their political principles. They were, in thoſe days, North Britons, and zealous abettors of the moſt obnoxious meaſures and maxims of their great confidential countryman.

On the other hand, the abbate Venuti had written a tract, De Dea Libertate, and Mr. Jenkins had declared, that he was no Scotchman or Jacobite; that declaration indeed was in a private letter, but a ſteady and uniform conduct in full agreement with it, expoſed him, as we are informed, to enmities and ill uſage, to which his own benevolence and alacrity to do good offices to his countrymen in a foreign land, did not certainly intitle him.

Mention was made above of a noble collection of tracts preſented by his majeſty to the Britiſh Muſeum; when Mr. Kent firſt appriſed Mr. Hollis of this collection he left with him a manuſcript, giving an account of the collector, with ſome anecdotes, which was publiſhed this year in the London Chronicle of December 20.

Of this we were not appriſed, at the time we mentioned the royal benefaction to the Muſeum. We ſhall therefore give this curious account of ſo remarkable an incident in this place, that it may have a chance at leaſt of ſurviving the evaneſcent intelligence of a news-paper.

" Theſe tracts were collected by a private gentleman, by the com- " mand of king Charles II. who, after the gentleman had with the " greateſt aſſiduity, diligence, and fidelity, completed his taſk, was " mean enough to offer him ſuch a price for the collection, as he could " not accept of. The books remained in the collector's family till 1761, " when they were purchaſed by lord Bute for between three and four " hundred pounds. But as it was much to be regretted that ſuch a " valuable collection ſhould be ſhut up in any private library, to which " no acceſs can be had, as there may be to ſeveral noblemen's libraries

" at Paris; his majeſty returned to lord Bute the money he gave for " the books, and preſented them to the Britiſh Muſeum.

" A correſpondent," ſays the chronicler, " favored us ſome time ago " with a particular account of this royal preſent to the public in the fol- " lowing words:

" An exact collection of all the books and pamphlets on both ſides, " printed from the beginning of the year 1641, to the coronation of " king Charles II. 1661. And near one hundred manuſcripts, never " yet in print. The whole containing 30,000 books and tracts uni- " formly bound, conſiſting of 2000 volumes, dated in the moſt exact " manner; and ſo carefully preſerved as to have received no damage. " The catalogue of them makes twelve volumes in folio, and they are " ſo marked and numbered that the leaſt treatiſe may be readily found, " and even the very day on which they became public is written on " moſt of them.

" This collection coſt great pains and expence, and was carried on ſo " privately as to eſcape the moſt diligent ſearch of the Uſurper, who " hearing of them, uſed his utmoſt endeavours to obtain them."

Here let us pauſe, and aſk, how could the uſurper (if Cromwell is here meant) hear of a collection which was impoſed upon the collector as a taſk, by king Charles the Second, and conſequently not begun till the uſurper was cold in his grave? ſhall we read Charles I. inſtead of Charles II? But neither will that clear up the matter; for Charles I. had other buſineſs to mind; and, ſuppoſing the collection to be carried on to the latter end of his days, he certainly had no money to pay for it. The moſt probable account ſeems to be, that the collector was employed ſolely by his own curioſity, and bought up pamphlets and books warm from the preſs, from the year 1641, to the Reſtoration; otherwiſe how ſhould he come by the dates of the ſeveral publications? after which the collection might be offered to the king, at a price which he was poor enough not to afford.

On this ſuppoſition, Cromwell might hear of this collection, and be deſirous to obtain it, from views as laudable as thoſe of Charles II.

But if Charles really commanded this collection to be made, the reporter might think that an occaſion of calling Cromwell an uſurper,

was cheaply purchaſed, at the expence of an abſurd and inconſiſtent fiction.

However, be this as it may, the chronicle goes on thus:

" They were ſent into Surry and Eſſex, and at laſt to Oxford, the " then library keeper, Dr. Barlow, being a friend to the collector; and " under his cuſtody they remained till the doctor was made biſhop of " Lincoln; as appears by the underwritten letter from the biſhop to " the collector.

" My good friend, Oxon, Feb. 6, 1676.

" I am about to leave Oxford, my dear mother, and that excellent col- " lection of books which have long been in my hands; now I entreat you " either to remove them, or to ſpeak to my ſucceſſor, that they may con- " tinue there till you can otherwiſe conveniently diſpoſe of them. Had I " money to my mind, I would be your chapman for them. But your " collection is ſo great, and my purſe ſo little, that I cannot compaſs it. " It is ſuch a collection (both for the vaſt number of books, and the " exact method in which they are bound) as none has, or can poſſibly " have but yourſelf. The uſe of ſuch a collection might be of exceed- " ing benefit to the public, both in church and ſtate, were it placed in " ſome ſafe repoſitory where learned and *ſober* men might have acceſs " to the uſe of it. The fitteſt place for it (both for uſe and honour) is " the king's, Sir Thomas Bodlie's, or ſome public library; for in ſuch " places it might be moſt ſafe and uſeful. I have long endeavoured to " find benefactors, and a way to procure it for Bodlie's library; and I " do not deſpair but ſuch a way may be found in good time by your af- " fectionate friend,

" THOMAS LINCOLN."

If this letter was written by the biſhop to the original collector he muſt be conſiderably advanced in years, ſuppoſing him to have begun to collect in the year 1641. Between that period and the date of the biſhop's letter, is the ſpace of thirty-five years. If we take the account later, viz. in 1660, and ſuppoſe the command of Charles II. to have been the collector's motive, it will appear to be an impoſſibility for the collector to have aſcertained the dates of the publications, even to a day.

By Dr. Barlow's propoſing to lodge the books in the king's library, it is plain he knew nothing of his majeſty's refuſing to pay the price ſet

upon them by the collector; a circumſtance that ſeems to render the contrary aſſertion in the chronicle totally apocryphal.

The good biſhop is of opinion, that the benefit that would accrue to the public in church and ſtate, from this collection, would depend upon the acceſs that learned and ſober men ſhould have to it. That is to ſay, ſuch men as would make uſe of nothing they found in this collection but what was in perfect agreement with the ſyſtem of civil and eccleſiaſtical government in faſhion. A politic caution, no doubt, which, as we have ſeen above, has deſcended to theſe times; but would make ſuch collections of no uſe but to one party, whoſe views and projects might not be the moſt friendly to public happineſs.

We apprehend that this account was ſent to the London Chronicle by Mr. Hollis, and was probably the ſubſtance of the manuſcript left with him by Mr. Kent.

It is introduced however by an inquiry after a poſthumous tract of Lord Bacon's, on libels, which could not be met with, and which the writer ſuppoſed might poſſibly be in this collection preſented to the Muſeum.

There is in it a very fine quotation from Mr. Addiſon, written in 1712, concerning calumnious libels on ſtateſmen, and levelled, as it ſhould ſeem, chiefly at the famous paper called the *Examiner*; but for which all parties, in their turn, have been notoriouſly blameable.

Machiavel, if I miſtake not, has ſomewhere ſaid that calumny has the greateſt currency in thoſe ſtates, where there is no proper judicatory to receive, hear, and determine upon, legal accuſations. His reflections chiefly concern calumnies againſt perſons in public offices; and I ſhould ſuppoſe there are few governments in the world where ſome legal proviſions are not made for redreſſing the reaſonable complaints of the people againſt bad miniſters.

But the difficulty is, at leaſt if we may judge by our own caſe, of getting accuſations againſt people in power judicially heard, and impartially determined. The people intruſt their repreſentatives in the ſenate with the means of bringing offenders of high rank to juſtice. And if they fail of doing their duty herein, what wonder that the people ſhould take the only remaining method of holding up their oppreſſors

to

to the deteſtation of their fellow-ſufferers. But the ſubject takes in too large a compaſs to be farther purſued in this place.

April 18, we find Mr. Hollis preparing for a tour into Bedfordſhire, to enjoy air and relaxation, after a very buſy winter, which ſeemed to have brought a fever on his ſpirits; but the cauſes of it, he thanks GOD, had been noble.

But, if this projected tour was executed at all, it could be of no long continuance, unleſs it took place in the latter end of May, or in the month of June; for from the 24th of April to the 4th of May we find him employed in preparing ſeveral copies of Sydney's works as preſents. On the 27th of April he was at an oratorio, for the benefit of the colleges then erecting at Philadelphia and New York. And on the 17th of May he mentions his ſhipping two caſes of books for Harvard College.

On the nineteenth of May he advanced to an ingenious man £. 200, on loan, for a year, without intereſt, to enable him the better to proceed in the execution of a ſcheme which he had been put upon by Mr. Hollis, of going abroad in purſuit of medals, and to open thereby more effectually here in England that channel of virtú for common entertainment and benefit.

From this time there is a void in the Diary till the 2d of Auguſt; and was probably left on purpoſe, as the tranſactions of that interval fell within his tour into Bedfordſhire, or his abſence from town at ſome other place.

It muſt not be ſuppoſed, that there was any ſuſpenſion of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence during this interval, or indeed of his attention to what was paſſing in the world that fell within this plan to note. But what intelligence we have of theſe matters are taken from other memorandums. One of which is in the following words:

"A modeſt plea for an equal commonwealth againſt monarchy, 4to, "1659. The author Mr. Osborne, who wrote the Advice to a Son; a "book very highly eſteemed. His works have been printed various "times; but in every collection this tract has been always omitted. In "the title page of a pamphlet, called A Perſuaſive to a Mutual Compli-"ance under the preſent Government, together with a Plea for a Free "State, compared with Monarchy, Oxford, printed in quarto, 1652, is

"written,

" written, *The author of aduiſe to a ſonn, is ſuppoſed to be the author of this*
" *book*."

" But, in Payne's catalogue," Mr. Hollis obſerves, " for the month of
" June, 1763, is the following article, Sir Henry Vane's modeſt plea for
" an equal commonwealth."

Theſe pieces, undoubtedly, were from the hand of Mr. Oſborne: Wood's Teſtimony, Ath. Oxon, vol. I. col. 308, 309. is ſufficient to aſcertain the fact; and if it were not, the internal evidence of ſtile, ſentiment, &c. amount almoſt to a demonſtration that Sir Henry Vane was not the author of them.

Few have been our Engliſh authors whoſe writtings better deſerve to be perpetuated than thoſe of Mr. Oſborne; and indeed full juſtice ſeems to have been done to them by his countrymen, for the tenth edition was printed for the two Churchills, in 1701.

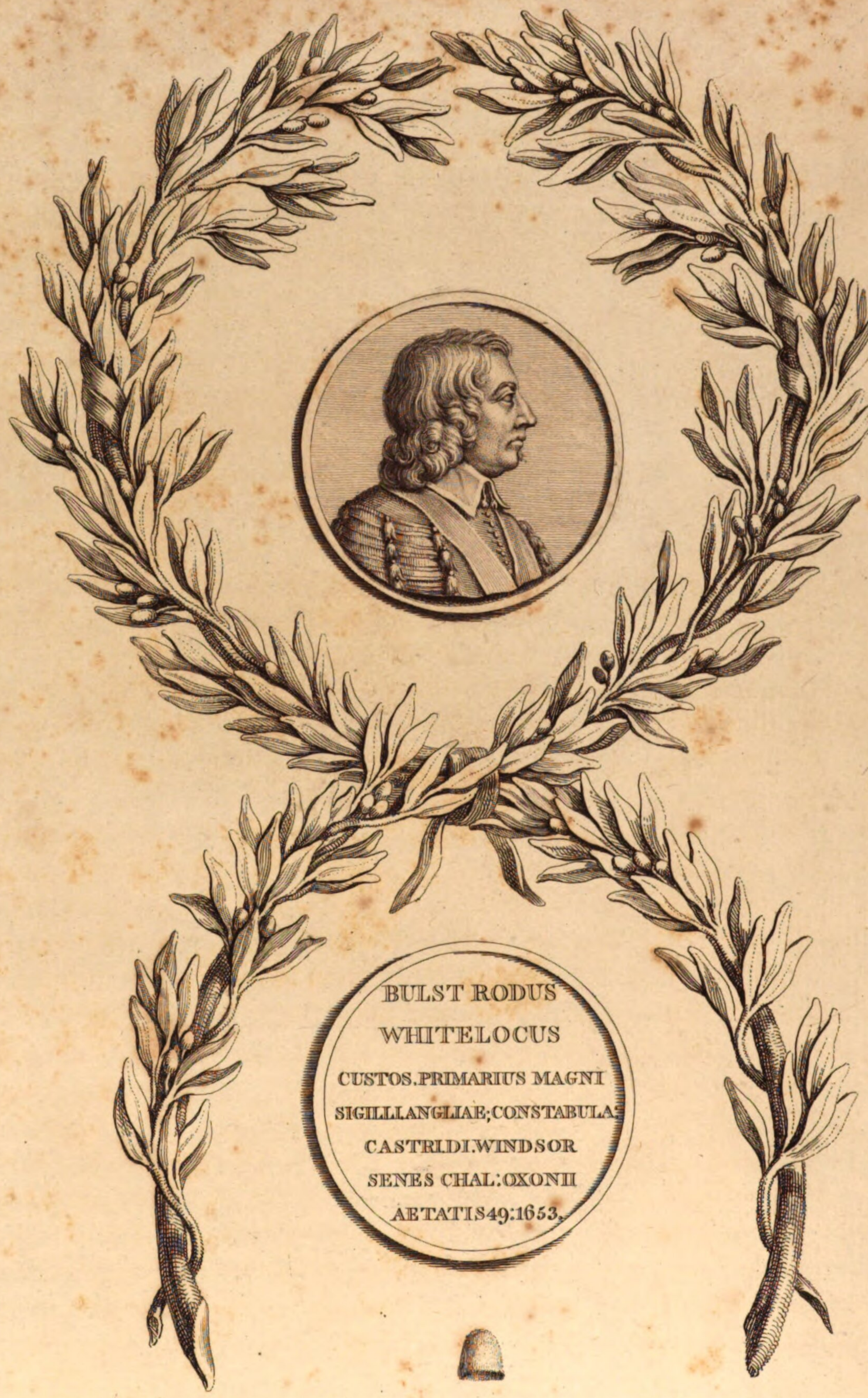
Bp. Barlow, ſo lately mentioned, calls him " an old atheiſtical cour-
" tier," only upon a ſuſpicion that he tranſlated Bernard Ochin's dialogue on Polygamy into Engliſh. But every man in thoſe days was accounted an atheiſt who would not allow that every king was an anointed vicegerent of GOD, and every biſhop an inſpired apoſtle.

Wood appears to have had his information from thoſe who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Oſborne; and yet a reader of Mr. Oſborne's tracts will perhaps find ſome difficulty in believing that this gentleman " was bred moſtly at home, not ſo much as in a free-ſchool
" or univerſity, being altogether void of ſuch kind of faculties that uni-
" verſities afford."

It is no honour to the univerſities that ſuch writers as Oſborne may be bred without thoſe faculties which univerſities afford: However, the originality of Mr. Oſborne's writings, void of all affectation or approach towards ſcholaſtic pedantry, ſeems to confirm Wood's account; and ſhews, that he neither wanted knowledge from what ſources to ſeek his ſtores, induſtry to collect them, nor capacity or judgment to apply them to the beſt advantage.

It ſeems to have been about the month of June or July that Mr. Hollis wrote to Mr. Jenkins at Rome as follows:

" I beg to preſent my beſt compliments to Signor abbate Winkelman,
" and to aſſure him that, on your and his own moſt reſpectable ac-
" count,



G. B. CIPRIANI DEL. F. BARTOLOZZI SCULP.

FROM A MEDAL IN SILVER BY T. SIMON IN THE CABINET OF

CHARLES RINALD BERCH OF STOCKHOLM.

" count, I ſhall be proud of the honour of ſubſcribing to his propoſed " publication, and of rendering him, with energy, every good office " in my power. He will conſider however I am an Engliſhman of or- " dinary rank and ſtrength, one who lives retiredly, and has juſt ceaſed " to ſolicit thoſe friends he has in the ſubſcription to the late abbate " Venuti.

" For the reſt, banter a little, I pray, amichivoliſſimamente, this " worthy accompliſhed gentleman, Preſidente dell antichita di Roma, " on publiſhing his propoſals for a book of antiquities, not in the Latin " or Italian, but in the French language, the language of war and trade, " and of a people who never travel, but by exception, and who, as the " late lord Bolingbroke well obſerved, live only to make war, or love, " or hunt."

Aug. 2, Mr. Hollis received from Mr. Berch of Stockholm the medal of Whitelock, ſealed with Mr. Berch's own ſeal, and in fineſt preſervation.

On the 9th of that month Mr. Hollis called upon Lockyer Davis the bookſeller, to deſire that count Algarotti's eſſay on painting, which was then tranſlating for publication by Mr. Davis's order, might be well executed.

Count Franceſco Algarotti was a learned, polite, and accompliſhed nobleman, chamberlain to the king of Pruſſia, a friend and correſpondent of Mr. Hollis, whom the count highly eſteemed, and became (upon Mr. Hollis's recommendation, it is believed) fellow of the royal and antiquary ſocieties at London, and of the ſociety for promoting arts and commerce. Mr. Hollis, on his part, was not behind the count in eſteem and affection, ſtiling him one of the moſt accompliſhed and beneficent gentlemen in Europe.

Algarotti was the author of many ingenious works, allowed to be capital productions. The Saggio ſopra la pittura, or eſſay on painting above-mentioned, was dedicated to the ſociety for promoting arts and commerce. His Saggio ſopra l'opera in muſica, was dedicated to Mr. Pitt, in 1762. And in the year 1763 was publiſhed his Saggio ſopra l'Academia di Francia che è in Roma, with a dedication to Mr. Hollis, to that gentleman's great ſurprize, dated Piſa, Feb. 2, 1763.

It ſhould ſeem, that Mr. Hollis received copies of theſe works all together, for thus he writes to the count in Auguſt 1763:

" A copy of the eſſay on the opera, in muſic, was given to Dr. Aken-
" ſide, phyſician to the queen, an accompliſhed gentleman, and a very
" fine poet; who, Sir, like you, hath always employed his very rare
" abilities to better and refine his countrymen and mankind.

" The eight copies of the eſſay on the French academy, and two co-
" pies of the other eſſays on muſic and painting, maſter productions
" ALLOWED, of ability, elegance, and beneficence, remain by your bounty
" with me, and claim my higheſt thanks.

" But, Sir, what can I write concerning the dedication? You have
" heaped honours upon a man without mark, and without likelihood,
" from the biaſſed repreſentations of his friends, and a too haſty opinion
" formed of him, from a few plain tranſactions which had, ſomehow,
" fallen within your knowledge."

No man, who had the leaſt knowledge of Mr. Hollis, can imagine that there was the ſmalleſt degree of affectation in his declining dedications, and other public notices in print. He conſidered ſuch notices as obſtructive of his plan, which was ſuch as required he ſhould not be brought forward to the eye of ſuch men as were not either diſpoſed or qualified to imitate him.

In this letter he ſpeaks of men biaſſed in their favourable repreſentations of him; and undoubtedly he had many excellent friends who had adequate ideas of his worth, and were ſincerely diſpoſed to do him juſtice.

But his tranſactions for the good of his countrymen and mankind could not always be concealed; and though there was in his whole deportment a degree of politeneſs and candor towards all parties of men hardly to be equalled, yet even theſe could not ſubdue the ſpirit of envy and malevolence when certain ſorts of men were in the humour to interpret ſuch of his actions as came to their knowledge by motives to which his heart was a ſtranger.

So that if we will not allow him to have kept himſelf back from public conſpicuity, from his own innate modeſty, and the avoidance of praiſe for doing what he thought his duty, let us be ſo juſt to his wiſdom and experience as to grant, that his perſeverance in his plan required, that he

he ſhould expoſe himſelf as little as poſſible to the miſchief and malignity of obloquy and ſlander, of which, notwithſtanding all his caution, he had his full ſhare; as will be ſeen when we come to ſpeak of the occaſional reflections made upon his conduct in a more proper place.

Count Algarotti died at Piſa on the 24th of June, 1763. On receiving the news of his death Mr. Hollis thus expreſſes himſelf in a letter to a friend:

"I am in great affliction at preſent on the news juſt received of the "death of count Algarotti, which happened lately at Piſa, with whom "I have been united for ſome time in an intire friendſhip, and whoſe "great abilities, knowledge of the world, and good mind, I was juſt "going to have employed on a treatiſe for the ſervice of the public, on "a ſubject he had deſired of me, to which he of all others, it is proba-"ble, was moſt equal. But we muſt ſubmit, and I ſubmit, I hope moſt "humbly."

And to end our account of Mr. Hollis's connection with this extraordinary man; we ſhall here give a letter which our patriot ſent to the London Chronicle, July 5, 1764.

"SIR,

"Without having recourſe to any of your foreign correſpondents, "behold one curious anecdote concerning the late accompliſhed and be-"neficent Algarotti. The laſt year he publiſhed a diſſertation in twelves "at Leghorn, intituled, Saggio ſopra l'opera in muſica, the completeſt "that has hitherto appeared on ſo refined and complicated a ſubject, and "dedicated to William Pitt. The dedication itſelf is a beauty. As it is "little known in Britain, and declares the ſenſe of foreigners in general "relating to that man, forerunning the ſenſe of all poſterity; you will "do well, I apprehend, to find a place for it in your paper. I am,

"SIR, your humble Servant,

"DIAPASON."

Then follows the dedication; which, together with that to Mr. Hollis, we ſhall give in the Appendix, from authentic copies.

Mr. Hollis's ſentiments of the Corſicans ſtruggling for their liberty have been mentioned. In Auguſt this year he writes to his correſpondent at Rome, that "the original inſtrument of government to king "Theodore, ſigned and executed by the Corſican chiefs, was about two

" years ago in London, and is now, ſays he, it is probable, and to be
" diſpoſed of for a few guineas. I ſaw it then, was offered it; but
" though a great curioſity, declined it, as rather being out of my way.
" In point of ſpirit, it was manifeſtly drawn up in a hurry, though
" fairly written and executed, and truſted too much to kingſhip. The
" Corſicans knew not hiſtory, it is probable, and felt only their preſent
" wrongs. Nor knew they Locke, nor Sydney, nor Harrington, nor
" the force, detail, of that manly declaration of the ſenate of Sweden in
" their journal, November 7, 1755. *No free people ever yet exiſted that*
" *left its fate to the conſcience of one man; and with us it is a maxim,*
" *that the kingdom ſhall be ruled, not by the king's conſcience, but by the*
" *known laws.*"

This letter, which is dated Aug. 30, 1763, ſeems to have been written in anſwer to one Mr. Hollis received from his friend at Rome, with advice, " that he had ſent him a piece of the firſt money ſtruck in Cor-
" ſica, under the adminiſtration of Paoli. The arms of Corſica, ſays
" his correſpondent, is a Moor's head, with a band over the eyes. This
" now ſtruck is without the band, alluding to their eyes being opened
" againſt the tyranny of the Genoeſe."

To which Mr. Hollis anſwers, " the Corſican money ſtruck by Paoli
" will be acceptable to me; it ſhall take rank among my little liberty-
" collection, and lie next unto king Theodore's. The inſcription above
" the unbounden head, I hope, is the ſame as on the Geneva money,
" POST TENEBRAS LVX."

This ſpecimen of Corſican money Mr. Hollis did not receive till the Spring of the year following; when he gave his opinion of it to his friend in the following letter:

" The Corſican money is badly ſchemed, an eſſential circumſtance
" always, and badly executed; is without the name of the free ſtate to
" which it belongs; and one piece of it is of very bad alloy. But great
" allowances ſhould be made for ſo brave, hard-ſtruggling, and neceſ-
" ſitous people as Paoli and his party. In better times, might not the
" ſelf-freed Corſicans ſtrike the two following, or ſome ſuch medals, to
" aſſert and honour their glorious and ſucceſsful cauſe; which medals
" need not exceed the ſize of half a crown.

" The arms and title of the Republic.

" *Reverſe,*

" *Reverſe*, The figure of Liberty ſtanding, with her cap and wand,
" and the inſcription round her LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Or,

" The arms and title of the Republic, as before.

" *Reverſe*, The cap of Liberty, within a garland of oak-leaves; with
" the inſcription, without the garland, SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX
" ESTO.

" The deſigns to be made by an able draughtſman who is conver-
" ſant in medals, and in the pureſt ſimpleſt ſtile of antiquity."

The caſe of the Corſicans, and the event of their ſtruggles for liberty, may give riſe to many reflections. Mr. Hollis ſays, Theodore's inſtrument of government gave up too much to kingſhip. Upon the principles of ſpeculative policy, where a people are oppreſſed by a tyrannical republic, the firſt expedient of deliverance that would occur, would be to play a king againſt their tyrants; and, in the circumſtances the Corſicans were at the time this inſtrument was made, perhaps a wiſer and abler man than Theodore appears to have been, would not have accepted the dignity without that portion of kingly power aſſigned him by the contract.

Under Paoli's adminiſtration we have ſeen, that the Genoeſe played a king againſt his projected republic. Had the Corſicans inveſted Paoli with a regal title and regal powers, perhaps he might have kept his kingſhip longer, and to better purpoſe, than Theodore did. But facts will always be too hard for ſpeculation, and even for the beſt principles of policy; on which account, and taking the meaſure of public wiſdom from hiſtory, rather than abſtract theories of government, one might perhaps find reaſon to agree with Mr. Oſborne in his defence of Machiavel, who, laying principles out of the caſe, adapted his maxims of government to the genius of ſuch princes as the emperor Charles V. Lewis the XIth of France, and our king Henry VII.

It is pretty certain that the juſtice of our preſent war with the Americans is a problem with great numbers among us; and would perhaps have deſerved a longer deliberation by an adminiſtration which ſhould have been influenced by the mere principles of CHRIST, Matt. vii. 12,
" IN ALL THINGS, whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do
" ye even ſo to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

But the queſtion of *right*, is long ſince laid to reſt; and the only one remaining now, is a queſtion of fact, whether the Americans ſhall be conquered or no? In the determination of which the ſtateſman or the ſoldier who ſhould check at the maxims and advices of Machiavel to enſure ſucceſs, would make himſelf perfectly ridiculous, and be ſeverely cenſured for poſtponing the dignity of government, and the wiſdom of the legiſlature, to his own whims and fancies.

Among Mr. Hollis's foreign correſpondence was Seignor Pietro Paulo Celeſia, who was here in England in character of miniſter of the republic of Genoa; a very ſenſible, learned, and ingenious gentleman, with whom Mr Hollis correſponded, and to whom, Auguſt 21, this year, he ſent a collection of books, and in his turn received preſents of books from Mr. Celeſia, at different times. In all thoſe books Mr. Celeſia wrote, "Al Signore Tommaſo Hollis, gentiluomo Ingleſe, ſaggio, forte, "benefico, in ſigno di amicizia e di gratitudine. P. P. Celeſia."

At the ſame time Mr. Hollis ſent preſents of books to Mr. Jermy at Leghorn, and Mr. Le Froye of the ſame place.

Aug. 30, this year, we find Mr. Hollis giving his ſentiments on marriage, in a letter to a friend, an Engliſhman then abroad, who had probably given him ſome occaſion to throw out his good wiſhes for his ſucceſs.

"If your choice is matrimony," ſays he, "GOD ſend it a happy one,
"Favour'd of heaven who finds
"One virtuous rarely found,
"That in domeſtic good combines;
"Happy that houſe, his way to peace is ſmooth.
"And Milton was a judge in the caſe, for he had three wives.

"Montaigne indeed declared, ſomehow ſtrangely when a widower, "againſt his uſual good humour, that "he would not marry a ſecond "time, though it were Wiſdom herſelf." But life is a compoſition; and "that man manages the beſt who balances it the neareſt."

Some years before the date of this letter Mr. Hollis, ſpeaking of this paſſage in Montaigne in another letter, adds, "nor I neither, if I could "find her (Wiſdom), for ſhe would be too hard for me;—but I could "never find her."

Mr. Hollis, in other paſſages of his correſpondence, ſpeaks with ſo much reſpect of the meritorious part of the ſex, that he cannot be ſuſpected of any deſign of ſatyrizing women in general. His good breeding and delicacy on that ſubject appear ſufficiently, even in this declaration againſt matrimony.

In the ſame letter he ſays, "I ſhall rejoice to ſee you in England, a "land of liberty ſtill, though divided again bitterly into parties, as I ap- "prehend, by the weakneſs of one man, and the confidence of another. "The whole conduct of our leaders, in reſpect to the colonies, ſo far "as I hear and know of it, is ſtrange at beſt, exceeding ſtrange."

Many of Mr. Hollis's friends, who knew his abilities, his excellent principles, and inflexible integrity, wiſhed to ſee him in a public ſtation, and were importunate with him to get into parliament; to one of theſe who, about this time, preſſed him upon this ſubject, he anſwered:

"Having had ſeats in parliament, the commons houſe of parliament, "and all honors, emoluments therefrom reſulting IN MY PURSE theſe "twenty years and upwards, from the time I came of age, I could not "reſolve to take them, becauſe they were there. Judge then, O Sir, "if now, in the offings of my life, my hair commencing grey, the "machine tending again quickly to mother earth, government being "leſs nobly adminiſtered than ever, and the people corrupt and baſe, to "be more corrupt and baſe, if I can affect public employs and miniſ- "tries? O no! let me paſs the remainder of my life only in innocence "and in decorum, if it be poſſible, and in quietneſs and retirement!"

It was about the ſame time that one of his friends, in return, perhaps, for ſome favors or preſents, of which no account appears, offered him the medal of Brutus. But whatever the motive of his friend might be, he received from Mr. Hollis the following anſwer:

"Petty favours and obligations I often chearfully accept—great ones "NEVER; and I would ſooner myſelf have ſtricken flat the ſacred effi- "gies of Brutus, that is, of heroic virtue itſelf, than have acquired it by "donation, or in any degree by fineſſe or bounty."

However, it has been obſerved of this famous medal, that the engraver has not done juſtice to Brutus, "the calm philoſophy of this divine "man leaſt appearing in it."

There

There is at Florence an unfiniſhed buſt of Brutus by Michael Angelo, under which are written theſe two Latin lines, as it is ſaid, by an Engliſhman:

Brutum effinxiſſet ſculptor, ſed mente recurſat
Multa viri virtus; ſiſtit, et obſtupuit.

The thought is ingenious, but poorly expreſſed. Might not the engraver of the medal avail himſelf of the like apology?

In September this year Mr. Hollis employed himſelf in ſorting his tracts, of which he had a large and curious collection; and found he had as many modern ones as would make forty-four octavo volumes, excluſive of the tracts publiſhed in the time of the civil wars, the quartos, and ſome few others.

Perhaps it would be hard to find (in all Europe) a collection choſen with more judgment, or of a more beneficial tendency to public good, than that of Mr. Hollis. Other collections may contain more tracts of the ſort which are called curious, or which may make a ſuperior figure in their arrangement, by the uniformity and ſplendor of binding and decoration: but there they too often ſtand to be looked at, and kept *in excellent preſervation*, unſoiled by the dirty hands of thoſe who would wiſh to be made wiſer by their contents.

No man knew the value, the ſcarcity, or the uſe, of a maſter-tract, as he uſed to call an excellent performance, better than Mr. Hollis; and yet he had ſo little notion of appropriating ſuch tracts to his own particular uſe, that where he knew a particular book or pamphlet fell in with the deſigns of a man of learning and worth, and would be ſubſervient to any laudable work he was carrying on, he made no ſcruple to preſent him with the only copy he had, and perhaps the only one that could poſſibly be procured. Some remarkable inſtances of his beneficence of this kind we ſhall have occaſion to remark as we procede.

This year was in England, for the ſecond time, L'Abbe P. P. Ll'Anglois, "an ingenious high ſpirited Norman, learned, and deep in re-
" ligious controverſies, and a great friend to civil and religious liberty.
" He was formerly a capuchin at Caen, but meeting with ſome books
" of St. Auguſtin, he imbibed from them opinions contrary to thoſe of
" the monks of his order, and being too free in communicating his no-
" tions he was confined in the convent; from whence making his eſ-
" cape,

" cape, he went to Paris, and continuing to dive farther into the con-
" troverſy, turned Janſeniſt. He then came over to England, for the
" greater benefit of purſuing his ſtudies; and in the end, fixed himſelf
" in the principles of deiſm;" or rather perhaps of fataliſm; the more obvious conſequence of the doctrines of abſolute predeſtination.

Mr. Hollis met with this abbé at his firſt coming to Paris. There is remaining in Mr. Hollis's own hand the copy of a letter from him to Ll'Anglois, dated May 7, 1755, and undoubtedly written from London:

" We have great reports of war," ſays Mr. Hollis, " and prodigious pre-
" parations for it. The miniſtry, as it is ſaid, for it, as are, moſt un-
" doubtedly, the people.

" Had philoſophers had the lead in each kingdom, yours had been hap-
" py, and ours unmoleſted, and without fears. But a baſtard policy has
" prevailed for theſe eightſcore years in France, and Richelieu and Maza-
" rine have in their own day, and ſince, from the love of that phantom,
" univerſal dominion, cauſed infinite ſlaughters and wretchedneſs, where
" nature in peaceful weeds has offered, with uncommon bounty and
" profuſeneſs, almoſt every deſirable human good and felicity. So much
" can purblind ſcoundrels!

" I am ſorry to obſerve you remark ſo gloomily upon men and life.
" Of all things try to get out of this way, if poſſible, and be gay, like
" your countrymen. At leaſt diſſipate what you can.

" Here in England, ſhould you ſee us in the ſummer, you will find
" us demi-frenchmen, or more; for we are ſhowy without caſh, joyous
" without motives, and without fears of conſequences. Indeed I believe,
" in moſt reſpects, you would hardly know us again.

" Forgive this freedom with which I write of your native country-
" men, though there is little occaſion for it, as I conſider you and every
" good man, as the citizen of the world, rather than of leſſer ſocieties.

" Dear SIR, adieu, and believe me more and more

" Your affectionate friend,

" T. H."

It ſeems, by this letter, that the abbé had been in England before the date of it; but at what time does not appear.

There

There are two or three extracts of his letters among Mr. Hollis's papers, which will give the reader a tolerable idea of a remarkable man who is not perhaps much remembered.

Thus then he writes from Paris, June 24, 1761:

"Nothing would affright me here below—nothing would diſturb my " peace, not even if I were to die in miſery and torments, if GOD would " ſufficiently convince my mind, that the immenſe deſire my heart has " to exiſt for ever in happineſs, would be realized. It is hard, it is un- " comfortable, to fear to fall into nothing, after having ſtruggled through " one's whole life, even till the whole man is exhauſted, for the prize of " an happy eternity."

And again, July 31, 1761, "I am an adorer of a Divine Providence, " nothing comes to paſs but according to its ordinances. I am obliged " to reſign myſelf to it, whatſoever I may ſuffer from it.—If there is a " better ſtate of being than the preſent, one cannot go to it too ſoon. If " there is nothing to hope for after death, one cannot put an end to ſo " many evils, and to this life itſelf, too ſoon."

Mr. Hollis ſeldom met with a man of the abbé's turn but he endeavoured to make his abilities uſeful to the public.

The abbé Debonnaire was a learned man, and one of the fathers of the oratory, ſucceſſors of the fathers of Port Royal, who, as well as their predeceſſors, were exiled and diſperſed. He was the author of *Les Devoirs reduits a leur vrais principes*, in four volumes octavo, and alſo of *Leçons de la ſageſſe*, in three volumes; and of the *Lettres Analytic*, againſt the miracles of l'Abbé Paris.

This learned man was a particular friend of P. P. Ll'Anglois, who, at the deſire of Mr. Hollis, wrote a ſhort life of father Debonnaire, a writer in eſteem with our patriot. See Appendix.

The abbé Ll'Anglois adopted from his friend Debonnaire a principle by no means ſuitable to his ſituation; viz. " A truly wiſe man (le vrai " ſage) has naturally the ſenſation of a noble pride, in proportion to his " wiſdom, which will not ſuffer him to ſerve as a ſubaltern, a man of leſs " merit than himſelf."

Ll'Anglois, being obliged to teach languages for a ſubſiſtance, was much hurt by acting upon this principle, and could not bear that ſort of attendance, and at laſt was ſubſiſted by the benevolence of friends.

It

It is no marvel that after his account of this man Mr. Hollis ſhould add, "Thus much of a man whom I really eſteemed and valued, but "could not regulate for his own benefit."

It is almoſt unneceſſary to ſay, that Mr. Hollis was a liberal and generous benefactor to the abbé Ll'Anglois.

He came into England the ſecond time, as has been ſaid, in June, 1763, and ſtayed here two or three years, and died ſoon after his return to Paris.

Ll'Anglois was a poet, and of the ſatyrical kind, and wrote while he was in England, in 1762, "Chanſon Bacchique ſur les Preliminaires," where he makes himſelf merry with the want of wiſdom and fortitude of the Engliſh negotiators. He was likewiſe ſuſpected of writing, "Ana-"liſe de l'Eſprit des loix;" but perhaps without ſufficient grounds, as the abbé, on occaſion, gave an honourable teſtimony to this work.

"There is," ſays he, "in l'Eſprit des loix, a novelty of ſtile, joined "to utility and wonderful beauty. The hangman, by burning it with "ſolemnity, conſiderably raiſed the price of it." We ſhall, however, give both theſe pieces of poetry in the Appendix.

November 5, Mr. Hollis ſhipped a parcel of books as a preſent to Count Algarotti, which did not arrive in his life-time. How they were diſpoſed of we ſhall ſee in the ſequel.

On the ſeventh of the ſame month he was preparing a preſent of books for the Benedictine convent of monks in the iſland of Sicily. We have mentioned Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with Don Vito D'Amico, prior of this convent, of whom he always makes reſpectable mention. He received from the prior the 15th of this month a caſe of virtú; and by the time that collection arrived in England the prior Don Vito was dead.

He was ſucceded in his office by Don Giovanne Andrea Paderno Cadella; and to him was ſent the preſent of books for the convent abovementioned; with the following addreſs and letter:

"Fautori primarii in ogni ſecolo delle arti e delle ſcienze, &c.

"If you, noble SIR, and the other moſt learned fathers, will receive "theſe books with kindneſs, I ſhall be content and happy. The greateſt "part of them are upon antiquity; and if there are any others ſent

" upon other ſubjects, they are ſent more to ſhew the Britiſh genius " than from any other motive.

" Ogni decoro, felicita ſia in porzione a V. S. illuſtriſſ. con il credere " che Jo ſono in ſemplicita e verita di lei, &c."

The 26th of this month we find Mr. Hollis employed in forwarding a new edition of Mr. Locke's incomparable treatiſes of government, concerning which we ſhall mention ſome particulars under the next year, when they were publiſhed.

November 30, is the following entry in the Diary: " Finiſhed the " reading of the firſt volume of Mrs. Maccaulay's Hiſtory from the ac- " ceſſion of James I. to that of the houſe of Hanover; the hiſtory is " honeſtly written, and with conſiderable ability and ſpirit; and is full " of the freeſt, nobleſt, ſentiments of liberty."

The writers of Engliſh hiſtory have been blamed for their partiality on one ſide and another, I think without reaſon; as moſt of them, as far as I can find, purſued their own ideas reſpectively enough. Eachard, Hume, Smollet, and others of their turn, wrote their hiſtories upon the principles of Machiavel, for the uſe of kings, or rather tyrants, with a view of teaching them to rule at their eaſe, without moleſtation from their people, or their complaints of oppreſſion.

Wilſon, Oſborne, Coke, Rapin Thoyras, Mrs. Maccaulay, Harris, &c. wrote for the uſe of the people; to ſhew them that they had claims of rights, liberties, privileges, protection, and equal government, prior to the authority conferred upon kings.

The writers of each claſs adhered to and followed their own principles faithfully; and repreſented particular facts as good or evil accordingly. The Tory writers had no conception that kings deſcended of the conſecrated line could degenerate into tyrants; or that kings by free election could be any thing elſe than uſurpers.

The Whigs, on the other hand, had no idea that the people could become rebels in defence either of their natural or covenanted rights, againſt the attempts of a knave or a fool with the title of king, however he came by it.

Mr. Hollis has been called a republican, which, as the term ſtands for an enemy to a mixed government, with an executive magiſtrate at its head, he certainly was not. But he diſtinguiſhed better than the

maſs

maſs of the people ſeem to have done with reſpect to the writers of Engliſh hiſtory. That is to ſay, better than to prefer thoſe hiſtorians who have treated the people, under the name of ſubjects, juſt as a farmer would treat his horſes and his cattle for draught or ſale, merely on the footing of his having a property in them. No man can juſtly be called partial, who, in writing hiſtory, or any thing elſe, does no violence to his own principles. Where the wiſdom or the truth lies remains with his readers and his judges.

December 12, Mr. Hollis received from Mr. Dick, the Britiſh conſul at Leghorn, divers plaiſters moulded after a celebrated head of Seneca, in Mr. Dick's poſſeſſion, known heretofore as the Seneca del Doni, to diſtribute among literate or ingenious ſocieties, which was done accordingly.

On the 22d he bought a very fine original drawing of Oliver Cromwell, as large as the life, by Cooper, in a black ebony frame, for three guineas.

Mr. Hollis thought it a conſiderable benefit to the public, to preſerve the memory of men who had been benefactors to their country, either by their writings or their public conduct in their reſpective ſtations. It was with this view that he advertiſed, that whoever was inclined to diſpoſe of original portraits of John Hampden and Harry Neville might hear of a purchaſer at Mr. Shove's, bookbinder, in Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, London.

Mr. Granger, in his hiſtorical work, ſays, upon the information of Mr. Hollis, that there is no portrait known to be Mr. Hampden's now remaining.

But the advertiſer had better ſucceſs with reſpect to Neville; in conſequence of his addreſſing the following card to the miniſter of Warfield in Berkſhire, with the advertiſement incloſed:

"The writer being perſuaded that the miniſter of Warfield is an in-
" genuous beneficent gentleman, and knowing no other means more
" likely to attain his end, takes the liberty to ſend him the incloſed ad-
" vertiſement, it appearing in the Athenæ Oxonienſes of A. Wood, that
" Mr. Neville was buried at Warfield.

" Dec. 22, 1763."

In the beginning of January Mr. Hollis was obligingly informed, by a letter from Mr. Skelton, miniſter of Warfield, to Mr. Shove, that there was an original picture of Henry Neville, in the poſſeſſion of Neville Neville, eſq. of Billingbeare near Reading in Berkſhire.

Some account has been given of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with Dr. Mayhew in the Spring of this year, when Mr. Hollis received two or three letters from the Doctor beſides thoſe above-mentioned, which he did not anſwer till December 6.

With theſe letters Dr. Mayhew ſent his generous friend ſome of his publications, viz. two ſermons on the Divine Goodneſs, and his "Obſer-"vations on the charter and conduct of the ſociety for propagating the "Goſpel in foreign parts;" which, he thought, might have a good effect, if reprinted in England; in which Mr. Hollis ſeems to have agreed with him, having engaged Mr. Millar to undertake an Engliſh edition of them, together with the Rev. Mr. Apthorpe's tract in anſwer to them, that the readers of both might judge for themſelves of the merits of the controverſy.

In one of theſe letters of April 27 Dr. Mayhew ſays, "They had juſt "received authentic advices that the Abp. of Canterbury, and the ſociety "for propagation, &c. had made great oppoſition to the newly incor-"porated ſociety in America," (which was ſpoken of before) "that it "might not receive the royal approbation. So that it ſeems," ſays the Doctor, "they will neither do any thing conſiderable themſelves to-"wards civilizing and chriſtianizing the Indians, nor allow us to do it, "if they can prevent it."

This was objected to the archbiſhop and his adherents at that time, in our public papers here at home; which his Grace, or his emiſſaries, vehemently denied; alledging, that the reaſon why this chriſtian pro-ject of the American ſociety miſcarried of the royal approbation was, that it would encroach upon certain trading privileges of ſome who were not concerned in it.

But little credit was paid to his defence, as it never was made appear what inconvenience in matters of commerce could poſſibly ariſe from ſuch an inſtitution; whilſt, on the other hand, the archbiſhop's zeal to have American biſhops, made him vigilant to prevent every thing that might obſtruct that project, of which ſort certainly would have been a

royal

royal confirmation of this benevolent ſociety of Americans, for inſtructing and converting the Indians to Chriſtianity.

It was Abp. Secker's misfortune to have ſome apologies made for the ſuſpicious parts of his conduct, for which there were no foundations in truth. Such were the defences of him for conniving at the ſending a popiſh biſhop to Quebec. In the preſent caſe, the preſumption againſt him amounted almoſt to a full proof. That this American aſſociation was diſcuſſed in council is moſt certain. And that the opinion of the primate of all England ſhould neither be regarded nor aſked in a caſe where the propagation of the Chriſtian religion was upon the carpet, would be beyond almoſt all bounds of credibility; it is however barely poſſible it might be ſo.

Mr. Hollis's anſwer to this letter, and another of November 21, is dated December 6. In which he ſays,

"You are in no real danger at preſent, in reſpect to the creation of "biſhops in America, if I am rightly informed, though a matter extreme-"ly deſired by our clergy and prelates, and even talked of greatly at this "time among themſelves. You cannot however be too much on your "guard in this ſo very important an affair."

After this Mr. Hollis gives the Doctor an account of the republication of his Obſervations, &c. and of Mr. Apthorpe's pamphlet in anſwer, in which Mr. Hollis appears to have taken no little pains: "I went out of "my uſual courſe," ſays he, "in this affair, purely to help on a noble "cauſe, though in a ſmall degree; and, SIR, to evidence my reſpect "to you."

And, leſt this ſhould draw from Dr. Mayhew ſome acknowledgment of a ſort he did not deſire, Mr. Hollis adds,

"I have now to requeſt, and I do it unfeignedly and in earneſt, that "in the future you do not, directly or indirectly, publiſh aught con-"cerning me, or take notice, in any ſhape, of my name."

He ſays farther, "Little can I ſerve your cauſe, the cauſe of liberty "in New-England; but what I can I will ſerve it, though by means "unknown to any one." And it is with theſe ſentiments, that he re-"queſts the Doctor would not put him into any ſort of connection what-"ſoever with Mr. agent M——t, or with his brother, once the Rev. "Mr. M——t."

With reſpect to the contents of Dr. Mayhew's Obſervations, "Mr. "Hollis was ſorry to obſerve, that the Doctor had not remarked the "ſtrange impropriety of epiſcopal propagators attempting the conver- "ſion of foreign proteſtants to churchiſm, when their own people at "home were perverting yearly to popery, by hundreds and thouſands "and ten thouſands.

"All the miniſters of my time," ſays he, "have ſought the parlia- "mentary intereſt of the wealthier papiſts, have enjoyed it, and conniv- "ed at their practices and perverſions. The biſhops and clergy on pro- "motion, obſerving this procedure, as alſo from other motives, have "taken the tone, and connived likewiſe at theſe practiees and perver- "ſions.

"Some few of the inferior clergy, without ſecret, without art, yet "learned, able, active, faithful, have ſtepped forth againſt that fouleſt "hydra, popery; but to little public benefit, being unſupported by their "leaders, and to ſure detriment in their fortunes."

Mr. Hollis then informs the Doctor of "a new large handſome popiſh "chapel built in Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, by the Neapolitan miniſter; "and of the popiſh chapel belonging to the Sardinian Miniſter, which "was burned down about two years before, as given out, by accident, or "knavery, though probably by popiſh contrivance and deſign; and "tells him, that it was rebuilt, much enlarged, has an organ in it, and "was, to uſe an expreſſion of the papiſts themſelves, *one of the handſom- "eſt places of worſhip* about town."

Speaking of Dr. Butler, whom he calls the popiſh vicar-general, or chief director in England, he ſays, "He is about fifty years of age, a "doctor of the Sorbonne, and chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, and "uſually reſides in Pall-mall, the centre of this metropolis. He has "great learning, ability, character, and is one of the moſt ſupple, "quick, obliging, plauſible, inſinuating, gentlemen that I ever ſaw; "for ſeen him I have, and in my own houſe too, on an accidental oc- "caſion."

Theſe informations Mr. Hollis told Dr. Mayhew he was at liberty to uſe generally, at his pleaſure, without notice of him of any kind.

Mr. Hollis was too late with theſe admonitions for Dr. Mayhew's de- fence of his obſervations, in anſwer to Mr. Apthorpe. He found after-

wards

wards however an opportunity to make a galling uſe of them on another occaſion. For whether it was that Mr. Apthorpe appeared to Abp. Secker not to be a match for Dr. Mayhew, or whether, in ſome other reſpects, he did not come up to his Grace's ideas of a church-champion, Mr. Apthorpe was laid aſide, to make room for his Grace's own proweſs in the ſame field, where, far from mending matters on the ſide of American epiſcopacy, he loſt more reputation by Dr. Mayhew's reply with all competent judges than ever he gained by all the reſt of his performances.

And here indeed Dr. Mayhew made excellent uſe of Mr. Hollis's anecdotes, by way of arguments *ad hominem*, and reduced his Grace once more to the expedient of Mr. Apthorpe's more candid and more efficient pen than his own.

Mr. Hollis concludes his letter with ſome account of our domeſtic ſituation in point of politics; "which, to my underſtanding," ſays he, "is "in as wretched a plight as our religious concerns, or worſe."

And now indeed it was that the American ſtorm was brewing at home; the hiſtory of which, when it comes down to our late poſterity, will do no honour to our counſels in the year 1763, nor to our political operations in the ſubſequent years, whatever may be the event at the unhappy conteſt.

Mr. Hollis's reflections upon our miniſterial and eccleſiaſtical connivances at popery, would probably have been thought ſevere had they been made public in 1763; but the Quebec bill put an end to all ſurmiſes, and gave a full view of the effects of a ſpirit of popery actuating the carcaſe of a Proteſtant government.

Mr. Hollis's expences in charities, preſents, and money, paid for etchings, publications, &c. from April 14, 1763, to April 14, 1764, (always in his diary, beginning his year from his birth-day) amounted to above four hundred and thirty pounds.

MDCCLXIV.

January 4, 1764, is the following entry in his diary:

"Signor Cipriani with me, by appointment, to ſettle the drawing "for a ſmall medal of the king, that I have an inclination Pingo ſhall "attempt after the manner of the Greek tetradrachm. *Reverſe*, a ſcep-

"tre

"tre and trident croſſed; motto, REGIT VNVS VTROQVE. Between the "ſceptre and the trident G. III. B. R. Succeded greatly in the drawing."

Mr. Hollis's attachment to the princes of the houſe of Hanover, was at leaſt as ſincere and unaffected as the zeal of thoſe who, with ſo much parade, have ſince diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the appellation of *The King's Friends*; of which his deſire to do him honour by this medal may ſerve as a proof.

Whether it was executed or not we cannot ſay. And if any one ſhould think that the deſign of it was rather to characteriſe Britain in general rather than the ſovereign on the throne, we can luckily put that out of diſpute by the ſketch, as he calls it, of another inſcription found among his papers, being the reverſe of a medal executed by Natter; having a Minerva Victrix, with this inſcription:

GEORGIO III. BRITANNIAE REGI
INVICTO PIO FELICI
PATRI PATRIAE
LITERARVM PATRONO
HOSTIBVS VNDIQVE EXARMATIS
PVBLICA RE AVCTA
TEMPLO IANI CLAVSO
ANNO REPARATAE SALVTIS
MDCCLXIII.

So that whatever objections he might, as a good citizen, have to the peace juſt then concluded, he had no objection to the doing that honour to the king, which the occaſion ſuggeſted to him as an affectionate ſubject.

Mr. Martinelli had, ſome time in the year 1763, informed Mr. Hollis of the original model of Moſes, by Michael Angelo, then at the Lord Spencer's; and on the 12th of January he had a ſight of it, at the ſaid Lord's houſe; "the fineſt piece of modern art, it may be," ſays he, "that I ever ſaw."

This is the model of the figure of Moſes on the monument of pope Julius II. in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula in Rome, which Mr. Hollis had juſt mentioned in his journal among the articles of virtú and antiquity he had ſeen at Rome, as eſteemed to be the fineſt modern ſta-

tue

tue in that city. It is celebrated in an elegant Italian Sonnet, which will be given in the Appendix.

"The ſtatue of Moſes," ſays a good judge who has ſeen it, "is ſo ma-"jeſtical, grand, and aſtoniſhing, that it confirms what is ſaid of Mi-"chael Angelo in the Ambroſian library, Condottiere formidablé, &c."

January 24, a dreadful fire happened at Harvard College, Cambridge, in the Maſſachuſetts, New England, by which Harvard Hall was entirely conſumed, with a noble library, a philoſophical apparatus, &c. of great value; an authentic and circumſtantial account of which will be given in the Appendix from the Maſſachuſett's Gazette of Feb. 2, 1764.

The ſmall pox, it ſeems, had broke out at Boſton, and had driven the general court to Cambridge to avoid the infection. On this occaſion the library at Harvard College was made uſe of as a council chamber, and a fire made in it for the accommodation of the members; and for want of ſufficient attention a beam under the hearth had taken fire, and occaſioned all this miſchief.

At the end of this account the public was informed, that on the 26th of January the general aſſembly had chearfully and unanimouſly voted to rebuild Harvard Hall; and that "encouraged the members of the "college to hope, that the library and apparatus would alſo be re-"paired by the private munificence of thoſe who wiſhed well to Ame-"rica, had a regard for New England, and knew the importance of li-"terature to the church and ſtate."

Mr. Hollis no ſooner heard of this accident than he ſubſcribed £. 200 towards a new philoſophical apparatus, to ſupply what was loſt by this deſtructive fire; a ſubſcription being opened at Meſſrs. Drummonds for contributions towards repairing that loſs.

One cannot read the account of what the library contained, and of what the apparatus conſiſted, without admiring the bounty and alacrity of the ſeveral benefactors, and the adaption of their preſents reſpectively, to the literary demands of this adoleſcent ſeminary. The ſolicitation of future contributions at the end of the account, and the mention made of "the importance of literature to the church and ſtate," ſeem to imply a more diſtinct apprehenſion in the ſolicitors of the tendency of literary improvements among them, than their benefactors had been aware of.

The cultivation of arts and ſcience, and various erudition in the colonies, muſt of courſe have inſpired a ſtrong attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and a proportionable ſenſibility of any encroachments upon it. And if the politics of the mother-country tended at that time to the humiliation of the colony-ſpirit, which had for ſome time appeared to be bloſſoming, a more fortunate incident for the projectors could not have happened than the burning of their libraries, and the deſtruction of the means of advancing farther towards the diſcovery of their rights and privileges as a free people.

Ingenuous men of parts and capacity in the inferior ranks of life are eager in acquiring knowledge; and when it is acquired, do not always make that uſe of it which miniſters of ſtate would direct.

The learning of the firſt ſettlers in America laid in a ſmall compaſs; their conceptions were accordingly narrow in religion particularly, and not very extenſive in matters of government; otherwiſe it is probable they would hardly have accepted charters in the terms they were granted; much leſs would they have ſolicited ſuch charters if they could have foreſeen that, in proceſs of time, they to whom they applied for protection, would make uſe of their authority to lay ſuch burdens and hardſhips on their poſterity, as would give them occaſion to complain, that their forefathers had been too attentive to their own preſent eaſe and convenience, to conſider what might happen to them by the gradual encroachments of the power they had thrown into the hands of the mother country.

Nothing could be more generous, nothing more benevolent, than the deſire of their Britiſh benefactors to afford the coloniſts all poſſible means of improving themſelves in arts and ſciences, and in every branch of liberal literature. And among thoſe of their benefactors are, we ſuppoſe, ſome names of men who had no deſign to counteract the projects of government, and who were no ſtrangers to thoſe projects. But there was certainly little wiſdom in furniſhing them with the means of information, and at the ſame time prohibiting the uſe of it. It was like the wiſdom of that epiſcopal maxim oppoſed to the attempts of certain eccleſiaſtical reformers about the year 1749, "As much ſcripture as "you pleaſe; but no diſquiſitions."

The

The coloniſts however, by the debates they had with ſome of their late governors, convinced the world, that they well knew how to uſe the tools that had been put into their hands; and that when the plan of the building, and the materials and engines for completing it were before them, it was too late to tie their hands, ſo that they ſhould not employ them in erecting it *.

Dr. Mayhew, in a letter to Mr. Hollis, without a date, ſays, "Our "college has met with a vaſt loſs ſince I wrote to you, one of the build- "ings having been intirely deſtroyed by fire, with the philoſophical "apparatus, and all the books then in the library. I conclude you have "received a letter from a committee of the college-overſeers, relative to "the loſs aforeſaid. Though I have the honour to be a member of that "board I happened not to be at either of their meetings when that af- "fair came under conſideration. If I had, I think I ſhould not have "been for applying to you, juſt in the manner that I underſtand it has "been done. I underſtand the diſſenting propagating ſociety has voted "£. 200. towards repairing the ſaid loſs. I fear it will be long before "it is done effectually †."

* In the St. James's Chronicle, April 12, 1777, is the following article: "Paris, March 28. The Britiſh "troops, it is ſaid, burnt the library at Trenton, and deſtroyed the college at Prince Town, with the li- "brary and fine Orrery made by Rittenhouſe, the beſt in the world. They ſhould not make war with the "ſciences. The marſhal duke de Richelieu, when the French army came to Gottingen (in Hanover) ſent "and poſted a ſafe-guard at the univerſity; writing, at the ſame time, a polite letter to the heads of col- "leges, aſſuring them of his protection, and that they might purſue their ſtudies with confidence, in quiet, "for neither the place nor the ſtudents ſhould receive from his troops the leaſt injury or moleſtation; it "not being, he ſaid, the cuſtom of the French nation to make war againſt learning; they left that to Bar- "barians. The univerſity have, to this day, his name in the higheſt veneration."—The French writer of this article, no doubt, thought himſelf very wiſe and very witty in theſe reflections on the Britiſh troops. But he ſhould have conſidered, that marſhal Richelieu had nothing to fear from the learning of the Hanoverians, who were never likely to diſturb the politics of France with it. The troops of Britain had to do with their fellow-ſubjects in rebellion, whom they were to ſubdue to abſolute unconditional ſubmiſſion. The coloniſts contended, that they were intituled to certain rights and privileges of free ſubjects, of which they had been deprived, and which it was their duty to defend. Now from whence had they theſe *rebellious* notions? From their libraries, undoubtedly; and with ſuch kind of learning in thoſe regions, it was the buſineſs of the Britiſh troops to wage war to the uttermoſt. And was not that the very caſe between the papiſtical tyrants of France, and the Hugonots in their long civil wars? Could the news-writer, or marſhal Richelieu himſelf, point out any one ſeminary for Proteſtant erudition, which the leaguers, or the tyrant Lewis XIV. ſpared, when they had the power to deſtroy them? All therefore that one ſhould anſwer to this impertinent Frenchman is, that Britons are grown wiſer by experience, and are in the right to correct the erroneous generoſity of their predeceſſors, who thought they were doing noble ſervice to this new untutored world, in making it as wiſe as themſelves.

† The epiſcopal ſociety did alſo afterwards ſend a large collection of books.

In what manner the committee applied to Mr. Hollis does not appear. To this part of the Doctor's letter he only anſwers, "I am preparing "and going on with my mite to Harvard College, and lament the loſs "it has ſuffered exceedingly; but hope a public library will no more "be turned into a council room." Upon this occaſion he quotes a paſſage from Milton's Areopagitica, "Many a man lives a burden to the earth; "but a good book is the precious life-blood of a maſter-ſpirit, imbalm-"ed and treaſured up on purpoſe to a life beyond life."

Some caſes of valuable books, ſent by Mr. Hollis the year before, as a preſent to this library, having been detained in ſome other place till a claſs could be prepared for them, eſcaped the conflagration.

In this month of January it likewiſe was that he employed Signor Cipriani to etch a print of Hubert Languet, "to ſerve," ſays Mr. Hollis, "for a new edition of the Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos," taken from an original picture of Languet, in his collection.

It appears from this note, that Mr. Hollis had deſigned to procure a new edition of this famous book, of which we have given ſome account above. What prevented him does not appear. As he was now employed in new editions of Locke on Government, and of his letters concerning toleration, which ſeem to have engroſſed a great part of his attention, the deſign of republiſhing the Vindiciæ may ſeem to have been dropped at that time, and perhaps not eaſily to be reſumed in the multiplicity of his employments afterwards. The etching was finiſhed in March, by Cipriani.

In this month of January appeared in the London Chronicle a ſhort letter, ſigned I. D. giving an account of an antique piece of money, ſaid to be picked up by a child attending a funeral at St. Peter's church-yard in the city of Corke in Ireland.

"On one ſide," ſays the writer, "is repreſented king David, playing "on a harp, with the imperial crown of Ireland over it, and theſe words "round it, FLOREAT REX; on the reverſe, a biſhop with his croſier in "his hand, ſtanding by a cathedral, and bleſſing the people, with the "following inſcription round the circumference, QVIESCAT PLEBS; a "proper motto," ſays I. D. "for modern times."

Mr. Hollis ſuſpected that the account of this coin "was ſcribbled off "by I. D. in the London Chronicle with low bungled cunning," to cover

the

the real occaſion of its being ſtruck, and by whom. He therefore had a letter inſerted in the London Chronicle, February 25, giving an account, in a long extract from an Eſſay towards an hiſtorical account of "Iriſh coins," by Mr. James Simon of Dublin, of this and other coins, by which it appears that this coin was ſtruck by the popiſh rebels in 1641. We ſhall give the whole letter as a curioſity deſerving to be perpetuated, in the Appendix.

March 5, Mr. Hollis was employed in ſettling certain inſcriptions and devices which were to be engraved on a teleſcope intended for a preſent to conſul Holford at Genoa, then making by Meſſieurs Watkins and Smith.

Mr. Holford, lately deceaſed, had been particularly obliging to Mr. Hollis, in forwarding his preſents to Switzerland, and particularly his noble preſent to Berne.

It ſhould ſeem that teleſcopes were acceptable preſents to theſe gentlemen in maritime ſituations. Mr. Jermy of Leghorn, in the year 1762, April the 23d, had written to Mr. Hollis, giving him an account of the reception of his preſent to the academy della Cruſca at Florence, as mentioned above. In the end of that letter Mr. Jermy ſays,

"Relying on your goodneſs, I muſt beg the favour of you to let me "know what diſtance the beſt reflecting teleſcope of Newton's will diſ-"tinguiſh a human perſon, ſo as to be known from a proper eminence, "and what the import of ſuch a teleſcope may be. I have one myſelf, "of ſomething more than two feet long, but it does not anſwer the "purpoſe ſo well as I could wiſh, which makes me trouble you on this "account. My houſe in the country has a very fine view of the ſea, "and I compute the diſtance from thence to the road of Leghorn, about "ten miles; and it is there that I want clearly to diſtinguiſh the ſhips, "and thoſe that are on board, if a machine can be had that will do it."

Mr. Hollis's anſwer to this letter does not appear, but it is likely Mr. Jermy's letter might ſuggeſt to Mr. Hollis the propriety of preſenting Mr. Holford with a teleſcope.

On the 13th of March Signor Cipriani brought Mr. Hollis a finiſhed drawing of Mrs. Macaulay, after the Libertas on the medal of Caius Caſſius, from which drawing (which Mr. Hollis calls a very fine one)

was

was engraved a print prefixed to ſome of the later volumes of that lady's hiſtory, in quarto.

On the ſame day Mr. Hollis preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum, a medallion in bronze, of the late accompliſhed beneficent Dr. Cocchi of Florence; and about the ſame time he preſented to the Muſeum a thin manuſcript in folio, intituled, "Dominium maris Britannici aſſertum, "ex archivis, hiſtoriis, et municipalibus regni legibus, per D. Joannem "de Burgo equitem auratum Archivorum regni in turri Londinenſi "cuſtodem, &c." It is dedicated to Charles I. and was bought of Mr. Lockyer Davis.

Beſides theſe articles Mr. Hollis had preſented to the Muſeum, a little before, a landſkip painted by Richard Wilſon, an Engliſhman, who reſided many years abroad.

On the 6th of this month he ſays, in a letter to Mr. Jenkins, "Some "relaxation, retirement is now become neceſſary; for human nature, "or my nature at leaſt, cannot bear the intenſe working, thinking, "that I have ſubmitted to, not unwillingly, for years paſt; my hair "too, is changing grey, and the ſtrength of my body no longer equals "the powers of my mind; nor thoſe the vigour of former times.

"The little influence I have among the great (ſo called) I conſtantly "exert in urging them to the love and purſuits of virtú. Of theſe "they are ſtill capable, in a degree, though not, I think, of higher "matters."

What Mr. Hollis here ſays of great men is to be underſtood of their exertions, rather than their capacities. There were then among our nobility men who were eminently qualified both to judge and write of governmental and political matters with great ability, but who had not the fortitude to apply their talents in that actual exerciſe which the exigencies of their country then more eſpecially demanded.

At this time Mr. Hollis had not heard that the king of Pruſſia had purchaſed baron Storch's Atlas, or that he deſigned it; as appears by what he adds in this letter.

"I find," ſays he, "that baron Storch's collection is likely to be "broken up for want of a purchaſer; and ſo the whole learning, cuſ"toms, art, effigies, &c. of the antients irretrievably ſcattered, to my, "in particular, very real concern."

On

On April 7 Mr. Hollis received from Mr. Jenkins, from Rome, the baſſo relievo of Phocion, which he afterwards preſented to Mr. Pitt.

On April 14, his birth-day, is the following entry: "I thank God, "I have been enabled, allowance being made for human imperfection, "to go through another year, ſteadily in the proſecution of that right, "and bold, and noble plan which I had long ſince rigorouſly laid down "to myſelf, and which required much labor and conſtancy to perfect! "I now moſt fervently implore the continuance of his protection, that "he will permit me to perfect that plan, and that he will endow me "more and more with his choiceſt humility and wiſdom, not only to "my own perſonal benefit; but, if he ſhall ſee fit, to the good of my "country and of mankind!"

On that day Matthewman the bookbinder brought him home a large parcel of books, which he afterwards ſent as a preſent to the Benedictine convent at Catanea in the Iſland of Sicily, "where," ſays he, "I "was kindly entertained in my travels, and with which convent I have "maintained a conſtant correſpondence of letters ſince that time."

The value of this preſent may be conceived from its containing, among many others, the works of the following authors, Camden, Selden, Marſham, Uſher, Hickes, Spencer, Wilkins, Tanner, Wiſe, D'Orville, Milton, Lowth, Hyde, Whiſton, Wallis, Newton, Cumberland, Parker, &c. &c.

On the 20th of this month Mr. Hollis preſented to Chriſt's College, Cambridge, a printed uncut copy of Mr. Locke's two treatiſes of Government, 1698, with many manuſcript corrections, alterations, and additions in it, in the hand-writing of Mr. Locke and Mr. Coſte, from which copy the edition of thoſe treatiſes publiſhed this year, and procured by Mr. Hollis, was printed.

There are few books which wanted a new edition more than Mr. Locke's two treatiſes on government. The liſt of errata in that of 1698 ſhews how careleſſly that edition was printed; and yet that liſt ſcarcely contains a third part of the typographical errors to be met with in it.

The fifth edition, printed in 1728, for Betteſworth, Pemberton, and Symon, beſides innumerable faults peculiar to itſelf, had copied the very errors of the firſt edition pointed out in the liſt of the errata. How it is in the folio editions of Locke's works we have had no opportunity

to examine. Mr. Hollis had the good fortune to recover this copy with Mr. Locke's own corrections, and there is reaſon to believe, that he collated the three editions of theſe tracts himſelf, with no little labour, before he ſent the book to Chriſt's College; concerning which we ſhall perhaps be tempted to give a remarkable anecdote before we cloſe theſe memoirs.

Theſe treatiſes on government were hardly publiſhed when Mr. Hollis prepared for a new edition of Mr. Locke's Letters on Toleration; and for that purpoſe engaged Mr. Baron to correct the preſs; who, having fixed upon the younger Strahan for the printer, at Mr. Hollis's requeſt he called upon Mr. Strahan, to let him know, that this new edition was expected to be printed in the ſimpleſt, that is, the moſt elegant manner by his means; and having previouſly looked over the ſeveral editions of thoſe letters, he ſettled with Mr. Strahan all the circumſtances relating to it; and at the ſame time prevailed with Mr. Millar, the chief proprietor, to have the letters printed on royal quarto paper.

The pains that Mr. Hollis took to have the new edition of theſe letters a complete one are incredible; he may be ſaid to have watched over them with the care and anxiety of a parent. He not only procured the original edition of the firſt letter in 1689, but the firſt editions of the ſecond and third letters in defence of it, of the years 1690 and 1692 reſpectively, which were publiſhed in Mr. Locke's life-time.

And here it may be proper to take notice of a miſtake which has been entertained by ſeveral perſons, namely, that a life of Mr. Locke was prefixed to the firſt edition of his firſt letter on toleration; which aroſe probably from the following accident.

Mr. Hollis preſented a friend with the original editions of Locke's three letters, moſt richly bound together in red morocco. In this book was bound likewiſe, at the beginning, Le Clerc's Life of Locke, in quarto, which Mr. Hollis had procured in his ſearches after curious pamphlets. This book being ſhewn to ſeveral perſons, it has been imagined, that the editions of Locke's Letters of 1689, 1690, and 1692, which have not this life, are imperfect; whereas Le Clerc's Life of Locke is manifeſtly a ſeparate publication, ſome time after Mr. Locke's death, in 1704, of which the writer of the life takes notice, and conſequently could never be originally prefixed to the editions of 1689,

and

and the two ſubſequent editions, almoſt fourteen years before Mr. Locke's death.

Why Mr. Hollis did not prefix this life of Locke to his edition of theſe letters, other reaſons will be given in a properer place.

About this time the papiſts (taking heart probably from the diſpoſitions they obſerved about court, to reprobate every perſon and thing that bore the aſpect of Whiggiſm) publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets, ſoliciting, with much ſophiſtry and aſſurance, to be put upon a footing with the proteſtant diſſenters, by a toleration law in their favour.

Some of theſe writers having appeared in the Gazetteer there was publiſhed, in anſwer to them, in the ſame paper, an admirable letter, ſigned "A ſincere lover of truth, and an utter enemy to perſecution in every "ſhape."

Mr. Hollis having ſeen this letter, ſent another to the publiſher of the Gazetteer, to induce the author of this very fine letter, "to anſwer in "form, for which he was ſo able, two miſchievous tracts that had then "been lately publiſhed, viz. the Trial of the Roman catholics of Ireland, "by Henry Brooke, eſq.; the other, Conſiderations on the penal laws "againſt Roman catholics in England, and the new-acquired colonies in "America." How far Mr. Hollis did or did not ſuccede in this anonymous application is not remembered; but theſe tracts were ſubſtantially refuted by ſeveral able writers.

What Brooke had advanced was effectually anſwered by the incomparable Mrs. Macaulay, in the fourth volume of her hiſtory; whoſe reflections on the ſubject of the Iriſh rebellion ſhould be engraved on adamantine tables, and hung up in the two houſes of parliament for the information and conduct of their lateſt ſucceſſors.

Speaking of the lenity of the government in Ireland: "It is mani-"feſt," ſays ſhe, "the Iriſh maſſacre was the offspring of theſe impro-"vident indulgencies; a conſideration which, with the formidableneſs "of the number, power, and riches, of the Iriſh papiſts; the mercileſs "cruelty ſhewn by that ſect IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, from the "beginning of the ſeparation, to their proteſtant ſubjects; their never-"ceaſing attempts, by every kind of mean, to bring all things again "to ſubjection to the church of Rome; their avowed maxim, that "FAITH IS NOT TO BE KEPT WITH HERETICS; their religious principles

" CALCULATED FOR THE SUPPORT OF DESPOTIC POWER, and inconſiſ-
" tent with the genius of a free conſtitution; do they not more than
" juſtify, on the grounds of ſelf-preſervation, the protection of ſociety,
" and the ſecurity of liberty, the moſt active efforts which the men truſt-
" ed with the management of the government could make, to prevent
" the Iriſh papiſts from recovering the power and influence they by
" law had forfeited?" p. 73.

If the papiſts had changed their principles in 1764, and were become friends to the religious and civil liberties of mankind, Mr. Hollis was ſurely to blame to wiſh them excluded from the benefit of a free toleration; and much more Mrs. Macaulay, for repreſenting theſe as the avowed and invariable principles of the whole ſect four years afterwards.

The politics of the court being of the complexion above-mentioned, the tory ſcribblers failed not to make their court by falling in with the faſhion of the times. Milton was ever an eye-ſore to this *ſervum pecus*; accordingly one of them, who was dull enough to be in earneſt, would needs repreſent him, in one of the public prints, as ſinging his Palinodia in his Paradiſe Loſt, for the treaſon he uttered in his proſe-works againſt tyrants and lawleſs deſpots, " by giving the ſame characters to the apoſ-
" tate angels that belonged to his rebellious brethren."

An excellent anſwer to this abuſe of the great and good poet was, by Mr. Hollis's means, inſerted in the London Chronicle of April 28, with an extract from Mr. Upton's Critical Obſervations on Shakeſpeare; which, together with another, June 7, will be found in the Appendix. The contraſt will be entertaining enough to the liberal reader; for, as the duncery of the tory kept him on the one hand, in the full perſuaſion of the truth, as well as of the ſagacity of his diſcovery, ſo Mr. Upton, whoſe vivacity, on the other hand, often tranſported him into the regions of mere imagination, might ſpeak more truly than he was aware of. The other is a moſt maſterly performance, ſerious, and irrefragably concluſive.

We have given one or two extracts from Mr. Hollis's letters to Dr. Mayhew, whoſe apprehenſions of the effects of Abp. Secker's epiſcopizing ſcheme were perpetually awake: Mr. Hollis freely gave him his opinion of that matter, in ſome extracts exhibited above.

In

In one of his letters to the Doctor, dated Apr. 4, 1764, he thus characteriſes the Doctor's great antagoniſt:

"I was going to have added, that I had had the honour to be ac-
" quainted with that prelate above twenty-years, and apprehended my-
" ſelf to be not altogether unacquainted with his ſtile of writing and
" converſing. Alſo that ſince his elevation to the primacy, and the ob-
" ſervation that he left popery unnoticed, wide-ſpeading, intolerant,
" overturning popery; and yet proſecuted with bittereſt ſeverity, Anet,
" a poor old ſpeculative philoſopher; that he ſhewed no hearty affec-
" tion to liberty of any ſort, nor thoſe men who loved it; that he trod
" with glee the mired court paths, and juggled for fame with his own
" order, who yet would never grant it him, knowing him well to be
" an irregular and interloper amongſt them from the medical tribe; I
" had declined in my viſits to him; and that now, on farther obſerva-
" tion of his plan and views in regard to America, and the extreme
" poorneſs of his conduct in having fixed a ſpy upon you, for ever,
" HIMSELF, in the centre of your land, and his general actions and
" connections every where; I had determined, paſs me the boldneſs of
" the expreſſion, to drop him wholly."

There is ſomething a little obſcure and myſterious in ſome parts of this extract. One thing is certain, that there was, in Mr. Hollis's intercourſe with this prelate, at one time more than a common acquaintance; and that this degenerated into ſomething even below a cool civility, on the part of the prelate, who had penetration enough to perceive that ſuch a man as Mr. Hollis had too exquiſite a knowledge of the world to be cajoled by the methods of ineſcation, which had been tried upon others with ſufficient ſucceſs.

Whether his Grace was, in other reſpects, more faulty than other great churchmen of his own or the preſent times, would be hard to ſay. It was his buſineſs to eſtabliſh a good opinion of his ſincerity among his brethren of the eſtabliſhment at all events; which could not be done by ſuch a convert from diſſenting principles at ſo late an hour, but by an apparent zeal *for* the maxims of high church government, and *againſt* every attempt to reform the prevailing church ſyſtem.

Some of his order have formerly contrived to ſecure their eaſe and reputation at a much leſs expence, viz. by a total ſilence upon tender

and intereſting ſubjects of church and ſtate policy; which has at leaſt precluded particular inquiries upon what principles they ſet out, and with what conſiſtency they purſued them in their progreſs to the ſummit of their proſpects.

The prelate under conſideration was too earneſt for his juſtification to leave his orthodoxy upon conjecture. He was jealous and anxious of every little intimation, that he might retain a ſmack of the old leaven; and by endeavouring to take off imputations of this kind amongſt the high-church clergy, he was made ſore from another quarter, by a ſett of teizers who inſiſted, that he made his defence in the wrong place, and ſhould have made it equally indiſputable at leaſt, that he was as far from a predilection for popiſh diſcipline and popiſh intolerance, as from the informalities of his old friends in Derbyſhire.

It muſt however be noted, that his Grace, or his friends for him, diſowned all concern in Peter Anet's proſecution; and it was likewiſe ſaid at that time, that Anet's neceſſities in his confinement were relieved by his Grace's bounty, which we believe to be true.

In the poſtſcript of the ſame letter he writes, "A friend juſt now in-"forms me, by letter, that he is given to underſtand, that ſome very "ſevere ſtrictures are about to be publiſhed, by way of tract, on Dr. "Mayhew's "Obſervations." If the tract ſhould appear, I will take care "to ſend it you, as ſoon as I ſhall ſee it advertiſed. The author, it is "likely, is ſome creature direct of the A. B's. or ſome formaliſt who "yearns after preferment, and ſeeks it hard, by writing after the ſyſtem "and paſſions of his chief; and many things may be written by a learn-"ed artful man in ſuch a controverſy, not altogether without ſpeciouſ-"neſs and plauſibility."

They who without reſpect of perſons or parties take a ſerious conſideration of the preſent miſerable embroilment of England with her coloniſts, will not ſcruple to acknowledge, that the eccleſiaſtical policy of eſtabliſhing prelacy in America, was a conſiderable ingredient in the jealouſy conceived by the coloniſts of the evil deſigns of the mother-country towards them. And they who now ſee the pernicious fruits of that jealouſy, will not think they, who were acceſſaries in planting that root of bitterneſs, have any injury done to their memories in being tranſmitted to poſterity in their proper colours.

Dr.

Dr. Mayhew ſeems to have been one of the few confidents of Mr. Hollis to whom he opened himſelf with the leaſt reſerve, upon the moſt intereſting and delicate ſubjects.

Concerning the political manœuvres of the times he writes thus, in the ſame letter:

"The winter-campaign is now nearly ended; the treaſury had the "numbers they wanted, and the reſt have remained patriots.

"By what I collect, it ſeems probable that Mr. Pitt will be made ſe- "cretary of ſtate in no long time; and ſome others of the oppoſition "permitted to take ſhare in places; not for any fear the miniſtry are "under of them, or noble purſuit in which they wiſh to employ Mr. "Pitt, but ſolely in hopes thereby to ſtill all popular clamour. And in "that way it is poſſible they might ſtifle clamour till the next general "war; when woe to Britain! which, by its leaders in the cloſe of the "laſt, has ſeemed to renounce the very providence of the ALMIGHTY!"

It is probable that, at this time, Mr. Hollis had ſerious thoughts of retiring from his ſituation and connections in the metropolis into the country. His motives we ſhall expreſs in his own words, in another part of ſtill the ſame letter:

"The enſuing autumn it is my intention to look out for a houſe in "the weſt of England, the nearer the better to an eſtate which I am poſ- "ſeſſed of in Dorſetſhire, where there is none to reſide at.

"I have ſerved my country faithfully eleven years paſt, the flower of "my life, having travelled for ſix years before, chiefly to that end, "though in ſilence and in ſmall matters. I am cut off by the times from "ſerving it with honor in greater. I am upwards of forty, my hair is "changing grey; nor can I make the body anſwer to the ſtrength of "my mind, nor that to the vigor of earlier times; and on all accounts "it ſhould now ſeem, that I have little elſe to conſider than retirement. "That retirement however, unleſs diſturbed by public confuſions, which "indeed, in the run of it, are not unlikely to happen, I hope will "paſs, not only in innocence and attentions to agriculture, a youthful "favourite employment of mine; but alſo ſtill with ſcope to ſome ſort "of benefit to others."

There is another letter to Dr. Mayhew from Mr. Hollis of April 22; with much the ſame reflections on the conduct of the church of England,

land, with reſpect to papiſts and popery; "which," he ſays, "appears "to him to have been always ſtrange or wicked, and never more ſtrange "or wicked than at this time. It is the WEAK ſide of the leaders of "that church, and they may be conſtantly attacked on it with very "great advantage."

This paſſage in Mr. Hollis's letter opens a way for many ſerious and moſt intereſting reflections, which deſerve and would employ a juſt volume.

The eſtabliſhment of the church of England being what it is, and the leaders of the church believing, or profeſſing to believe, that it ought to be preſerved in its preſent ſtate, whole and unaltered, how can they poſſibly act otherwiſe than they do?

One of the pamphlets abovementioned, viz. "Conſiderations on "the Penal Laws, &c." repreſented the reſemblance of the church of England to the church of Rome in ſo many features, that a conſanguinity between them could hardly be denied.

Hence it became a very difficult thing for an orthodox member of the church of England to attack the church of Rome on any article, without expoſing his own church to a diſagreeabl recrimination.

In the articles of ſubſcription to creeds and confeſſions, ceremonies, tranſubſtantiation, church-authority, and a long liſt of other matters; the church of England could not be defended, without vindicating the church of Rome by the very ſame arguments and apologies; and it was well underſtood that theſe things could not be given up, without reſigning, at the ſame time, thoſe delicious invitations to conformity and church-membership with which the church of England is provided, even, in ſome inſtances, equal to the papal, in the articles of diſpenſations for pluralities, commendams, purchaſes, &c. But the ſubject is diſguſting, and the evils without remedy.

In the beginning of May, Mr. Major calling upon Mr. Hollis, and offering his ſervice to execute any commands he might have at Paris, Mr. Hollis requeſted his care and protection of the following antiquities, by way of preſent to count Caylus.

1. A ſmall figure of Oſyris, or one of the Dii Averrunci, in red Ægyptian marble, the back of which forms a pyramid with hieroglyphics.

2. A figure of Iſis, in oriental alabaſter, ending as a term.

3. Another

3. Another of Iſis, in bronze, ſitting in a chair, with various attributes.

4. Another of Oſyris, or one of the Dii Averrunci, ſtanding, in bronze.

5. A ſmall bronze, which had ſerved as a handle or caſe for ſome purpoſe, with a ram's head, with various attributes, the ſymbol of Jupiter Ammon at the top of it.

6. A flat ſtone, ſeemingly what we call freeſtone, 31 inches long, 14 inches broad, and 5 thick, with many hieroglyphics upon it, which was brought from Grand Cairo about 15 years ago, and afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Hollis for four guineas.

This preſent was accompanied with a letter to count Caylus in the following words:

"An Engliſhman, a lover of liberty, citizen of the world, is deſirous "of having the honor to preſent a few Ægyptian antiquities to Count "Caylus, an accompliſhed beneficent French gentleman."

Count Caylus, in the laſt volume of his Ægyptian antiquities, ſpeaks of this preſent as follows:

"June 18, 1764. Mr. Major, an Engliſh engraver, brought me five "little Ægyptian figures, and a baſſo relievo in marble, but declined in- "forming me of the perſon to whom I was indebted for the preſent; "only put into my hands a note, the purport of which was to tell me, "that an Engliſhman, a zealous friend to liberty, and who looked "upon the whole world as his country, had a deſire to enrich my ca- "binet with ſome Ægyptian antiques: the moſt kind expreſſions en- "hanced the value of the preſent.

"Penetrated with a ſenſe of gratitude, I uſed all the means I could to "come at the knowledge of this generous perſon, but without ſucceſs. "I therefore advertiſed my thanks in the London papers.

"The ſame Engliſhman and friend of liberty, the ſame citizen of the "world (for under this name he addreſſed his anſwer to my advertiſe- "ment) returning my thanks with this only information, that the "baſſo relievo was brought from Grand Cairo, about 1750, conſigned "to a merchant in London, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the "donor."

It has been ſaid, that Count Caylus died, without ever knowing more of the perſon from whom theſe gifts came. But this is a miſtake.

The

The Count afterwards knew who was the donor, by the information of Mr. Snelling.

Mr. Groſley after the death of Count Caylus accidentally diſcovered and announced to the world the name of this, till then unknown, Engliſhman, in his Obſervations on England, vol. II. p. 12.

We have ſaid above, that we did not know whether Mr. Hollis's deſign of a medal of his majeſty was ever executed or not. We have however now received information, that it was engraved by the elder Pingo, and that Mr. Hollis had conſidered of two reverſes for it; one to ſhew his love for civil liberty; the other to aſſert the king's ſupremacy.

But the work which at this time engroſſed the greateſt part of his attention was, the republication of Locke's Letters on Toleration. His great aſſiduity in promoting this new edition has been mentioned before. In this month of May we meet with many particulars of it in his Diary.

On the eighth we find Mr. Strahan the ſon ſhewed Mr. Hollis the firſt proof ſheet, which was nearly what it ſhould be. The next day Mr. Strahan was with Mr. Hollis from eight to ten in the evening, conſulting of the manner in which the work ſhould be printed.

It ſeems Mr. Millar, the bookſeller, had agreed with Mr. Strahan to print 750 copies of the letters concerning Toleration; from which agreement Mr. Millar was inclined to recede, and to reduce the number to 500 only; but, as Mr. Hollis expreſſes himſelf, "Mr. Strahan, by "his adroitneſs, had kept Mr. Millar ſteady to his word."

There are ſeveral more entries in his Diary, relating to his collating ſeveral editions of theſe letters, and of his meetings with Mr. Strahan, that the edition might be made as complete as poſſible.

Some time in the Spring of this year Mr. Hollis ſeems to have propoſed to Mr. Millar the reprinting Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the Engliſh tongue; concerning which Mr. Millar was deſirous of having the opinion of the Rev. Dr. *****, who, at the bookſeller's requeſt, was conſulted by Mr. Bowyer on the ſubject. The Doctor returned for anſwer, that in his opinion the reprinting of this grammar would be for the benefit of natives as well as foreigners.

The deſign of reprinting Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the Engliſh tongue undoubtedly originated with Mr. Hollis; without any other

view than to promote the knowledge of the Engliſh language among foreigners, who could not otherwiſe be made acquainted with the value and excellence of many of our Engliſh writers, of whoſe works the ſpirit and ſentiments were often erroneouſly, and always imperfectly, repreſented in tranſlations.

With this patriotic view, to the honour of his country, he propoſed the reprinting of this grammar to Mr. Millar, whoſe buſineſs it was to conſider what might be expected from the ſale of it; and relying upon the judgment of the reverend divine abovementioned, he requeſted Mr. Bowyer, who had a literary connection with the doctor, to procure it for his farther information. The anſwer to Mr. Bowyer's application encouraged Mr. Millar to undertake the new edition; and the ſame anſwer having ſuggeſted to Mr. Hollis the advantage it would be to the book, to have the approbation of ſo learned and eminent a man more diſtinctly and publicly expreſſed, he endeavoured, by the interceſſion of Mr. Bowyer, to prevail with the Doctor to honour the republication of Wallis's Grammar with a preface of his own writing.

Why this favour was refuſed, no particular reaſon appears. The Doctor was certainly at his liberty, and no man had a right to know his motives for declining a little labour in his own walk, from which he might have derived ſome little honour, if not to his eminent talents, yet certainly to his benevolence in promoting a work where party and controverſy were out of the queſtion.

But to ſay the truth, Mr. Hollis was not, in thoſe days, fit company for orthodox divines. It was well known that he was concerned in this new edition of Wallis's Grammar; and no leſs that he was at that time procuring a new edition of Locke's Letters concerning toleration, on which ſubject it appeared afterwards, that the ruling theology was not in perfect accord with the doctrine of thoſe letters.

But leaving ſpeculation, let us return to fact. Mr. Bowyer was prevailed with to write the ſhort elegant preface * which now ſtands before this laſt edition of Dr. Wallis's Grammar, wherein his learned and reverend friend had this advantage, that a ſort of juſtice was done to his me-

* Mr. Bowyer at the ſame time wrote an Engliſh preface, intended for this Grammar, which ſtill remains unprinted. See the Anecdotes of his Life.

rit, which he could not decently have done for himſelf; had he obliged Mr. Hollis with a preface of his own.

The frailties of literary men are often to be pitied, and perhaps even the candid Mr. Hollis did not always make ſufficient allowances for them. But in the preſent and the like inſtances it never entered into his head even to his dying day, that a man of eminent abilities, however intereſted or connected in his religious or political ſentiments, could deny his aid to any project calculated for the benefit of mankind of all principles and complexions. His application for ſuch aid from learned men of ſentiments moſt materially different from his own, proves this beyond diſpute.

May 24. A project being on foot for making paper from ſilk rags, Mr. Stiles, at that time a conſiderable ſtationer in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, was with Mr. Hollis, to confer with him on the ſubject. Mr. Chapman, who was then in partnerſhip with Mr. Stiles, appears alſo to have been concerned in the project. What experiments were made in conſequence of this deſign, or how they ſucceded, we are not informed *.

About this time he prepared and ſent away a box of preſents intended for Count Algarotti, conſigned to Leghorn; but before the box arrived, Mr. Hollis was informed that the Count was dead. Upon which he writes to his friend Mr. Jenkins at Rome: "Add this favor to many "others, to accept chearfully whatever may come to you from Leghorn "that was firſt intended for Count Algarotti. The contents are books, "with a few prints, many of them ſcarce, many of them curious, many "of them ſingularly bound, and all of them intended for the enter-"tainment and uſe of that accompliſhed and beneficent gentleman, and "for the honor of Old England. There are many looſe notes in the "books; read them, if you will, alone; and then burn them imme-"diately. The death of the Count, with whom I was become linked in "an entire friendſhip, has afflicted me exceedingly."

* The project for making paper from ſilk rags was encouraged by the ſociety of artiſts for two or three years, and they gave many præmiums, and ſucceded ſo as to make very good white, aſh-color, and brown: the two firſt were much eſteemed by the artiſts for drawing upon; and in the brown paper the black rags were uſed, which before were thought uſeleſs, as indeed were all ſilk rags. This paper is not inflameable, and therefore would be convenient for hangings of rooms. But, there being a little more trouble in the manufactory, or what other reaſons, the whole ſcheme is now dropped; which is the more to be lamented, as the materials for paper are much wanted, and moſt of them are imported from France, or other countries.

We

We have ſeen what he ſaid in a letter to the Count, concerning the dedication to himſelf of one of the Count's ingenious eſſays. In a letter to Mr. Jenkins, July 6, he ſays, "Algarotti's dedication was polite and "well meant; and had its riſe from motives too long to relate; but it "was injudiciouſly conducted, and placed an honeſt but ordinary man, "as on a theatre in full front, before the public."

In the ſame letter he writes, "I have, I believe, given away, in my "life-time, twenty copies of Moleſworth's works, in a principal degree, "for the account of Denmark and its preface; and at this time, like "once the truly noble author, I ſail, jack, enſign, and pennant, WHIG, "with a few frigates, amidſt whole fleets of treaſuriſts and jacobites. "Here at home, our alpha and omega is a TREASURY, the public trea-"ſury, with doing ſuitable; and yet I truſt that GOD will protect Old "England, and eke Scotland, and the liberties of mankind! and even "ſuch atoms in his providence as you and I are! and ſo I bid you hear-"tily farewell."

The honourable mention Mr. Hollis here makes of Lord Moleſworth, is not ſurprizing; he has done it upon many more occaſions, in vene-ration of his truly, and almoſt ſingularly, patriotic character, to which indeed juſtice has been done, though late, and not with the beſt grace in the world, by ſome modern writers, who need not be pointed out. Mr. Hollis has preſerved an anecdote of him, which does honour to king William, as well as to his Lordſhip.

When Lord Moleſworth's account of Denmark was firſt publiſhed, the Daniſh ambaſſador complained to the king of the freedoms the au-thor had taken with his maſter's government; and hinted, that if one of his Daniſh majeſty's ſubjects had taken the like liberties with the king of England, he would, upon complaint, have taken off the author's head. "That I cannot do," replied the king, "but, if you pleaſe, I "will tell him what you ſay; and he ſhall put it in the next edition of "his book."

Mr. Hollis was no leſs an admirer of lord Moleſworth's tranſlation of Hotoman's Franco-Gallia, and particularly of the preface, which gives in detail the principles of a true Whig.

In a letter to his friend at Rome, written ſome time this year, Mr. Hollis ſeems diſpoſed to do honour to Lord Moleſworth's humanity, as well as his political principles, even at the expence of Mr. Locke.

"Toland," ſays he, "was a man of great genius and learning, a "ſtaunch aſſerter of liberty; and wrote nobly the life of that arch-"defender of liberty, John Milton. In a ſtrait age of religion, he was "guilty of ſome unguardedneſſes; and in a party age of principles, of "ſome heats; which, with a ſcantineſs of circumſtances, and no œco-"nomy, drew on him, in the after-part of his life, many difficulties. "Theſe became greater to him, through the time-ſerving and peeviſh-"neſſes of Mr. Locke; and were conſtantly alleviated with the warm-"eſt friendſhip, even unto his death, by the more excellent Lord "Moleſworth."

The evidence of Mr. Locke's perſonal connections with Toland, before the latter went to Ireland in 1697, is not very clear; perhaps the beſt account of it is in Mr. Locke's letter to Mr. Molyneux, of May 3, in that year; and in that letter there ſeems to be a hint, that Mr. Toland did not ſpeak ſo well of Mr. Locke in England, as he afterwards did at Dublin. Mr. Locke in another letter, of June 15, ſays to Mr. Molyneux, "The occaſion of his [Toland's] coming into Ireland NOW, I "gueſs to be, the hopes of ſome employment now upon the change of "hands here."

It is preſumed, this may allude to ſome changes in the miniſtry before the king went to Holland this year, to which Mr. Locke had leſs objection than Mr. Toland. What intercourſe Mr. Locke had with Toland, after he left Ireland, does not appear. Toland wrote againſt an augmentation of the army; or rather, indeed, for ſubſtituting a militia in the room of a ſtanding army, in the year 1698. It is probable, Mr. Locke might be of a different opinion in the debates that were then held upon that ſubject in and out of parliament; which Mr. Hollis, who was againſt a ſtanding army, might call "time-ſerving."

Be that as it may, Mr. Toland left Ireland without a ſhilling, except what he had borrowed. His condition, from the condemnation of his book, and the figure he made in that kingdom, could not be a ſecret to any man in Dublin; and we certainly know, from a letter of Mr. Molyneux to Mr. Locke, September 11, 1697, that Mr. Moleſworth was

in

in that city at the time that Toland was driven out of Ireland by his neceſſities; nor does it appear that Mr. Moleſworth at that time took any notice of Mr. Toland's difficulties, or relieved them in any degree.

We muſt therefore continue Lord Moleſworth's generoſity to the "after-part" of Mr. Toland's life, long after the death of Mr. Locke which happened in the year 1704, perhaps before any perſonal acquaintance between Lord Moleſworth and Mr. Toland commenced.

Mr. Hollis himſelf would not have been diſpleaſed with this faint attempt to apologiſe for Mr. Locke, for whom he had an unfeigned veneration. It is freely acknowledged, that a time-ſerver is, in a man of right theoretic principles, and great abilities, a moſt deteſtable character. But I am afraid it abounds in the preſent age more than ever; and if Mr. Locke partook of it in any degree, his great merit in other reſpects is an aggravation of the reproach that belongs to it.

One thing is undeniable. Though it is evident that Lord Shaftſbury, Lord Moleſworth, and Mr. Toland, carried, or would have carried, their Whig principles into practice farther than Mr. Locke and ſome others would have done; yet was there not one maxim, or principle, applied in their political conduct, which was not deduceable from Mr. Locke's doctrine in his treatiſes on government.

Toland endeared himſelf to Mr. Hollis by writing the life of Milton, and expoſing the impoſture of the Εικων Βασιλικη; Lord Moleſworth, by the frankneſs, warmth, and magnanimity, with which he always avowed his principles, under every change of miniſterial hands. Mr. Locke's ſervices to the public were rather of the cool, philoſophic kind; intermixed with a temper of mind which indiſpoſed him for engaging with men who were alert and vivacious, and in a hurry to apply his principles to practice on all occaſions, to which the ſpirit of Toland prompted him to the end of his life.

After all, there may be circumſtances of Mr. Locke's and Mr. Toland's hiſtory in print, which have eſcaped our notice; or what is probable enough, Mr. Hollis might have met with anecdotes relating to their mutual intercourſe, which he hath not communicated otherwiſe than by the general reflection in the letter abovementioned, without deſcending to particulars.

In the life of Dr. Bathurſt, publiſhed by the ingenious Mr. Warton, profeſſor of poetry in the univerſity of Oxford, in the year 1761, there is an account of a manuſcript in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, written by Aubrey the antiquarian, containing, among other things, a Life of Milton, which manuſcript had been lent to Anthony Wood by Aubrey, for the uſe of his Athenæ Oxonienſes. Wood is there ſaid, upon the information of Aubrey himſelf, to have greatly caſtrated the manuſcript; and particularly, "to have omitted ſome circumſtances in his account of "Milton, one of which is, that Milton was actually whipped by Dr. "Thomas Bainbrigge maſter of Chriſt's College, while he was at Cam-"bridge."

Toland knew nothing of this, and it is probable that Mr. Warton's book was publiſhed too late in the year 1761, for Mr. Hollis to be informed of this anecdote, before his edition of Toland's Life of Milton, which came out the ſame year.

We find, in the Biographia Britannica, Toland's article, Rem. [O] whether from the compiler or Mr. Warton, we have no opportunity to examine, what follows:

"This [the anecdote above related] explains more fully the following "paſſage in one of Milton's elegies:

"Nec *duri* libet uſque minas perferre magiſtri,
"Cæteraque *ingenio non ſubeunda meo.*"

If it is meant, that theſe verſes prove the truth of the anecdote, one may withhold their aſſent, without incurring the imputation of incredulity. Minæ does not imply flagellation; and if it did, might concern Dr. Gill, the maſter of Paul's ſchool, as properly as Dr. Bainbrigge. It is probably an idle tale.

June 6, there is this entry in Mr. Hollis's Diary: "Matthewman, the "bookbinder, with me, to acquaint me, that his houſe was burnt down, "with nine others, and all things in it utterly conſumed. I have loſt "by it a large and very fine collection of books, relating chiefly to go-"vernment, which were there for binding, and were intended to be "ſent to Harvard College in New England, beſides much time and "thinking. I will not be diſcouraged however, but begin collecting "a finer parcel for that college; and I thank GOD that it was not my

"own

" own houſe that was conſumed, a calamity that would have maſtered " my poor philoſophy."

Accordingly, on the 13th, he gave Mr. Baker a new liſt, almoſt the entire liſt of the books conſumed, in order to have them replaced by others; and advanced him fifty pounds towards the purchaſe of them. Which liſt he altered and amended, by adding others to it, as is mentioned hereafter.

This accident, with an uncommon hurry for two months preceding it, and his continued thought and attention, amidſt a variety of trying and diſagreeable circumſtances during that time, had that effect upon Mr. Hollis's health and ſpirits, which might be expected from his zeal and ſenſibility: "However," ſays he, "I will work on with courage, ſure " of the nobleneſs of my ends, and pray GOD to grant me reſignation if " they ſhould be diſappointed, or gratitude and humility, if, as I ſtill " hope, they ſhould ſuccede."

Among his other employments about this time was the collation of the folio and quarto editions of Locke's letters on Toleration, for the purpoſe of improving the new edition of them now in hand.

The new edition of Locke's treatiſes on government was now about to be publiſhed; and that it might appear with more advantage, he preſented Mr. Lockyer Davis with two guineas, for the purpoſe of inſerting in the public papers an advertiſement of the publication of the book " drawn up," as he ſays, " in high terms of liberty."

In a letter to Dr. Mayhew, June 23, he ſays, "I am working off " hard all my old bottoms, ſo to ſay, of buſineſs, to retire, as hereto- " fore written, into the country, though I fear I ſhall not be able to end " them till the winter." At the ſame time Mr. Hollis diſpatched a box, incloſing five little parcels, containing chiefly ſo many copies of the new edition of Locke's treatiſes on government: one for Dr. Mayhew himſelf, one for Harvard College, one for the colony of New Haven in Connecticut, one for the college at Prince-town in the province of New Jerſey (which, by the way, according to the information of the public news, periſhed in the flames, along with a noble library, in conſequence of military execution inflicted on the *rebellious* colonies ſo called, by the Britiſh troops!!!), and one to the college at Bermuda.

Concerning

Concerning the laſt, he ſays, "If on enquiry at Boſton, it ſhould "turn out, that there is no public library at Bermuda, as I ſuſpect, then "you are requeſted to preſent the parcel for that place to that ſociety or "friend whom you beſt like."

To this Dr. Mayhew anſwers, Oct. 17, 1764, "I believe there is no "public library at Bermuda; but ſhall make diligent enquiry, and "punctually follow your directions, reſpecting the ſeveral ſmall parcels "ſent in the box aforeſaid."

Though Bp. Berkeley's project of eſtabliſhing and endowing a college at Burmuda miſcarried, yet one would think he did not bring back the collection of books he intended for that foundation. It is certain, from the accounts of the propagating ſociety, that they have ſchools and ſeminaries of ſome ſort of learning among them, and are not ſurely deſtitute of books for the purpoſe of promoting it. And if that excellent biſhop left the books behind him, he would hardly leave them as donations to private perſons, but place them ſo that they might be of public uſe.

But it ſeems to be of little conſequence to inquire how the caſe ſtands now in any of our colonies. The din of war has effectually put to flight all deeds of peace in thoſe unhappy regions, perhaps for centuries to come. Their connection with Britain is probably broken for ever, or if ever reſtored in the preſent generation, it will be upon ſuch terms as would be mortifying to ſuch men as Mr. Hollis, whether inhabitants of Britain or America.

In the year 1762, Dr. Mayhew publiſhed, "Obſervations on the "charter and conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel "in foreign parts."

The work was occaſioned by, "Conſiderations on the inſtitution and "conduct of the ſociety, &c. by Eaſt Apthorp, M. A. Miſſionary at "Cambridge;" dedicated to the Abp. of Canterbury [Dr. Secker] from whoſe ſermon, preached before the propagating ſociety in 1741, Mr. Apthorp ſeems to have taken that ſtate of the caſe on which he was diſpoſed chiefly to rely.

From whatever motive theſe "Conſiderations" aroſe, it was not, we may believe, ſuſpected at that time, that there was any man in the country where they firſt appeared ſo much maſter of the ſubject, and ſo

capable

capable of ſetting it in a proper light as Dr. Mayhew appeared to be in the pamphlet abovementioned.

The obſervations were read by unprejudiced perſons with ſurprize, by intereſted readers with vexation, and by the friends and well-wiſhers of religious and civil liberty with pleaſure, as a performance worthy of the ſerious conſideration of the guardians of the public, at home and abroad.

With theſe ſentiments of its uſe to the public, Mr. Hollis procured this pamphlet to be reprinted in England, and diſtributed copies among his friends, and others whoſe works, or whoſe reputation, intitled them to the epithet INGENUOUS.

This is not a place to give a detail of this controverſy: ſuffice it to ſay, that Dr. Mayhew was put upon his mettle by attacks from different quarters; wherein he acquitted himſelf ſo well in his firſt defence, that the cauſe of the advocates for the ſociety was manifeſtly loſing ground.

Mr. Apthorp had committed his Grace of Canterbury ſo materially with thoſe who thought as Dr. Mayhew did, by a long quotation from the Archbiſhop's propagation ſermon, that ſomething muſt either be ſaid for the preacher, or the conſequence might be very diſagreeable. And as no one could make the Archbiſhop's perſonal defence ſo properly as himſelf, his Grace was prompted to undertake it in an anonymous tract, intituled, "An Anſwer to Dr. Mayhew's Obſervations, &c." In which the moſt reverend author was ſo much off his guard as to make it an argument for eſtabliſhing biſhops in America, that popiſh biſhops in England "went about, and exerciſed their function, without offence, "and without obſervation."

But indeed Dr. Mayhew did not want this moſt ſhameful conceſſion to give him the advantage he gained over the Archbiſhop's Anſwer, by his "Remarks" upon it. It is perhaps one of the moſt maſterly performances that a ſubject of that kind would admit of; and rendered the efforts of Mr. Eaſt Apthorp to recover the reputation the Anſwerer had loſt in the conflict vain and ineffectual.

It is no wonder that Mr. Hollis eſpouſed Dr. Mayhew's cauſe with affection and alacrity, by cauſing all his pamphlets to be reprinted in England. He conſidered theſe clerical manœuvres as ſowing the ſeeds of

ſuch prejudices againſt the colonies in the mother-country, as had a manifeſt tendency to that unhappy diſunion which hath ſince followed, and for which nothing will atone to the people for the blood and treaſure expended in the conteſt but the exemplary puniſhment of thoſe who have been either principals in projecting, or acceſſaries in fomenting, it.

The younger Strahan was the printer on whom Mr. Hollis chiefly relied for the execution of the beautiful and correct edition of Locke's Letters on Toleration. He frequently ſpeaks of him as an ingenuous and ſenſible as well as a ſkilful artiſt. Mr. Strahan, in thoſe days, was, and probably yet may be, concerned in printing and publiſhing the London Chronicle; and of his ſervices in that capacity Mr. Hollis frequently made uſe, in communicating to the world whatever he ſuppoſed might tend to the inſtruction or admonition of his fellow citizens.

On the ninth, Mr. Hollis preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum a Greek vaſe, with the figures of two philoſophers upon it.

[The ſociety [" the NOBLE ſociety," in Mr. Hollis's language] for promoting arts and commerce, publiſhed yearly accounts of their progreſs, and of the improvements in the ſeveral articles of commercial and curious manufactures, for which they propoſed to allot premiums. Mr. Hollis took care to diſperſe numbers of theſe printed accounts, to excite the emulation of the artiſts at home, and to promote the inſtitution of ſuch ſocieties in foreign countries, where there was any probability that commerce might be extended, or uſeful arts encouraged.

By ſome intimations it appears, that he had ſent ſome of theſe accounts to America and elſewhere abroad before this year; and finding they were gratefully accepted, and a diſpoſition ſhewn to come into his plan, he determined, at this time, to diſperſe this kind of intelligence more generally; and, as we find, continued annually to ſend theſe accounts, with other preſents in great numbers, to divers places, which are not particularly mentioned in his papers.

Mr. Hollis had for ſome time been employed in preparing a ſecond magnificent prefent of books for the public library at Berne in Switzerland. We find him employed in ſorting and packing this valuable donation all this month of July. The whole was contained in nine large

caſes,

caſes, which were ſent off for their deſtination in the month of Auguſt. What reception they met with at Berne we ſhall have occaſion to mention by and by, as likewiſe ſome particulars of Mr. Hollis's care and ſolicitude in having them ſafely tranſmitted.

But this mark of his great reſpect for the republic of Berne did not preclude his care for repairing the loſs Harvard College had ſuſtained by the fire in January. We have mentioned, that he had ſucceded in the commiſſion he gave to Mr. Baker to replace the books that were burnt at Matthewman's, agreeably to a liſt Mr. Hollis had prepared from his memory and notes.

But not ſatisfied with this ſucceſs, he purchaſed, Auguſt 11, of Whiſton and White, for 25 guineas, a copy of Walton's Polyglott Bible, bound in blue Turkey, royal paper, the gift of the author to the earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor and Prime Miniſter to Charles II. with another volume, in the ſame paper and binding, of ſo much of Caſtel's Lexicon as was then printed off. This he purchaſed as a preſent for Harvard College, calling it "exceedings," as beyond the propoſition of his intended benefactions to that foundation.

But notwithſtanding this remark, we find him, the 21ſt of Auguſt, ſending off a third caſe of books for Harvard College, containing a fine ſett of Rymer's Fœdera, purchaſed of Mr. Baker for 20 guineas.

With this caſe of books was ſent the picture of Mr. Hollis's uncle Thomas, the great benefactor to Harvard College, copied from an original by Cipriani. There was a picture of this munificent gentleman conſumed in the fire at the beginning of this year; and this copy was ſent, at the requeſt of the truſtees, by Mr. Hollis, to replace that which periſhed in the flames.

Auguſt 23. Mr. Hollis received a letter from Dr. Mayhew, containing his thanks for ſome valuable preſents of books, and for his pains and expence in procuring Engliſh impreſſions of the Doctor's controverſial tracts.

In this letter the Doctor ſays, "The account which you, as well as "others, give me of the political ſtate of affairs in England, is extremely "afflictive to me, and fills me with very gloomy apprehenſions; though "I think there is nothing in my natural temper inclining to melancholy "or a dejection of ſpirits. May HE that governs the world avert the

" evils which there is ſo much cauſe to fear! If England cannot at this
" day be juſtly called the land of patriots, it is not deſtitute of ſome glo-
" rious ones, among whom I cannot help reckoning you as one, even
" though you are ſo averſe from appearing to have any concern in the
" public national affairs. GOD increaſe the number, and give them at
" once all needful magnanimity and prudence! How it is in England,
" I do not well know; but here I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that there are
" many who might adopt,

" —— video meliora proboque,
" Deteriora ſequor ——."

To this Mr. Hollis anſwers, Auguſt 28, " The political ſtate of affairs
" in this iſland continues exactly the ſame, to my underſtanding, as it
" has done for ſome time paſt; and men are honeſt till they are tried,
" and in the caſes of their neighbours."

Speaking of his deſign to retire into the country, he ſays, " I go not
" into the country for attentions to agriculture as ſuch, nor attentions
" of intereſt of any kind, which I have ever deſpiſed, as ſuch; but as
" a USED man, to paſs the remainder of my life in tolerable ſanity and
" quiet, after having given up the flower of it, voluntarily, day, week,
" month, year after year, ſucceſſive to each other, to public ſervice, and
" being no longer able to ſuſtain in body or mind, the labors that I have
" choſen to go through without falling ſpeedily into the greateſt diſor-
" ders; and, it might be, imbecillity itſelf. This is not coloring, but the
" EXACT plain truth."

Speaking in the ſame letter of Dr. Mayhew's " Remarks," lately men-
tioned, Mr. Hollis ſays, " They are truly maſterly. You have ſhewn
" too much civility to one perſon," [Abp. S.] " an error on the right
" ſide, who never, in office, aſſumeth candor but for a purpoſe, for a
" maſk. I have ceaſed to viſit that perſon wholly."

Sept. 7. Mr. Hollis ſent anonymouſly to Mr. Drummond ten guineas,
with the following note: " One of the people, his mite towards the re-
" lief of German emigrants now in neceſſity in England."

On the 24th of this month, Mr. Hawkſbee, ſon of the late Mr. Hawkſ-
bee, clerk to the royal ſociety, waited upon Mr. Hollis with the copy of
a paper, written by Sir Iſaac Newton, containing minutes of his opinion
againſt a propoſal which had been made to the royal ſociety, to accom-
modate

modate the members of the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, then newly inſtituted, with the uſe of their houſe, for the meetings of the ſaid new ſociety.

Mr. Hawkſbee, the father, had ſhewn Mr. Hollis the original in Sir Iſaac's own hand; but could not be prevailed with to part with it. Mr. Hollis however was glad afterwards to obtain this copy, which is in Mr. Hawkſbee's hand-writing, from his ſon, a ſoldier in the artillery.

This paper we ſhall give at full length in this place, as it is too curious and ſingular to be referred to the appendix.

" We have a reputation abroad, and the Society for promoting Chriſ-
" tian Knowledge, are ſcarce known at home; I never heard of them
" before. And to admit them into our boſom would be, in a little time,
" to ſhare our reputation with them.

" We are incorporated by the crown; and to herd ourſelves with a
" club not yet incorporated, would be ingratitude to our Founder.

" Our houſe was built by benefactions; and to divert it to other
" uſes than our benefactors intended would be ingratitude to their me-
" mory; and a diſcouragement to future benefactions.

" If we once lend our houſe, time will make cuſtom, and cuſtom will
" give right: It is eaſier to deny in the beginning than afterward.

" It is a fundamental rule of the ſociety not to meddle with religion;
" and the reaſon is, that we may give no occaſion to religious bodies to
" meddle with us.

" The Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, have a ſplendid
" title; but we are to regard not names, but things. If all their mem-
" bers are not men of exemplary lives and converſation, ſome of them,
" by miſdemeanors, may bring reflections upon us; and why ſhould
" we run the hazard?

" If we comply, we may diſſatisfy ſome of thoſe that are againſt it;
" eſpecially thoſe that are of other religions, and make them leave our
" meetings, which are already too thin.

" There are many veſtries in London; and it is more proper for a
" religious ſociety to meet in a veſtry or than in the houſe of
" a ſociety which is mixed of men of all religions, and meddles with
" none.

" Thoſe

" Thoſe of the Chriſtian Society have dining rooms of their own, " and may lend them by turns to their meetings. And the tenth com- " mandment is, " Thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbour's houſe."

" This propoſal can be of no advantage to us; but may prove diſad- " vantageous; and we have, all of us, at our admiſſion, promiſed, under " our hands, to conſult the good of the ſociety; and ought not to break " the fundamental covenant upon which we were admitted."

Sir Iſaac was certainly in the right, at leaſt in ſome of his reaſons. And I ſuppoſe the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge may, on their part, have been as well accommodated for the purpoſe of their inſtitution, as if their propoſal had been complied with. To have had any thing in common with the Royal Society might have ſullied them with ſuſpicions of being contaminated with the hereſy, or the incredulity, of ſome of the philoſophers who were of that ſociety.

When theſe remarks of Sir Iſaac were written is uncertain. It muſt have been however ſome very little time after the firſt inſtitution of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, as he had not heard of them, and as they were not then provided with a place of meeting.

Sir Iſaac conſequently could not be acquainted with their plan, much leſs with the ſucceſs of it; and if he had, would not perhaps have liked it the better for ſuch information.

One part of this plan is, to purchaſe pious books, and to diſperſe them into different parts of the kingdom. But it has been objected, that theſe books are all of them written in conformity to doctrines which are many of them peculiar to the church of England, rather than to Chriſtianity; and may as ſoon promote the ignorance and prejudices of a ſect of Chriſtians, as the knowledge of the pure and unadulterated doctrines of the noble and generous Goſpel of CHRIST; and probably ſome ſuch apprehenſions Sir Iſaac Newton might have had, as may be conjectured from his mentioning the veſtries of eſtabliſhed churches, as the propereſt places for holding their meetings.

But, leaving the reader to his own reflections on theſe remarks of the great philoſopher, it may be proper to give this Chriſtian Society its due praiſe for inſtituting ſchools for the inſtruction of children in the elements of different branches of uſeful learning, which may be of ſervice to them, even after they may have convinced their benefactors,

that

that the knowledge of Chriſtianity can be but very imperfectly and ſlightly promoted, by the forms of an excluſive eſtabliſhment, inforced by the commandments of men.

Mr. Hollis's ſecond noble benefaction of books to the public library at Berne hath already been ſhortly mentioned. To give the reader a more complete idea of the value of this preſent, and of his labor in collecting it, and his care in tranſmitting it to Switzerland; here follow two letters, one to conſul Holford at Genoa, the other to Mr. Rodolph Valtravers at Rockhall, near Berne; the one dated September 4th, the other September 7th, about the time the books were ſhipped.

" To James Holford, Eſq. Britiſh Conſul at Genoa.

" SIR, *London, Sept.* 4, 1764.

—— " The other nine caſes contain the books concerning which I " have ſo often written to you, and requeſted your friendly and utmoſt " care.

" On their arrival I beg you to cauſe them to be forwarded imme- " diately, in the moſt ſecure and effectual manner, without having re- " gard to expence in any ſhape; even though it ſhould be thought ad- " viſeable to ſend a truſty meſſenger with them, to Mr. Rodolph de " Valtravers at Berne, in Switzerland, a learned excellent Swiſs gentle- " man, whom I firſt became acquainted with at Genoa, in the Spring, " 1753, and you may poſſibly remember as governor to Mr. Guiſe, a " young Engliſh gentleman.

" I write to him this poſt, to inform him of this affair; and my re- " queſt to you both is, to correſpond upon it together, without partici- " pation of my name, or any circumſtances relating to the ſender of theſe " books, to any other perſon at any time, or on any intreaty WHAT- " SOEVER.

—" All charges which you and he ſhall incur (and, if not particu- " larly inconvenient, I had rather you paid them through to him, to " Berne) ſhall be moſt thankfully repaid; and I beg you to draw for " your portion of them by bill of exchange, ſo ſoon as they are deter- " mined.

" There remains only to hope, that the caſes will not be opened, and " that they will go dry.

" I have

" I have taken a great liberty, and ſhall occaſion you much trouble; " and yet I am confident you will forgive me; and I have the honor to " profeſs myſelf, &c."

" To Rodolph Valtravers, Eſq. &c.

" Dear SIR, *Sept.* 4, 1764.

" My laſt was dated July 6; ſince that time I have not heard, direct- " ly or indirectly, from Mrs. Wray; who, it may be, is not yet ar- " rived.

" By the incloſed extract, to which, with your uſual goodneſs, I re- " queſt the favor of you to conform, you will ſee, that the books for the " public library at Berne are at length ſhipped by the duke of Savoy, " Capt. Harman, for Genoa, who is expected to ſail within a fortnight.

" Conſul Holford has long ſince promiſed me to take the greateſt care " of theſe books; and I can confide intirely in his friendſhip and good " ſenſe.

" On the arrival of the caſes at Berne I beg you to act in the ſame " manly noble manner preciſely as on a like affair formerly; preſenting " the incloſed paper with the caſes, and delivering them into the library " itſelf, free of every expence whatſoever.

" That paper was deſigned to have been ſlipped into " London, or " the progreſs of commerce," a poem, that is among the books; but in " the complicated and great hurry of packing them it was omitted.

" No catalogue of the books has been ſent, nor have the books in " their ſeveral caſes been numbered; nor has any farther order been " obſerved, than to prevent the ſets of books from being ſeparated, for " fear of the loſs of any of the caſes, though the ingenuity of their con- " tents will, I truſt, preſerve them.

" I have had no other views in the ſending of theſe books, than thoſe " ſet forth in the paper; to evidence, in ſome degree, my gratitude to " the Proteſtant and magnanimous Canton of Berne, for their beneficent " reception of the laſt caſe of books; and my reſpect at large, toward " the brave, worthy, and free people of Switzerland. And if theſe ſhould " meet with a like beneficent reception, I ſhall be happy; nor wiſh nor " CHOOSE any other of any kind.

" There

"There are many notes ſcattered through the books, ſome for illuſ-
" tration, others for opinion; but all of them written, I apprehend,
" in the ſpirit of truth and liberty alone; and with good-will to all men.

" There are a few duplicates among the books, which got ſlipped
" in ſomehow by accident. Thoſe may be kept, exchanged, or other-
" wiſe diſpoſed of, according to the wiſdom of your curators.

" It is certain this collection has coſt me money, time, and pains, and
" has been formed in the flower of my life, and with the aſſiſtance
" [judgment] of many perſons; nor would I pretend to form ſuch
" another; nor could I, on any conſideration.

" The principal part of it eſcaped the fire in Bedford-ſtreet: I pray
" GOD ſend it ſafe!

" The charges which ſhall accrue upon it I beg you to acquaint me with
" to the uttermoſt farthing, as ſoon as they are incurred; and I will either
" repay them to any perſon you ſhall fix on here in London, as I had
" rather, or anſwer to your bill of exchange for the amount of them, as
" you ſhall ſee fit.

" The next poſt I ſhall ſend you a copy of this letter. The excellence
" of your diſpoſition prevents me almoſt from apologiſing for the great
" trouble which I ſhall occaſion you in this affair. But I muſt again re-
" queſt ſecreſy, abſolute ſecreſy, in it; and add, from the fitneſs of the
" nature of it, I do injoin it.

" I remain, Dear SIR, your affectionate friend,
" and moſt obedient ſervant,
" PIERCE DELVER."

The paper abovementioned to be delivered with the books was in theſe words:

" An Engliſhman, a lover of liberty, citizen of the world, is deſirous
" of having the honor to preſent nine caſes of books, marked B. S. B.
" N° 1 to 9, to the public library of Berne; as a ſmall token of his un-
" feigned reſpect to that Canton, and to the brave, worthy, and free
" people of Switzerland.

" *London, Sept.* 4, 1764."

What farther relates to this moſt noble benefaction ſhall be noticed, when we come in the order of time to give an account of its reception upon its arrival at Berne.

September 13, 1764, Mr. Hollis wrote to Dr. Mayhew, with an account that his "Remarks" were in the preſs; ſays, Dr. Lardner highly approved of it, and incloſes the Doctor's judgment of them under his own hand.

"I have read your "Remarks," ſays Mr. Hollis, "a ſecond time, "and like them greatly throughout; except in thoſe parts where you "compliment the ſincerity and candor of your anſwerer; which com- "plimenting has ariſen, I apprehend, from your ignorance of the "REAL character of the man; and yet, as to the "Remarks," may have "its uſe.

"Incloſed is the ſketch of that real character, as I underſtand it, "naked and without coloring. You may keep that ſketch a month; "but are then enjoined to burn it, without having ſhewn it to any one, "or copied it."

The papiſts, about this time, being uncommonly alert all over the kingdom, and even boaſting of their ſucceſs in converſions, and having their patrons in print, both as pamphleteers and writers in news-papers, it would have been extremely incautious in any clerical adverſary of Dr. Mayhew to have acknowledged, that they performed their eccleſiaſtical functions without offence and without obſervation. But in an Archbiſhop of Canterbury, it was not only an indiſcretion, but, in the days of our forefathers, would have been eſteemed an high crime and miſdemeanor; and muſt have been accounted for accordingly.

When therefore it was obſerved what uſe Dr. Mayhew, in his "Re- "marks," made of this conceſſion, and of ſome other intelligence he received from England; Abp. Secker's friends and dependents endeavoured to father the pamphlet on another perſon, who may be ſuppoſed not to have been unwilling, on proper conſiderations, to own it.

"That "Anſwer," (ſays Mr. Hollis, in a letter to Dr. Mayhew, of October 10.) "ſome pretend was the production of Dr. Burton, Rector "of St. Peter's Poor, Cornhill, Canon of Chriſt Church, and treaſurer "of the ſociety, though with marks of the A. B's. able hand throughout "it. But I am confident it was written wholly by the A. B. himſelf; "and contains in fact, not ſo much the ſociety's as his own defence, as "he could make it out; but, evil on itſelf ſhall back recoil."

Dr. Mayhew appears to have been a ſerious man, truly and ſincerely attached to the true intereſts of his country, and of the Proteſtant religion; and at the ſame time void of that controverſial gall which tends to inflame the parties, without any good effect on either ſide; and that temper of mind diſpoſed him to that candid treatment of the anonymous author of the "Anſwer" to his "Obſervations," which appears in his "Remarks," not indeed without authentic information concerning the ſtation and quality of his adverſary.

Mr. Hollis calls this an error on the right ſide; and ſo he thought it, being, in his own tranſactions, even candor itſelf.

But, perſuaded as he was, and as every ſenſible and impartial man muſt be, that the civil and religious liberties of Engliſhmen will ever be endangered in proportion as popery increaſes, and is not diſcouraged; and well knowing, that the clergy of the eſtabliſhed church had been too remiſs in their oppoſition to it, he thought that venerable body might want a ſmarter ſtimulus to rouſe them than Dr. Mayhew's gentle reprehenſion.

"Milton and Marvel," ſays he, "not only overmatched the prelates "and prieſts on the eſtabliſhment, by their arguments, but by their wit. "The A.B. knows the force of this weapon, and all eccleſiaſtics of ſenſe, "dread above meaſure to be treated out of a grave way."

The eccleſiaſtics here meant, however, did not decline to make uſe of this weapon againſt the diſſenters, when they had no other left in their hands, till Andrew Marvel wreſted even that from them; nor have they yet ceaſed from attempts of that kind, when their arguments failed them, and they could enliſt a buffoon of any tolerable parts in the province of ridicule.

The bitterneſs indeed of the eſtabliſhed clergy againſt proteſtant diſſenters, and againſt ſome "diſquiſitors" of their own body who have been deſirous of a farther reformation, has been unaccountable. They are in general men of ſenſe and learning, and, *ex hypotheſi* at leaſt, men of Chriſtian piety. As ſuch, political conſiderations ſhould be, with them, totally out of the queſtion; and it is evident that, when they procede upon the eccleſiaſtical theory alone, their cauſe is not to be ſupported, but by the ſame arguments that the papiſts brought againſt our forefathers of the reformation. And is it to be ſuppoſed that the papiſts

are ignorant of this advantage given them by the champions of the church, or too indolent to turn it to their own account?

In a poſtſcript to the letter now under conſideration, Mr. Hollis ſays, "A tradeſman of character, on whom I can rely, aſſured me, that not "long ſince a popiſh prieſt boaſted to him openly in his ſhop, that he "alone had converted 1500 perſons in this town to the catholic faith." Since this date, an inquiry into the numbers of papiſts in the kingdom has been ſet on foot by epiſcopal authority. But how ſuch inquiry ſucceeded, or what returns to it have been made from the ſeveral dioceſes where the mandates were executed, has not, we believe, been yet communicated to the public.

Dr. Mayhew, before his correſpondence with Mr. Hollis commenced, had connections of friendſhip with ſeveral perſons in the mother country, with whom he often intruſted his ſentiments concerning colony-affairs in confidence and with freedom.

Among theſe was one whoſe apparent zeal for the intereſts of North America procured for him afterwards the truſt of agent for Maſſachuſets-Bay. Dr. Mayhew, in the beginning of his connection with Mr. Hollis, referred that gentleman to this perſon, as a confidential friend, and a zealous promoter of the proſperity of America.

Mr. Hollis, who knew the man and his communication, deſired Dr. Mayhew not to commit him with that perſon, or to engage him in any intercourſe with him on any account, without giving his reaſons for that caution.

Upon occaſion of reprinting one of Dr. Mayhew's defences of his "Obſervations," this man was conſulted (it is ſuppoſed by Mr. Millar) concerning the propriety of that propoſal. The advice was, to have it publiſhed in the beginning of the ſummer, and abridged; that is to ſay, publiſhed at a ſeaſon when it muſt have been neglected, and rendered, by abridgment, perhaps in a great meaſure, ſpiritleſs and inſignificant. This advice, as Mr. Hollis obſerved, was in the true ſtile and ſpirit of a tradeſman.

Dr. Mayhew, in due time, was convinced of the utility of Mr. Hollis's caution to himſelf, as well as to his correſpondent.

"I ſhall ſtrictly obſerve," ſays he, in a letter of December 18, "what "you ſay with reference to not putting you into any kind of connection

"with

" with a certain perſon; one whom I have ſome grounds to ſuſpect as " a double-minded man—in a ſtrait between honeſty and the wicked " policy of the times."

But notwithſtanding the " ſtrait," he ſoon found out which of the two " was far better for him," and made his option accordingly; and is at this preſent writing, buſied in putting the coloniſts in Maſſachuſets in the wrong, by invidiouſly publiſhing, in the common news-papers, an account of ſome of his negotiations on their behalf, with the late Mr. Grenville, at a time when he may be perfectly ſecure from any contradiction.

In September the late venerable Dr. Lardner requeſted by letter that Mr. Hollis would favour him with a ſubſcription to his work, intituled, " A large Collection of Jewiſh and Heatheniſh Teſtimonies to the Truth " of the Chriſtian Religion, with Notes and Obſervations." Upon this application, Mr. Hollis ſent the good man a bank note of twenty pounds, which the Doctor told to a friend, was the greateſt ſum he had ever received from any of his benefactors.

This admirable work was publiſhed in quarto, in the courſe of the years 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1767. In the fourth volume, p. 467, the Doctor has quoted a paſſage from a ſermon of Abp. Secker, preached November 5, 1758, wherein his Grace ſpeaks of religious intolerance in terms of reprobation, with which his own practice did by no means agree, at the time when Dr. Lardner did him the honour to cite this paſſage.

The Doctor there gives him the character of " The excellent Prelate " who now adorns the ſee of Canterbury."

This unſeaſonable encomium gave ſome diſguſt to Mr. Hollis, which however he excuſed, upon the ſuppoſition that Doctor Lardner was not ſufficiently acquainted with the Archbiſhop's true character; as will be ſeen in its place.

In the mean time, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Dr. Lardner, having, in the eighth volume of his work, intituled, " The Credibility " of the Goſpel Hiſtory, p. 21—32," given a ſevere reprehenſion of the proceedings of the council of Nice, and offered perhaps the fineſt plea for Chriſtian liberty that could be exhibited in ſo ſhort a compaſs, found himſelf attacked by Dr. Secker, in an expoſtulatory letter, wherein, as

a cer-

a certain writer hath obſerved, "Dr. Secker grants Dr. Lardner's pre-
"miſſes with much ſeeming frankneſs, but warily guards, as he goes
"along, againſt his concluſions by certain limitations, ſo expreſſed that
"they might, upon any future emergency, take away all meaning from
"his conceſſions; otherwiſe the ſentence paſſed with ſo much juſtice
"on the council of Nice, would unavoidably fall on ſome councils and
"convocations for whoſe honour and reputation Dr. Secker was more
"immediately concerned *."

Dr. Lardner, one would have thought, might have found out one part at leaſt of this Prelate's character, from the flat contradiction his explanation in the year 1750, bore to the principles advanced in the citation from his ſermon in 1758. Not to mention his approbation of Dr. Mayhew's "Remarks" on a pamphlet which long before 1767 was known to be the work of Abp. Secker.

It is with the utmoſt reluctance that theſe weakneſſes are remarked in ſo truly excellent a man as Dr. Lardner, to whoſe honor it may be mentioned, that a very learned perſon has often ſaid, that if he was ſentenced to impriſonment for ſeven years he would not deſire to take any books with him into his confinement beſides the works of Jortin and Lardner.

Oct. 21. Mr. Hollis gave Baron twenty guineas, which he had promiſed him, for correcting the preſs for the new edition of Locke's Letters concerning toleration.

November 1, Mr. Hollis viſited Mr. Ruffhead, to ſubſcribe to his new edition of the Statutes at Large. He conſidered this undertaking as of the utmoſt conſequence to the public; and recommended to Mr. Ruffhead by all means to inſert in his preface to that edition ſome paſſages favourable to liberty, and in honor of the wiſdom and magnanimity of our anceſtors. It ſeems Mr. Ruffhead had intimated to Mr. Hollis that he intended to ſay ſomething in that preface touching the laws relating to the preſs. To encourage Mr. Ruffhead in this deſign, Mr. Hollis preſented him with his edition of Toland's life of Milton, and accommodated him with the loan of a very ſcarce decree of Star-chamber, in

* See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. NATHANIEL LARDNER, D. D. p. 98. with Dr. Lardner's Anſwer.

the

the time of Abp. Laud, againſt the liberty of the preſs, and of Milton's Areopagitica.

Mr. Ruffhead, for reaſons of his own, did not think proper to mention this decree of Star-chamber, or any part of Milton's doctrine or reaſonings in his tract intituled Areopagitica.

The preface is nevertheleſs an excellent one, and ſets forth the ſpirit and magnanimity of our anceſtors in two very remarkable inſtances; viz. in the petition of the Commons, 2 Henry V. and in his reference to Glanville's ſpeech, as exhibited by Ruſhworth, vol. I. p. 574. [in the 1ſt edit. 568.] which he moſt juſtly characteriſes, "one of the moſt "nervous, ſpirited, and maſterly pieces of oratory in the Engliſh lan-"guage," and which deſerves to be printed in letters of a foot long, and hung up in a certain chapel, to remind the worſhipers of the idol "prerogative," that, (in the patriotic language of the orator) "as they "ſhould hold themſelves unhappy if they ſhould not amend the wretch-"ed eſtate of the poor ſubject, ſo they ſhould hold it a wickedneſs to "impair it." And to beware, that the ſtatutes they enact "ſhould not "ſeem rather to be proviſions extorted by ſome predominant influence, "than laws inſtituted by the concurring aſſent of a regular legiſlature," which, Mr. Ruffhead informs us, "is the caſe of ſome antient ſtatutes in "particular inſtances."

Mr. Ruffhead mentions printing only once, where he ſays, "that "printing an act of parliament comes in lieu of the antient promulga-"tion by the ſheriff;" that is to ſay, the antient method of proclaiming the new law by the ſheriffs in the ſeveral counties where they officiated. But he ſays, that the law would be good and valid without either printing or proclamation; and quotes the authority of lord chief juſtice Holt, "that ſuch proclamation was merely an act of grace," p. xvii.

"If an offence therefore," continues Mr. Ruffhead, "had been com-"mitted againſt an act of parliament before proclamation, the offender "had been at the king's mercy, and he could not have pleaded igno-"rance of the law, for this manifeſt reaſon; becauſe all perſons are "bound to take notice of acts of parliament, they being ſuppoſed to be "preſent at the enacting of them, either in perſon or by their repreſen-"tatives," *ibid.*

The

The reaſon, however manifeſt, is ſurely a pleaſant one, when the fact is ſet againſt the hypotheſis. We have been told, that in the preſent day, the ſpeaker finds it difficult to collect a ſufficient number of repreſentatives to make up what is called a houſe; and when it is made up, the moſt conſequential law may be paſſed by the Commons in the abſence of upwards of four hundred of their members.

If to this we add the late orders for ſhutting the doors upon their conſtituents, it would be but charity in Mr. Ruffhead, or any man elſe, to inform the public, how the printing an act of parliament becomes equivalent to the proclamation of it by the ſheriff; or how a man comes to be bound to take notice of what paſſes in parliament when neither he nor his repreſentative is preſent.

Milton ſays, "that the practice of book-licenſing was not preſcribed "by any ſtatute left us by our anceſtors elder or later," nor, it ſeems, attempted to be left by any parliament but that to which Milton addreſſed his Areopagitica *; which might be the reaſon why Mr. Ruffhead did not think it neceſſary to mention any thing about the preſs.

There are indeed ſome later acts concerning the importing popiſh books printed in parts beyond the ſeas; which, I preſume, Mr. Ruffhead has inſerted in their proper place. There have likewiſe been before Milton's time proclamations prohibiting or calling in certain libellous or indecent books particularly mentioned, but no expreſs limitations upon the preſs before-hand; ſuch as the appointment of a general licenſer, or the general prohibition of books unlicenſed.

There is too extant an act of the Scottiſh parliament in 1584 condemning Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland, and his dialogue de Jure regni apud Scotos, a copy of which is given in the Appendix, as likewiſe of the curious Star-chamber decree above-mentioned.

Perhaps when Mr. Ruffhead ſpoke of printing acts of parliament, as a ſuccedaneum for the promulgation of them by the ſheriff's proclamation, he might, without any impropriety, have added a paragraph concerning the ſentiments of former governments (our anceſtors) on the liberty of the preſs, and given ſome reaſons why the Commons, in

* The title of that intended ordinance was, "An Ordinance to regulate Printing,"—that no book, pamphlet, or paper, ſhall be henceforth printed, unleſs the ſame be firſt approved or licenſed by ſuch, or at leaſt one of ſuch as ſhall be thereto appointed.

See 13 & 14 Chas. 2d Chapt. 33d — Printed particular in the Appendix to Ruffhead's Statutes —



IOHANNES WALLIS D·D

GEOMETRIAE PROF· SAVILIANVS OXONIAE

REGALIS SOCIETATIS LONDINI SODALIS.

particular caſes, never proceeded farther than reſolutions, or addreſſes to the throne for proclamations, &c.

Milton publiſhed his Areopagitica in the year 1644, which does not appear to have had any immediate effect upon the ordinance. For we find a licenſer, in May 1649, Gilbert Mabbot (or rather Mabbold, for ſo he is called in Whitelocke's index) who deſired to be diſcharged from his employment in May that year.

Whitelocke ſays, he gave reaſons againſt licenſing books at all, and that to the houſe of Parliament; which reaſons ſeem to have been ſuggeſted by Milton's tract, written four or five years before.

Theſe reaſons Dr. Birch hath publiſhed in his life of Milton, prefixed to the folio edition of his proſe-works, 1738. p. xxv. The firſt of them relates to himſelf; the others to the public.

The ſecond runs thus, "11. Becauſe that employment (as he con-
"ceives) is unjuſt and illegal, as to the ends of its firſt inſtitution, viz.
"to ſtop the preſs for publiſhing any thing that might diſcover the
"corruption of church or ſtate in time of popery, epiſcopacy, and ty-
"ranny, the better to keep the people in ignorance, and carry on their
"popiſh, factious, and tyrannical deſigns, for the enſlaving and de-
"ſtruction both of the bodies and ſouls of all the free people of this
"nation."

Licenſers and imprimaturs however were uſeful implements under Charles II. and continued in practice till after the Revolution; but at length were, and ſtill are, confined to the famous univerſity of Oxford, with this advantage however to the orthodoxy and loyalty of that ſeminary, that nothing is ſuppoſed to iſſue from the Clarendon preſs but what old rugged Bentley called, *ſtaunch and ſtaple poſtils*.

This year Mr. Hollis was employed, as we have obſerved, in looking to the publiſhing of Wallis's Grammar and Locke's Letters on Toleration, which he was anxious to have appear with every advantage that might gratify the eye or the taſte of the purchaſer.

He had engaged Mr. Bowyer, as appears above, to write the elegant Latin preface to the new edition of Wallis's Grammar.

He had moreover procured to be engraved the beautiful head of the author by Signor Cipriani.

The ſame artiſt had engraved for him the head of Locke to be prefixed before the new edition of the treatiſes on government, publiſhed in 1763.

On the 6th of October Mr. Baron was with Mr. Hollis, in order to ſettle the preface to Locke's Letters on Toleration, which was then agreed to be candid, ample, correct, and finiſhed; and Mr. Baron had for his pains, in writing it, the ſum of ten guineas, over and above the twenty given him by Mr. Hollis for correcting the preſs.

When theſe books were printed off Mr. Hollis took from Mr. Millar forty-one copies of Locke's Letters, for which he paid him £.18. 9s. "which," ſays he, "are to be ſcattered ingenuouſly, among literary ſo-"cieties, the learned, and my friends."

Soon after he paid Mr. Millar eight guineas for forty-two copies of Wallis's Grammar, with the like noble purpoſe of diſtributing it where it might be moſt uſeful, and do the greateſt honour to his country.

At the ſame time he propoſed to Mr. Millar to undertake a new edition of Neville's Plato Redivivus, and upon Millar's conſenting, conſulted Mr. Strahan about the type, and other circumſtances relative to the new edition; but this went no farther than republiſhing the remaining copies of Mr. Spence's edition of that work, with a new preface, &c.

November 14th, Mr. Hollis received a parcel, which he had long expected, containing three ſetts of a new edition of Count Algarotti's works, printed at Leghorn, this year, which had been forwarded by the Count himſelf in the month of April preceding his death. One ſett was a preſent to the ſociety of arts, another to Mr. Pitt, and the third to Mr. Hollis.

On the 16th, he ſent by Mr. Major a ſett of his prints to Monſieur de Beaumont, then in London, the French advocate who had lately pleaded, in a noble manner, the cauſe of the unfortunate proteſtant family of Calas at Tholouſe.

On the 22d, we find this entry in his Diary: "Gave a worthy man "in great diſtreſs fifty pounds, and cheered him what I could."

December 2, Mr. Hollis received a letter from Dr. Mayhew, wherein the Doctor informs him, that the pamphlet, intituled, "Conſiderations "on the penal laws againſt popery," (mentioned above) "was conſider-"ed, at Boſton, not as a ſerious performance by a Roman catholic; but

"as



JOHN LOCKE

" as a ſatire upon the then preſent miniſtry, and the church of England,
" by ſome proteſtant diſſenters. And," continues the Doctor, " I can-
" not but think that part of it which ſpeaks of the ſimilitude between
" the churches of Rome and England gives conſiderable reaſon to ſuſpect
" that this is the caſe; though I ſuppoſe the deſign is ſo diſguiſed, if
" this be it, that it will generally be received as a ſerious plea in favour
" of the catholics."

That it was underſtood generally to be what the title pretended is very certain; and Mr. Hollis, no doubt, was perſuaded it would be anſwered as ſuch, as he had intimated to Dr. Mayhew. But, excepting ſome few ſtrictures upon it in the news-papers, or ſome incidental reproof of the impudent writer in a pamphlet or two written on ſimilar ſubjects, no anſwer in form was ever publiſhed to theſe " Conſidera-
" tions," from that quarter whence ſuch anſwer might moſt reaſonably and juſtly have been expected.

The truth probably was, that to have anſwered this pamphlet candidly and ingenuouſly, too much advantage might have been given to thoſe honeſt men, who had been ſoliciting for a reformation in the church of England for ſome years by-paſt, a propoſal, as we have ſince learned, from a remarkable controverſy on the ſubject, our eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors greatly diſreliſhed; and which, as often as it was brought upon the carpet in his reign, Abp. Secker ſtrenuouſly oppoſed. And it is to be preſumed, from the indulgence ſhewn to the papiſts in general, and the confidence repoſed in ſome of them in later times, that the papiſts have had ſufficient aſſurances, that they may be eaſy on the head of proſecution for their converſions, &c. without a repeal of the penal laws which concern them.

" Mr. Apthorp," ſays the Doctor, in the ſame letter, " the Cambridge
" miſſionary, is lately and ſuddenly gone for England; and it is com-
" monly ſuppoſed, that he will not return to live in this country. I
" underſtand that the church at Cambridge was ſhut up the laſt LORD'S-
" day, and that all the epiſcopalians there in general attended the con-
" gregational worſhip."

Mr. Apthorp, perhaps the moſt reſpectable miſſionary that was ever ſent to New-England by the propagating Society, could not be very eaſy in his ſituation at Cambridge. His attachment to his patrons had been

the occaſion of ſetting the ſociety who ſent him thither in no very amiable light. The ſubalterns under the then Archbiſhop of Canterbury had no very agreeable time of it in writing up to his Grace's ideas.

This has been evident in more caſes than that of Mr. Apthorp. The candor and ingenuity of this gentleman, with reſpect to the coloniſts, has appeared, ſo far as the times would admit of ſuch virtues, in his late faſt ſermon of December 13, 1776; which ſuggeſts a ſuſpicion that he made no inconſiderable ſacrifice to his great patron's prejudices, in ſuffering his name to ſtand before the replication to Dr. Mayhew's "Remarks."

Dr. Mayhew was perhaps a little more anxious for the ſucceſs of his pamphlets in England than he ought to have been. In a letter to Mr. Hollis, dated December 18, he ſays, "I perceive, by the laſt abſtract of "the ſociety's proceedings, that the ſociety to whoſe judgment and de-"ciſion Mr. Apthorp humbly ſubmitted the merits of this cauſe, have "fully decided it againſt me, declaring that I have been ſufficiently an-"ſwered both at home and abroad. I alſo perceive, that the Critical "Review for July laſt gives the cauſe againſt me in favour of the an-"ſwerer, and ſhews much diſlike both of my defence againſt the "Can-"did Examination," and Mr. F——'s letter to the author of the Lon-"don anſwer. All have a right to give their opinion. There are doubt-"leſs ſome very ſenſible perſons among the Critical Reviewers; but "their character with many here is, that they are a ſet of high-flying "mercenary writers; if it be a juſt one, I have the leſs reaſon to be "anxious about their approbation or diſapprobation."

Dr. Mayhew could hardly expect a different ſentence from a bench with whoſe doings he had made ſo free. Such bodies of men are rarely induced, by any thing ſhort of a diſſolution, to acknowledge their miſtakes. The enormous abuſes in the religious ſocieties of this kingdom, in times of popery, were ſufficiently expoſed by many private writers, but no reformation followed till the king laid his hands on their poſſeſſions. And then, when they found themſelves undone, many of them freely confeſſed the ſins which had brought down the judgment.

However, the Archbiſhop was not of the ſame mind with the reſt of the ſociety; he thought it neceſſary to ſet Mr. Apthorp once more to work,

work, being, as Mr. Hollis obſerved, concerned rather for himſelf than the ſociety, or any other individual of it, to obviate ſome ſevere ſtrictures in Dr. Mayhew's "Remarks."

As to the Critical Reviewers, every man of common ſenſe takes his entertainment from them juſt as they pleaſe to diſh it up. It did not require the ſagacity of the wiſe men of Boſton to diſcover their political attachments both from internal evidence, and the external marks in the forehead of the creature who began the work. They have kept ſteadily to their profeſſions in every thing but their deviations from their motto. However, their very malignity has been more than once uſeful to their foes, as well as acceptable to their admirers.

The Monthly Reviewers are of a different ſtamp. They are more impartial, know their buſineſs better, and are more dextrous in the execution of it.

In the ſame letter the Doctor writes: "Our Lieutenant Governor, "Mr. Hutchinſon, has lately publiſhed here an Hiſtory of Maſſachuſet's "Bay, in New England. In my opinion, it is judicious and impartial. "My chief objection againſt it is, that he ſeems, in ſome places, to fa- "vour the interpoſition and power of the civil magiſtrate in merely ec- "cleſiaſtical affairs, more than I can ſee reaſon for; though it muſt be "allowed, that in many other places he appears very full in the prin- "ciples of liberty, civil and religious. I believe, neither he nor any "other perſon could *fairly* reconcile theſe paſſages."

This may be left with the reader juſt as it is, with this obſervation, that Dr. Mayhew was not acquainted with the "fairneſs" of ſome of our later caſuiſts who have ariſen ſince his demiſe.

Mr. Hollis's anſwers to theſe letters do not appear.

In the latter end of November, Sir William Dalrymple waited upon Mr. Hollis to ſeek information concerning perſons ſkilled in metallurgy in or about London, on the likelieſt method of exciting emulation, and increaſing knowledge in ores, &c. with a view to the county of Cornwall, by premium from the ſociety. Mr. Hollis gave him readily what information he could; but what that was does not appear.

In the year 1759, Mr. Legge, the excellent chancellor of the exchequer, in the reign of his late majeſty, ſtood candidate for the county of Southampton upon the earneſt invitation of the freeholders thereof,

againſt

againſt the inclination of Leiceſter-houſe, "i. e." ſays Mr. Hollis, "of "the earl of Bute;" who it ſeems had deſtined his relation, Sir Simeon Stewart, for the honor of repreſenting that county.

His Lordſhip, in a correſpondence with Mr. Legge, carried on by Mr. Martin, ſolicited Mr. Legge to decline in favour of Sir Simeon, pretending that his then royal Highneſs made a point of it.

Mr. Legge nobly gave a negative to this ſolicitation, with the conſequences of which the friends of liberty are well acquainted, and it is hoped, will not forget at a future day.

A ſummary of this tranſaction appeared, in the St. James's Chronicle for December 5, this year. Whether Mr. Hollis had known of this manœuvre of Lord Bute's at the time it happened is uncertain; but upon the appearance of a ſummary account of this tranſaction in the St. James's Chronicle, December 5, Mr. Hollis drew up a ſhort paper, in reference to the letters which paſſed between Mr. Martin and Mr. Legge, ſigned, "Rerum Capitalium Vindex," accompanied with an extract from Locke's chapter on the diſſolution of government, ſhewing the prodigious evil of court influence on the electors and elected of the people.

The ſupreme executor," ſays Mr. Locke, "acts contrary to his truſt, "when he either employs the FORCE, TREASURE, and OFFICES of the "ſtate to corrupt the repreſentatives, and gain them to his purpoſe, or "openly pre-engages the ELECTORS to chuſe ſuch whom he has by ſoli-"citations, threats, promiſes, or otherwiſe, won to his deſigns; and im-"ploys them to bring in ſuch who have promiſed before-hand what to "vote and what enact. Thus to regulate candidates and electors, and "new-model the ways of election, what is it but to cut up government "by the roots, and to poiſon the very fountain of public ſecurity?"

When the conduct of the ſupreme executor is examined by this rule, there is danger of ſaying either too little or too much. But if the charge is brought againſt the ſpunges of the royal countenance, the people may make more free with them, and will do themſelves wrong if they do not deſtine them to the cord without ceremony. In ſuch caſes, the Rerum Capitalium Vindex is an uſeful hand.

About this time it was that Mr. Hollis wrote to a friend who had made him an offer of ſome curious articles of virtú, as follows:

"I beg

" I beg to decline all other things whatſoever in the future, however " politely, beneficently, tendered. My ſtock of virtú, has ſome how " exceded the bounds that are becoming a private gentleman, who aims " rather to be occupied in the effection, realizing ſome ſort of public " good, though puny, and as his turn, ſituation, and the times will " permit, before infirmities and age, crude old age, ſhall have diſabled " him, than in ſchemes of pleaſure and refinement, the moſt allowable, " or elegant, or in mode."

Perhaps this may ſerve as one inſtance of his bringing into his practice a maxim which has been found among his notes, on more than one occaſion: " The queen of every virtue, which I wiſh conſtantly to eye " and reverence, HUMILITY."

Some idea of Mr. Hollis's expenditure in this year, upon new publications, preſents of books, benevolent contributions to public and private charities, may be formed from what has been mentioned in the courſe of theſe memoirs. To enumerate every particular article might be interpreted into an imputation of vanity, to which, as he himſelf was moſt averſe, his memorialiſts have no inclination to give occaſion. Suffice it to ſay, that his expences in theſe articles amounted this year to the conſiderable ſum of eight hundred pounds and upwards.

MDCCLXV.

Jan. 1, were publiſhed, Locke's Letters on Toleration, from the firſt editions of them in 1689, in 12mo and 4to, which Mr. Hollis collated himſelf: " The firſt letter was printed in 12mo in Latin, at Gouda, " 1689, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Popple, author of the "Ra- " tional Catechiſm, licenſed 1689; and printed twice in London; the " firſt time in 1619, in 4to; and again the ſecond edition, corrected " 1690, 12mo."

It is generally agreed, that "the preface to the reader," prefixed to this tranſlation, is the work of Mr. Locke himſelf. If ſo, how is it that we find in it theſe words: " It is for the uſe of ſuch that *I* have tranſ- " lated it into our language?" If Mr. Popple was really the tranſlator, and if Mr. Locke really wrote the preface, Mr. Locke has ſuffered a falſehood to paſs upon the world under his own hand; if Mr. Popple

was the author of the preface, as well as of the tranſlation, he was a moſt happy imitator of Mr. Locke's ſtile, as well as of a force and ſtrength in expreſſing his ſentiments, almoſt peculiar to Mr. Locke.

Mr. Baron, who wrote the preface to Mr. Hollis's edition of theſe letters, ſhould have accounted for this.

In the edition of Locke's works of this preſent year, 1777, the editors have left out this Latin letter for a reaſon, which would have been more admiſſible if the tranſlation had been by Locke's own hand.

It has been mentioned above, that Mr. Hollis took of Mr. Millar forty-one copies of this new edition, for preſents.

About the middle of January Mrs. Macaulay preſented to Mr. Hollis the ſecond volume of her hiſtory. On which he wrote the following letter:

"MADAM, Jan. 15, 1765.

"I have read the ſecond volume of your hiſtory, and admire the in-
"duſtry, judgment, energy, elegance, faithfulneſs, and magnanimity,
"that is in it.

"I ſhall preſerve it choicely, a monument of a noble lady, noble
"above all parchment; and I have the honor to ſubſcribe myſelf, with
"the higheſt reſpect and eſteem,

"MADAM,

"Your moſt obliged,

"and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"T. H."

This was not however the only way in which Mr. Hollis expreſſed his grateful ſenſe of the valuable preſent of this excellent book; for on March 22 he purchaſed, out of the library of Dr. Leatherland, 145 volumes and tracts relating to the hiſtory of England, chiefly during the civil wars, "with intention," as he ſays, "of bringing them nobly into
"uſe, by preſenting them anonymouſly to the ingenuous Mrs. Catha-
"rine Sawbridge Macaulay, who is now writing that moſt important pe-
"riod of our hiſtory." Theſe books were accordingly preſented to Mrs. Macaulay the ſame day.

Jan. 7, Wallis's Grammar being now printed off, and ready for publication, Mr. Hollis made Mr. Bowyer a preſent for his aſſiſtance in writing

writing the preface, as before mentioned, not forgetting * the ingenious Mr. Nichols, then his apprentice, and ſince his partner, in the printing buſineſs. And about the ſame time he took an hundred copies of the book of Mr. Cadell, many of which he ſent as preſents abroad, particularly ten copies to Portugal.

Jan. 10. We find in his Diary, a memorandum of a ſecond preſent of five guineas to an anonymous writer, "to enable him more effectu-"ally to ſupport the cauſe of liberty."

In the year 1745, the reverend and learned Mr. Spence had been the occaſion of Mr. Dodſley's reprinting Henry Neville's book, intituled, PLATO REDIVIVUS; and Mr. Hollis finding that 300 copies of that edition were left upon Mr. Dodſley's hands, commiſſioned Mr. Millar to purchaſe them; which he did, for fifteen pounds; and cauſed Mr. Millar to republiſh the book, with a new title-page, and paid him twenty-pounds for the purchaſe-money, and for the new title, and advertiſing the book.

Mr. Spence had written a ſhort account of the work and the author, for the uſe of Dodſley's editions: inſtead of which was prefixed to this republication, a larger account of Mr. Neville, and ſome of the decorations or emblems in the blank leaves, uſed by Mr. Hollis in all the editions of the books procured by him, ſuch as the cap of Liberty, Britannia, &c. This was tranſacted in February: and on March the 6th Mr. Hollis rode to Byfleet, where Mr. Spence then reſided; and left for him a copy of the book, adjuſted according to his inſtructions to Mr. Millar, who thought fit to call this a fourth edition in the title page, though in fact, it was but the third. Beſides theſe expences, and preſenting Mr. Millar with the copies purchaſed of Dodſley, Mr. Hollis bought twenty-four of the books of Millar, for his own uſe, and to ſcatter among his friends (as he expreſſed it) at home and abroad.

In the library of the learned and excellent Dr. Leatherland, among other curioſities, was a quarto volume of mixed tracts, publiſhed during the civil war, which Mr. Hollis found in February, at Mr. Baker's, in York-ſtreet, Covent Garden. In a leaf prefixed to this volume was writ-

* The value of this little preſent was much enhanced by the mode in which it was given. It was ſent in a blank cover, ſealed up, and addreſſed, "To Mr. John Nichols, a promiſing young printer."

ten, in the hand of Charles I. the following words: "The collection of " all the particular papers and paſſages between me and the Engliſh " REBELLES, in the two laſt treaties. I labour for peace, but when I ſpeak " unto THEM thereof, they make THEM ready to battle."

Mr. Hollis ſent a letter to the London Chronicle, publiſhed in that paper March 6, ſigned Patina Antiquarior, on the ſubject, which we have inſerted in the Appendix. This volume of tracts was bought for the right honourable Charles Townſhend for three pounds odd money, as appears by a memorandum in Mr. Hollis's hand-writing.

In the winter, 1764, was produced and acted at Paris, a tragedy, intituled, "The Siege of Calais;" on which the following paragraph appeared in the London Chronicle, in the beginning of April, 1765.

" *Calais.* The magiſtrates of this antient town have invited the " Comediens François, to come hither during the cloſure of the theatre " at Paris in the holy week, to repreſent the celebrated new tragedy of " the "Siege of Calais," offering to bear the expences of their expedi- " tion. The French comedians, it is ſaid, accepted the invitation, but " declined the gratuity; when his moſt chriſtian majeſty interfering, " ordered that the whole expence of their journey and repreſentation " ſhould be defrayed out of the royal coffer."

On the appearance of this intelligence, Mr. Hollis ſent to the London Chronicle a letter, dated March 30, and ſigned, " Roaſt beef of Old " England," giving an account of ſeveral curious particulars, relating to the conqueſt of Calais, by the Engliſh; and the loſs of it, in the reign of our queen Mary. This letter will be found in the Appendix.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Hollis received a letter from Mr. Valtravers, giving him a farther account of the procedure of the government of Berne in relation to the nine caſes of books, with an extract from a letter to Mr. Valtravers, from Mr. De Schmidt the ſon, dated Berne, Feb. 21, 1765, importing, "that the Societé Œconomique of Berne " would ſend him a magnificent letter for their anonymous benefactor, " with many acknowledgments of their obligations to him; and that " they would cauſe the donation to be honourably mentioned in the " Engliſh Gazettes; and as he, the anonymous benefactor, would ac- " cept of no recompenſe, they would cauſe a gold medal to be ſtruck as " a preſent for their friend at Rockhall;" meaning Mr. Valtravers, to whom

whom the books were conſigned, and who had the care of lodging them with the curators of the library.

The books had been delivered to theſe gentlemen on the 9th of February, and what followed upon that, is circumſtantially ſet forth in Mr. Valtravers's letters, and Mr. Hollis's anſwers; all which are inſerted in the Appendix.

Upon the occaſion of this laſt letter from Mr. Valtravers there is the following entry in Mr. Hollis's Diary:

"I hope however, that he will be able, by his perſonal influence at "Berne, to prevent any article being inſerted in the Engliſh News-pa-"pers, concerning the donation; and then every circumſtance will have "paſſed happily—moſt happily!"

Beſides what was paid to Mr. Holford and Mr. Valtravers, for freight and carriage of theſe books, Mr. Hollis paid Mr. Becket the Bookſeller the ſum of ſeventeen pounds fifteen ſhillings, and ten pence, for charges for the caſes, packing the books, and forwarding them to the ſhip. He ſent likewiſe to conſul Holford at Genoa, a concave and convex mirror of eighteen inches diameter, as a preſent, in return for the Conſul's great care in forwarding the books to Berne.

There is mention made in Mr. Hollis's papers, that about this time he applied twice to Mr. Griffiths, that a favourable account might be given, in the Monthly Review, of a book written by a friend of his, as he thought it deſerved; in which, as it hath ſince appeared, he did not ſuccede. The book however, two or three years after, came to a ſecond edition, and was well received, and was ſpoken of in a ſubſequent number of the ſame Review, with a little more reſpect.

An application of this kind from Mr. Hollis was certainly a ſtrain of his courteſy, which nothing but his approbation of the work could reconcile to his uſual ſhyneſs in ſuch caſes. There is not the leaſt appearance that the author requeſted or expected this complaiſance from him, being well acquainted with his diſpoſition on ſimilar occaſions; nor, as we have reaſon to believe, was Mr. Hollis of opinion with the author, on the point controverted in that performance; nor indeed was he perſonally known to him.

This therefore may ſtand as an inſtance of his generous impartiality to writers of all complexions whom he thought to deſerve encourage-

ment, either on account of their parts and induſtry, or more eſpecially of their integrity and ſincerity.

Mr. Griffiths however, on this occaſion, ſhewed himſelf a perſon not to be taken by a bribe, Mr. Hollis having, on his ſecond application, preſented him with the new edition of Wallis's Grammar; perhaps, indeed, not ſo much to purchaſe Mr. Griffiths' intereſt with the Reviewers, as on account of Mr. Hollis's regard to the man.

We know little of the author thus recommended, but his name; and that, as appears by ſome of Mr. Hollis's notes, he obtained more effectually Mr. Hollis's eſteem, by ſome ſubſequent publications more to the patriot's taſte.

March 22d, Mr. Hollis ſubſcribed ten guineas towards a new building for the ſociety of arts and commerce.

April 14, (his birth-day), we find the following entry in his Diary: "I thank thee, moſt humbly, O my GOD, for permitting me to paſs "another year in health and ſafety! and thereby to go through that "plan, honeſt, uſeful, noble, as I apprehend, which I had long labour-"ed to complete. O ſhield me ſtill with thy protection, and endue me "with thy choiceſt humility and wiſdom, that the remaining and new "plan of life may be conducted in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt ſer-"viceable to my country and mankind, and acceptable in thine eye! "I am now entered my ſix-and-fortieth year."

May 2, we find the following note in his Diary:

"Having again been hard worked for a long time, and without inter-"val, and about delicate, and ſeveral of them in their nature diſagree-"able buſineſſes, I am again become low, tired in ſpirits, and incapable "of cloſe thinking and application as heretofore; and yet ſo honeſt, "noble, are my views, that with the approaching excurſion to the weſt, "they will, I truſt, as hitherto, ſupport and maſter me through all dif-"ficulties." Mr. Hollis here uſes the word, "maſter," in a ſenſe juſt the reverſe of the common acceptation. We ſhould have ſaid, "enable "me to maſter all difficulties." But it is probable he found the verb ſo uſed in ſome of his favorite authors, perhaps in Milton.

May 22, Mr. Hollis ſent to Chriſt's College, Cambridge, four copies of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; two copies of the firſt edition, in ten books, with

with variorum in the title pages. One of the ſecond edition, 1674, 8vo. another of the edition, 1678, 8vo. likewiſe.

May 30. He recommended to Millar to reprint the Areopagitica of John Milton, with a curious tract of Marchamont Nedham intituled, "Conſiderations tendered to a member of the council of ſtate, Aug. 1, "1649; concerning, 1. The diſcontents of the people. 2. Opprobri-"ous ſpeeches againſt government. 3. Paſquils and pamphlets. 4. In-"vectives out of the pulpit. 5. Eves-droppers, whiſperers, and infor-"mers; wherein is repreſented the opinion and practice of many of the "moſt eminent ſtateſmen in relation to theſe particulars.

"Vim temperatam Dii quoque provehunt
"In majus.—HORAT.

"which," ſays Mr. Hollis, "Millar agreed to;" but, N. B. never performed.

There is no mention of this work in the account which Anthony Wood gives of Marchamont Nedham and his works, and there is reaſon to believe it was the work of another hand.

June 7. The Rev. Mr. Harte, Canon of Windſor, author of the Life of Guſtavus Adolphus, and Eſſays on Huſbandry, being, as was reported, about to publiſh the tracts of Mr. Samuel Hartlib (to whom Milton addreſſed his Diſcourſe on Education) Mr. Hollis ſent ſeven tracts of Hartlib's, as a preſent to the editor. Whether Mr. Harte publiſhed theſe tracts or not we are not informed.

On the 18th of the ſame month he ſent to Mrs. Macaulay about thirty tracts, publiſhed during the civil wars.

About the end of July, or the beginning of Auguſt, Mr. Hollis tranſcribed from Huſbands' collection, "The proteſtation of the Archbiſhops "and Biſhops of Ireland againſt the toleration of popery, agreed upon "and ſubſcribed by them, Nov. 26, 1626," and ſent it to be publiſhed in the London Chronicle, with a few remarks of his own. It was accordingly publiſhed in that paper, Aug. 1765 *.

September 7. He ſent to the London Chronicle a piece of drollery, as he calls it, by Henry Neville, intituled, "The Iſle of Pines," with a ſhort preface, ſigned, "Harpocrates," of which he alſo procured an ele-

* For this ſee the Appendix.

gant edition, 12mo. in 1768, printed for Cadell, to which was prefixed a ſatyrical and not over delicate piece, intituled, "The Parliament of "Ladies," firſt printed in 1647.

The firſt edition of the "Iſle of Pines," was printed at London, in 4to. 1668, for Allen Banks and Charles Harper. The whole title as follows:

"The Iſle of Pines, or a late diſcovery of a fourth iſland near Terra "Auſtralis Incognita, by Henry Cornelius Van Sloettan; wherein is con-"tained, a true relation of certain Engliſh perſons who, in queen Eli-"zabeth's time, making a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, were caſt away, and "wrecked near the coaſt of Terra Auſtralis Incognita, and all drowned "except one man and four women. And now lately, A. D. 1667, a "Dutch ſhip making a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, driven by foul wea-"ther there, by chance have found their poſterity (ſpeaking good Eng-"liſh) to amount (as they ſuppoſe) to ten or twelve thouſand perſons. "The whole relation (written and left by the man himſelf, a little be-"fore his death, and delivered to the Dutch by his grand-child) is here "annexed, with the longitude and latitude of the iſland, the ſituation "and felicity thereof, with other matter obſervable."

Mr. Hollis's edition of the "Iſle of Pines" does not contain the whole of what is to be found in the old quarto. For what reaſon he omitted ſo much of it (having publiſhed only about nine pages out of thirty-one, of which the quarto pamphlet conſiſts), does not appear, particularly the laws enacted by Henry Pine, for the government of the inhabitants.

Mr. Hollis called it "a piece of drollery;" but it ſeems to have been intended by Neville for a ſerious repreſentation of the happineſs that might accrue to ſociety by following the dictates of nature, according to the circumſtances in which the founder of a community might be placed in a deſart, ſupplied with a few accommodations moſt neceſſary for the preſervation of the ſpecies.

Neville indeed furniſhes Pine with a Bible; from whence Pine forms his rules of government; which probably might be intended to ſhew how well the conduct of mankind might be regulated by the ſimple documents of the word of GOD, without that load of human forms and ceremonies with which a ſelfiſh and wily prieſthood had defaced and

corrupted it in church-eſtabliſhments, a grievance which was ſeverely felt in his days, and to which undoubtedly he was no friend.

Some years ago a book was written by an ingenious gentleman ſtill living, intituled, "A Vindication of Natural Society;" which was ſaid to have been intended for a contraſt to Lord Bolingbroke's reprobation of artificial theology; who had by no means any objection to artificial government.

The Vindicator, as afterwards appeared on a very memorable occaſion, had as little to artificial theology; without which, he ſeemed to think, political government could not be carried on *.

In his Vindication he made ſo ſtrong a caſe in favour of natural ſociety, that it would require perhaps more than even his own art and ingenuity to demoliſh his ſtrong fabric.

"Civil government" (ſays he) "borrows a ſtrength from eccleſiaſti-
"cal; and artificial laws receive a ſanction from artificial revelations.
"The ideas of religion and government are cloſely connected; and
"while we receive government as a thing neceſſary, or even uſeful to
"our well-being, we ſhall, in ſpite of us, draw in as a neceſſary, though
"undeſireable, conſequence, an artificial religion of ſome kind or
"other †."

Was he in earneſt here? The caſt and deſign of his pamphlet requires, that we ſhould anſwer, no: but it is moſt evident, that his ſpeech againſt the clerical petition, is founded upon this very principle; nor will his ſaving of the honor of the church of England, in the courſe of the paragraph, avail him, till he can ſhew, that the government of England is not a civil government, or that it is not ſupported and exerciſed by artificial laws.

Neville, we ſee, avoided this curſt neceſſity, by introducing the real revelations of the Bible, as ſufficient to aid the regulations of his natural ſociety; whereas the Vindicator has nothing religious to mix with the natural paſſions of natural ſociety; but the dominion of natural reaſon, a phantom which, for want of a ſupreme WILL, amounts, with reſpect to individuals, to nothing but natural paſſion differently modified.

But this may be more properly diſcuſſed on another occaſion.

* See Mr. Burke's Speech on the clerical petition offered to Parliament, Feb. 6, 1772.
† Vind. p. 9. 2d edit.

The Prince of Torremuzza in Sicily, having, in conſequence of their friendſhip contracted in that iſland, ſent Mr. Hollis divers of his publications on ſubjects of antiquity, our patriot procured and ſent him a preſent of books, "to ſhew," as he expreſſes it, "his gratitude, and to "do honour to Old England;" with the following letter, dated Sept. 26, 1765.

—"I admire your ſpirit, and the truly noble tender of an exchange "of literary productions; thoſe your productions, works, I have re- "ceived, read, and ſhall always preſerve, among the choiceſt pieces of "my library, for the great learning, judgment, philanthropy, which "they contain. But every man is not a Hercules; and as the better "part of wiſdom is ſaid to be diſcretion, the only return that I imagine "I can make with propriety to your tender, is, to ſend you rather the "works of other perſons, of allowed eminency in our nation, than a few "ſcribblings of my own, eſpecially as the latter have not turned upon "the ſubject of antiquity, however reſpectable, but government.

"In this view of things, I requeſt you to accept a ſmall caſe of books, "which a good Engliſhman, George Tatem, Eſq. of Meſſina, Britiſh "Conſul general for the iſland of Sicily, will tranſmit to you, obliging- "ly, in Palermo free of charge, and if you ſhould be pleaſed with it, I "ſhall be happy."

At the ſame time he ſent him another preſent, accompanied with the following note:

"Thomas Hollis in compliment to, and as his mite towards the maſ- "ter idea of the prince of Torremuzza, which he hopes, with every "true antiquary, is executing, requeſts his friendly acceptance of a ſe- "pulchral marble, with a Greek inſcription; the pro Chriſto, and palm "reverſed upon it, found by him, Thomas Hollis, Oct. 16, 1751, then "on his travels, with ſurprize and joy, in a cell far in the catacomb "della vignea Cæſarea, accaſato di S. M. di Geſu, at Siracuſe, in the iſland "of Sicily."

The "maſter idea," here mentioned, related to a compilation ſince publiſhed, and intituled, "Siciliæ, et objacentium inſularum veterum "inſcriptionum, nova collectio, Prolegomenis et notis illuſtrata."

This worthy and ingenious prince, who had a taſte and a reſpect for the publications of this country, employed Mr. Baker of York-ſtreet, Covent

Covent Garden, on Mr. Hollis's recommendation, to ſend him ſuch books as he might want.

At the ſame time Mr. Hollis ſent to ſeveral places abroad a number of the publications of the ſociety of arts and commerce, particularly to Switzerland and Sicily. In one of thoſe ſent to Sicily he wrote:

"Go, little book, induce the Sicilians, famous through all ages, to "inſtitute ſocieties like your ſociety, that the good may be united, the "bad awed, the iſland enriched with preſervation of its induſtry, and "mankind benefited."

Mr. Hollis himſelf, averſe to parchment honours, was induced, by his eſteem of the Rev. Mr. William Harris, of Honiton, in Devonſhire, to ſolicit for him, by the means of a friend, the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Glaſgow; and on the twentieth of September this year, Mr. Hollis was informed that the ſaid degree was conferred upon Mr. Harris by the unanimous conſent of all the members of that body.

We muſt now look back to Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with his American friend and confident Dr. Mayhew. This was the critical year of the ſtamp-act, in the fortunes of which, and its conſequences, it may juſtly be ſaid every inhabitant of Great Britain and America has been, and ſtill is, intereſted.

March 4, 1765, Mr. Hollis wrote a pretty long letter to Dr. Mayhew, wherein he gives him an account of the ſentiments of the public (ſuch, I mean, as attended to the controverſy) concerning the Doctor's Remarks on Abp. Secker's anſwer to his "obſervations on the charter and conduct "of the ſociety, &c."

In this letter Mr. Hollis takes notice of Mr. Apthorp's return from America (whom he calls, "that ſpie upon your land,") and ſeems to intimate that he was driven out of it, by the judgment and energy of Dr. Mayhew.

"I am aſſured," ſays he, "that at the motion of the Archbiſhop, it "is entered in the books of the epiſcopal propagators, *that no more miſ-* "*ſionaries ſhall be ſent to New England*; which information will turn "out to be in fact, I ſuppoſe, that no more miſſions ſhall be eſtabliſhed "there. What the Archbiſhop hath done, or rather undone, is incon- "ſiderable, and to ſave appearances only. But if he is *truly* honeſt, he

 "will

" will take away the great number of the miſſions throughout that " country."

Of theſe American miſſions Mr. Hollis certainly judged right. Never was a greater error in politics than the inſtitution of the ſociety for the propagation of religion in America (the only country that is mentioned in the charter of the ſociety, in the name of foreign parts), with a pretence of civilizing and chriſtianizing the ſavages of that country. A ſociety compoſed of men of the ſame principles, and in the ſame ſtations with thoſe who forced the firſt American ſettlers out of this kingdom for non-conformity, were not likely to act with the poſterity of ſuch ſettlers on any common principles, for the purpoſe of converting the ignorant and barbarous nations adjoining upon their ſettlements to Chriſtianity. Accordingly Dr. Secker, Bp. of Oxford, declared, in a ſermon preached before the ſociety, in the year 1740-1, that " whoever " was taught Chriſtianity in the plantations, by the means of the ſociety, " muſt be taught by the forms of the Church of England, or not taught " at all."

What could be the effect of ſending miſſionaries into theſe foreign parts with ſuch inſtructions, but eternal ſquabbles with the miſſionaries ſent on the like errand by the coloniſts, but on a different and much more generous plan?

In proceſs of time it was found expedient to encourage the ſociety's miſſionaries to convert the anti-epiſcopalians to the church of England; and this work, not proceding with the expedition or the ſucceſs intended by Abp. Secker, and his adherents, the project of ſending biſhops into thoſe parts was fallen upon, and eagerly purſued; which ſerved to increaſe the jealouſies of the coloniſts, already but too juſtly ſuſpicious, that the ruling powers of the mother country looked upon their growing proſperity with an evil eye. The conſequences Frenchmen and Spaniards will tell our poſterity with pleaſure.

Eccleſiaſtical meaſures of this complexion could not be forwarded or ſupported, but on the principles of popery; which, no doubt, was one reaſon, among others, why popery had been ſo indulgently connived at and even countenanced in Britain.

This did not eſcape the ſevere ſtrictures of Dr. Mayhew, in his " Re- " marks;" and for that reaſon Mr. Hollis was of opinion, no anſwer would

would be given to them; "unleſs a ſtigma or ſo, in the lurking mi-
"nutes of the ſociety; no aſs in ſand-cart," ſays he, "ſkin-cut and
"goaded, being more tender than the Archbiſhop and his brethren on
"that ſubject."

"Public affairs," ſays Mr. Hollis, in the ſame letter, "are yet, and
"likely to continue, in the ſame chanel, till the next war, as in my
"laſt; when the Scottiſhman, and his mongrels, muſt go off like ſmoke
"before the wind. GOD ſend the debt, bankruptcy, he hath fixed on
"the nation, could as eaſily be parted with!

"The three kingdoms are uneaſy; and, as it ſhould ſeem, to be made
"more uneaſy—with the coloniſts, thoſe faithful friends to liberty,
"and the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, THEREFORE."

Mr. Hollis's prophecy cannot be either belied or verified till the next *foreign* war, for it is to that he refers the exit of the leader of the mongrels. Little did he think, when he wrote this letter, of a colony-war in its preſent appearances, and with ſo pernicious a tendency, to promote and haſten the bankruptcy.

About this time Mr. Otis publiſhed a tract, intituled, "The rights of
"the Britiſh Colonies aſſerted and proved;" of which Mr. Hollis ſent Dr. Mayhew the following account, copied from a letter from a friend to whom he had preſented the pamphlet:

—"It is a noble piece, and has been read by many of my friends
"with great edification. All the great and generous principles of go-
"vernment that is of public good, which ever warmed Milton, Locke,
"or any patriot heart, are familiar to the author, and applied to his own
"particular argument, in a way they had not thought of; but would
"have honored and approved. If it had fallen in his way, I could have
"wiſhed he had touched upon the epiſcopizing ſcheme, in his bold and
"convincing way; and the rather, as it is reported to us, that the ad-
"vocates for it are more warm and ſanguine than ever; and have had
"the art to engage ſome of our ſtateſmen to be as deeply for it as them-
"ſelves, as an event neceſſarily connected with that ſyſtem of politics
"which they have adopted, and which is alone within the compaſs of
"their abilities and their virtues."

There is not a fool of a ſtateſman upon hiſtorical record who did not very well underſtand the principles of tyranny; nor a knave of a

 politician

politician who had any ſcruples to put them in practice. But to govern a free people with a wiſe, righteous, and magnanimous regard to their rights and privileges, is a ſecret which our anceſtors in the political department, have taken along with them to the world of ſpirits. That kind of learning is now out of faſhion, and indeed generally has been, when the province of inſtilling it has been intruſted to *loyal* churchmen, who know, from a ſenſe of their own dignity, how meritorious, as well as convenient, it is for the *canaille* to ſubmit, without limitation, to the powers that be.

Dr. Mayhew's anſwer to Mr. Hollis's letter bears date May 17, and will be noticed in its turn.

Feb. 9, 1765, Dr. Mayhew wrote to Mr. Hollis an account of his receiving a very valuable preſent of books from him, ſeveral of which he had not ſeen before; particularly, "Marvel's Rehearſal tranſproſed," divers tracts in a new edition of Milton's proſe-works, [Baron's] &c.

—— Dudley, Eſq. judge of the province of Maſſachuſets, left a legacy for a ſermon againſt popery, to be preached the enſuing May. Dr. Mayhew tells Mr. Hollis in his letter, that he was appointed, by the truſtees of Mr. Dudley's will, to perform that duty in the chapel of Harvard College. "But," ſays the Doctor, "it is but a ſmall part of that "myſtery of iniquity, that can be laid open and expoſed in a diſcourſe "of one hour."

He informs Mr. Hollis, in the ſame letter, that "Dr. Wiggleſworth, "the learned and very worthy Holliſian profeſſor of divinity in Harvard "College, was lately dead, in an advanced age; that his funeral ſermon, by the Rev. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge, would be printed, and "ſent to Mr. Hollis.

"Dr. Wiggleſworth," ſays he, "was the firſt divinity profeſſor in "that College, and I wiſh he may have a ſucceſſor worthy of him, and "of the name by which the profeſſorſhip is called."

In a letter of May 13th, the Doctor ſays, "Mr. Wiggleſworth, now "one of the tutors of Harvard College, and ſon of the late worthy pro"feſſor, ſends you, through my hands, a copy or two of Mr. Appleton's "funeral ſermon on his father.—Mr. Wiggleſworth is a young gentle"man of good abilities and character, and ſeems to ſtand fair to ſuccede "his father as Hollis-profeſſor of divinity in the college;" which afterwards

wards happened. But we ſhall ſoon ſee that the worthy Doctor had other things to write to Mr. Hollis than theſe deeds of peace.

Dr. Mayhew's next letter is dated May 17, acknowledging the receipt of ſeveral preſents of books from Mr. Hollis, and adviſing him, that the Doctor had ſent him Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Maſſachuſet's province, and ſome copies of his own ſermon againſt popery, before-mentioned.

"You have divers times hinted," ſays the Doctor, "at the Archbiſhop's ſpy upon us. I never knew, till your laſt, whom you meant, nor did I ever hear before that he was ſuſpected to come hither in that honourable capacity."

The Doctor muſt have been a man of great ſimplicity not to have ſuſpected, from Mr. Apthorp's connections with Abp. Secker, that his only buſineſs there was not that of a mere convertiſſeur of the ſavages, or a preacher of the goſpel to the coloniſts of the Engliſh eſtabliſhed church. Mr. Hollis had no other tokens of Mr. Apthorp's official commiſſion from the Archbiſhop, than what appeared in print, we mean chiefly that gentleman's quotations from his Grace's propagation ſermon.

"It was the coloring, by-view of this ſermon," ſays Mr. Hollis, "that firſt occaſioned a fixed diſlike in me to Dr. Secker. He thought to figure by it eaſily in commendam, without danger of any kind. Having been corrected for it by Mr. Hubbard, he became diſguſted with the coloniſts. Then he hated them. Then fixed a ſpy regularly upon them; for ſuch I always deemed Mr. Apthorp. Then began a further ſcheme concerning American biſhops; in which, inſtead of hard unſplendid work at home, the watching, *da vero*, againſt the evil morals and conduct of his own vaſt flock, and alarming growth of popery, &c. he thought to win *eaſy* glory from a diſtance, and, himſelf a *changeling*, to outſhine or equal the greateſt of his predeceſſors."

The letter to which this extract belongs is dated June 24; and is in anſwer to two of Dr. Mayhew's, of May 13, and May 17.

There ſeems to be an anachroniſm in this deduction of the progreſs of Abp. Secker's diſpoſition towards the colonies.

Dr. Secker's project of epiſcopizing America was prior to Mr. Apthorp's miſſion by ſeveral years. It was certainly in his head when he preached his ſermon in 1740 or 1741, and ſeems to have been formed

into a plan of operation, in the year 1751, when he wrote his letter to Mr. Walpole. Of the date of Mr. Apthorp's miſſion, we are not informed; but ſuppoſe it to have begun after the date of the ſaid letter.

For the reſt, whatever ſecret article, with reſpect to the Archbiſhop's *bye*-views, there might be in Mr. Apthorp's commiſſion, we cannot but think Mr. Apthorp was too ingenuous a man to be a thorough-paced agent for the Archbiſhop in his colony-work, and ſeems to have had more judgment than to drive it on at the rate his Grace wanted it to ſpring to the goal. Bradbury Chandler was a much fitter tool for his purpoſe.

In this letter Mr. Hollis ſays of two different groupes of writers for the public and themſelves: "The . . . . have able worthy people "among them, and for traders in the way of literature, afford, as much "as poſſible, to liberty. The . . . . are almoſt, if not all, Scottiſh-"men, *without ignorance or knowledge*; and by intereſt and inclination, "not Whigs, perhaps . . . . . ."

The learning of ſome of our Scottiſh writers who, of late years, have figured, with the greateſt eclat, among the connoiſſeurs of the favourite party, could not have been more juſtly, or more happily, characteriſed. A gentleman who read the paſſage in Mr. Hollis's letter ſaid, it was the true character of our Scotch politicians, as well as of their retainers and encomiaſts of that country.

After acknowledging the receipt of the hiſtory of the colony of Maſſachuſet's Bay, Mr. Hollis ſays:

"The hiſtory I have read generally. It is not ſevere againſt the "founders, leaders, people of that colony; ſhades great facts; yet is "favourable to liberty; is curious, valuable, and to have been written "by a man in office in the year 1765, is an extraordinary perfor-"mance.

"In reſpect to the power of the civil magiſtrate in religious matters, "be pleaſed to conſult the note taken from the Oceana of the ingenuous "James Harrington, inſerted in the notes belonging to the letters of Al-"gernon Sydney, taken from the Sydney-papers, p. 67. with which "note I entirely, but humbly, agree *.

* In Mr. Hollis's edition of 1763 the pages are marked confuſedly. In Mr. Robertſon's, of the year 1771. it is, p. 18, under a letter to Henry Saville. Some of which letters were publiſhed in an octavo pamphlet, anno 1671.

This

This circumſtance gives Mr. Hollis occaſion to obſerve, that "the "fathers of New-England were perſecutors with the ſtigmata of perſe- "cution freſh bleeding upon themſelves.

"I have," ſays he, "returned my thanks by letter to the Rev. Mr. "Wigglefworth for the publications ſent me on the death of his late "learned excellent father. Perhaps that worthy gentleman and Mr. "Winthorp may wiſh that I ſhould correſpond with them. Circum- "ſtanced, over-plyed, as I am, one correſpondent in a country is almoſt "too much for me.

"What if, inſtead of ſermons, orations only were to be made, on the "death of perſons really eminent? Characters to ſermons have always "appeared to me very aukward tacks."

Aug. 8. Dr. Mayhew writes to Mr. Hollis: "The colonies are uni- "verſally and greatly alarmed at the meaſures lately taken reſpecting "them. Theſe meaſures appear to me extremely hard and injurious. "If long perſiſted in, they will at beſt greatly cramp and retard the "population of the colonies, to the very eſſential detriment of the mo- "ther-country. And what may in time be the conſequence of raiſing "a general and great diſaffection in the people of this large continent no "one can certainly foreſee. But you and I, Sir, are clear in this point, "that no people are under a religious obligation to be ſlaves, if they are "able to ſet themſelves at liberty."

Perhaps this paſſage, if it does not come too late for the controverſy, may be alleged as a proof, that the Americans thought, even ſo early as 1765, of making themſelves independent on the mother-country. Be it, however, remembered, that the provocation, or the alarm, was prior to the intimation.

Of a certain divine of high character Dr. Mayhew ſays, "He appears "to be a very able man, though I think it appears by"—*a certain pub- lication from his hand*, "that even his learned head has not yet got the "great goddeſs Diana quite out of it."

Mr. Hollis anſwers to this obſervation, Sept. 19. "Dr. —— is a "learned excellent gentleman, but a ſon of the church, a ſon of articles "and tithes."

Dr. Mayhew, in the end of his letter, had ſaid, "I am ſomething at "a loſs for your meaning, Sir, in what you ſay reſpecting your library.

"I pray,

" I pray GOD long to give you health to make uſe of it, at once for your " own entertainment and the public good!"

To this Mr. Hollis rejoins, " At my time of life, and with my turn, " all books that enter my library, as preſents or by purchaſe, thoſe " which are of direct uſe to me in my purſuits excepted, travel after- " ward, are ſcattered, given away."

To the Doctor's account of the riſing uneaſineſſes in the colonies, Mr. Hollis ſays nothing that appears in this copy of his letter. But by the word *politics*, in the end of it, it is pretty certain he made proper remarks on the caſe ſtated by his correſpondent, though he did not chuſe they ſhould be found among his papers at home. But, as we ſhall ſee preſently, he was not always ſo ſcrupulous.

The date of Dr. Mayhew's next letter is Auguſt 19, which Mr. Hollis received October 12. It is in theſe terms:

" I had the honour to write to you about the middle of May laſt.— " In my laſt I hinted to you how generally and greatly alarmed the co- " loniſts were at ſome late parliamentary proceedings, particularly at " the ſtamp-act. They, almoſt one and all, conſider this, and the power " lately given to the admiralty courts (whereby the right of being tried " by juries is, in a great meaſure, taken from them), as inſtances " of grievous oppreſſion, and ſcarce better than downright tyranny. " When I wrote laſt, I did not think the ſpirit of oppoſition to the ſtamp- " act would have broke out ſo ſoon in any open acts of violence, as it " has done."

The Doctor then gives a detail of what happened at Boſton on Wed- neſday Auguſt 14.—The hanging Andrew Oliver, Eſq. in effigy—the exhibition of the boot with the green ſoal—the proceſſion and cere- monies at the burning of it; with other particulars, not differing from the circumſtantial accounts in the public Prints.

After which the Doctor goes on: " From this you may judge of the " ſentiments of this town concerning the ſtamp-act. By what I have " heard, it is as much diſliked by the people in general throughout " theſe colonies; and ſo great is the deteſtation in which it is had, that " I am ſatisfied it will never be carried into execution, unleſs it is done " at the point of the ſword by a large army, or rather by a number of " conſiderable ones, at leaſt one in each colony, there being about ſixty

" thouſand

" thouſand fighting men in this province only. And it is given out by
" many, that they will ſpend their laſt blood in this cauſe. You will
" obſerve, Sir, I only mention facts, without giving my own opinion. I
" will however preſume to ſay, that I greatly doubt the expediency of
" Great Britain's waging war with her American colonies, as it were,
" only for the ſake of carrying this odious act into execution, and there-
" by hazarding either their deſtruction, or their entire loſs to, and revolt
" from her. The people in the colonies are far, very far indeed, from
" deſiring to be independent upon Great Britain; and nothing I believe
" could make them even willing for it, but what they eſteem hard,
" cruel, and oppreſſive treatment. GOD forbid there ſhould be an in-
" tire breach between them! which might prove very fatal to both.
" The firſt letter in vol. IV. of Cato's letters contains many things
" much to the preſent purpoſe, and which look almoſt like prophecy.
" I wiſh, with all my heart, that a conſiderable part of that excellent
" letter were ſoon reprinted in the London papers, which might per-
" haps be one mean of preventing the puſhing things to a dreadful ex-
" tremity with relation to the colonies.—It is lately reported here, that
" Mr. Pitt is now one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, together with Mr.
" Charles Townſend; but I doubt the truth of it. I ſhould have men-
" tioned before, that a proclamation was quickly iſſued by our governor
" for apprehending the rioters, &c. But if any of them ſhould be diſ-
" covered and committed, I am confident the priſon would not hold
" them many hours. In this town, and within twenty miles of it,
" there are, I ſuppoſe, 10,000 men, who, if need was, could and would
" ſoon be collected together on ſuch an occaſion. I intend to incloſe the
" prints of this day, and am, &c."

In Mr. Hollis's Diary we find the following entry: " October 23,
" Waited on the ——— of ——— in conſequence of a note to him yeſ-
" terday—ſhewed him the letter from Dr. Mayhew (without acquaint-
" ing him with the name of the writer, which probably he gueſſed at),
" about the riſing on the ſtamp-duty. His Lordſhip treated me with
" great civility, read the letter attentively, but did by no means ſeem
" to feel the importance of it, nor to apprehend the very imminent dan-
" ger there is at this time of loſing our northern colonies. That being

" the caſe with reſpect to him, and alſo, as it ſhould ſeem, by his talk,
" with his brother miniſters."

We ſhall make a remark on this conduct of Mr. Hollis, when we come to his anſwer of this and the two following letters of Dr. Mayhew.

September 26, Dr. Mayhew writes, " You can hardly conceive how " the minds of the people in the colonies are influenced by the late par- " liamentary regulations, particularly the ſtamp-act. The violent mea- " ſures which have been taken already in moſt of them, to make the " ſtamp-officers reſign their poſts, and many other things, confirm me " in the opinion which I intimated to you in my laſt, that this act will " never be carried into execution without the effuſion of much blood; " for it is the general voice of the people, that they had rather die by " the ſword, than ſubmit to ſuch ſlavery as they conceive they ſhall be " under by ſubmitting to ſuch a kind of taxation. May GOD, of his in- " finite mercy, direct both the mother-country and the colonies what " to do, in ſuch a melancholy conjuncture! In our public prints, which " I ſend you by this conveyance, you will ſee how much theſe matters " employ the attention of people at this time.—I ſhall alſo ſend you " our wretched g——r's ſpeech, made the day before yeſterday, to " anſwer which a committee is appointed. He ſeems to deſire that the " general aſſembly ſhould aſſiſt in putting theſe heavy chains on them- " ſelves and the people, in which I may preſume to ſay, he will be diſ- " appointed. Many people among us are ſanguine in the expectation " of a ſpeedy repeal of the ſtamp-act, from the change of the miniſtry, " which has occaſioned great joy among us. For my own part I have " little hope of ſuch a repeal, till it is plainly ſeen by the parliament, " that the act will, in its operation, be pernicious to Great Britain, by " ruining the colonies. If Aſtræa were not fled, there might be ground " of hope from another quarter. The ſhip is hitherto detained at the " caſtle, three miles below this town, by order of the g——r, leſt the " ſtamped papers and parchments which are on board ſhould be ſeized " and burned by the enraged populace, or immediately ſent back to " London in another bottom; both which have been talked of by ſome " perſons. But for my own part I hope no ſuch ſtep as this will be " taken."

October

October 1. Dr. Mayhew ſends Mr. Hollis the following intelligence: "This is the day appointed for opening the propoſed congreſs at New "York, by commiſſioners from the ſeveral colonies, in order to jointly "petition the king and parliament for relief of grievances, particu-"larly with relation to the ſtamp-act. There is a rumour in this town "that general Gage, commander in chief of the king's forces in Ame-"rica, who is at New York with a body of troops, has ſeized upon the "fire-arms in that city, betaken himſelf to the caſtle with three months "proviſions, and given out, that the commiſſioners ſhall not meet to "conſult and petition as aforeſaid. This, if true, is an extraordinary "ſtep indeed. But I have but juſt heard the report, know not how it "came, and queſtion the truth of it. For my own part, I have both "privately and publicly delivered my own opinion of the inexpediency "and great danger of any forcible, riotous, and illegal proceedings, in "oppoſition to Parliamentary authority, even though the colonies "ſhould be oppreſſed. We are not able to contend this way with Great "Britain. But far the greater part of the people in the colonies ſeem "at preſent reſolved to run all hazards rather than ſubmit; for they ſay "nothing worſe can happen to us than ſuch ſlavery."

Mr. Hollis's anſwers to the different articles of this intelligence of Dr. Mayhew, comprized in one letter, bearing date November 18.

"I have been extremely concerned, afflicted, at the preſent ſad, me-"lancholy ſtate of affairs between England and her colonies.

"The reverſe of a Dutch medal, ſtruck in their early troubles, two "earthen veſſels floating upon the waters, inſcription, FRANGIMVR SI "COLLIDIMVR, ſuits exactly to their caſe.

"GOD grant wiſdom and temper on both ſides! and as it is ſaid, that "the preſent adminiſtration ſeek only the mildeſt meaſures, it may be "hoped things will calm and ſubſide again.

"All my little energies have been, and ſhall be, exerted on this occa-"ſion; for how can they be more nobly engaged than in good offices "betwixt the mother-country and her colonies? A few friends think, "act, like me, but with ſuperior abilities.

"The news-papers" [thoſe ſent him by Dr. Mayhew] "are truly "curious. They may have their uſe too.

—"The wiſdom, ſplendor, of the Pittonian adminiſtration, the in-
" fluence, diviſions, that ſucceded it, the calamities that now threaten
" us all, concur to render it probable that Mr. Pitt will again in a ſhort
" time come into government, and with ſuch latitude of power as every
" honeſt man wiſhes, an aſſertor of liberty, and a friend to the houſe of
" Hanover.

" Reverend and Dear Sir, I honor your many virtues, and am your
" affectionate aſſured friend, and moſt obedient ſervant, T. H."

Very few of the coloniſts themſelves were better informed than Dr. Mayhew of the diſpoſitions of his fellow-citizens in general, leaders or others, towards the mother-country. His reſidence at Boſton, the great eſteem he was there held in, both on account of his abilities and his prudence, and his character for integrity, gave him a confidence among them, which procured him an inſight into their inmoſt thoughts.

He may therefore be ſafely credited when he declares to Mr. Hollis, that the coloniſts were very far from deſiring to be independent on Great-Britain.

The jealouſy of their weak and injudicious governor, and the advices he ſent home in conſequence of his ſuſpicions, which he had not the art to conceal from the coloniſts, laid the foundation of that ſurmiſe in England, and urged on thoſe meaſures which the miniſters then in play thought moſt proper to counteract that project; that is to ſay, meaſures of humiliation and ſeverity.

When the coloniſts found that this was the ſyſtem in Britain, and that their petitions and remonſtrances were diſregarded, and held in contempt, what was their next remedy? Independency had been put into their heads by the tools of power; and as they found no other remedy againſt ſuch a governor and ſuch miniſters, no wonder they ſhould think it worth their while to try the experiment.

Dr. Mayhew, it ſeems, thought the coloniſts were not able to contend with Great Britain in the way of arms. But, as ſomebody termed it, in the parliamentary debates, when Great Britain had paſſed the Rubicon, and thrown away the ſcabbard, it was not for the coloniſts to wait for the option of having their throats cut, or of giving up their property to the pillage of a rapacious adminiſtration.

They therefore determined to try their ſtrength with their adverſaries in a defenſive reſiſtance, and to give it the authority of an independent government; and whatever might be the ſentiments of Dr. Mayhew and his compatriots in 1765, or however the conteſt may end, we have ſeen them exert themſelves with a degree of ſucceſs that ſeems to forbode, that they will not be ruined alone; and that the inſcription mentioned by Mr. Hollis, FRANGIMVR SI COLLIDIMVR, will be effectually verified on both ſides.

Mr. Hollis, under this apprehenſion, publiſhed, for a long time, this warning in the news-papers, addreſſed thus:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

"MEN OF ENGLAND, THE COLONIES, BRETHREN,

"Conſider well the reverſe of a Dutch medal ſtruck in their early "troubles, two earthen veſſels floating upon the waters, inſcription, "FRANGIMVR SI COLLIDIMVR."

It may here be noticed, that two veſſels floating on the waters, the one of earth, the other of braſs, are made by Faernus and Alciatus to be emblematic of the danger of a weak ſtate or republic, ſituated in the neighbourhood of a potent one. The politics of the earthen veſſel in the fable would have been of uſe to America in forming her firſt connection with the brazen one, i. e. when ſhe firſt accepted her charter from England.

Among the energies Mr. Hollis ſpeaks of, exerted on his part, may be reckoned, his communicating Dr. Mayhew's letter to the prime-miniſter above-mentioned, founded probably on the perſuaſion that "adminiſtration ſought only the mildeſt meaſures;" which was verified, in part, by the repeal of the ſtamp-act. This mildneſs however was abundantly contraſted by what is called the declaratory act, aſſerting an unlimited power in the Britiſh legiſlature over the colonies IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER.

In a celebrated letter to the ſheriffs of Briſtol the principles of this act are defended, and the rectitude of it aſſerted, by an able politician, who had probably an hand in contriving it; and I think it was generally underſtood to be a conceſſion to the favourites of power, in order more eaſily to procure the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

The

The gentleman has now ſeen the conſequences of it. He had ſeen them long before he wrote his exculpatory letter. Had he not done better to have ſung his palinodia, and have owned that it was a fooliſh act, for this ſolid reaſon, that it could not be executed but by an army of 200,000 men?

Aye, but he expected adminiſtration would uſe it with prudence and lenity, and moderation, and even occaſionally appear to drop the pretenſion to the power which the act gave them.

But could he not ſee, that the little credit his patron and his colleagues had at this period particularly, in not being able to procure the repeal of the ſtamp-act without this conceſſion, was a certain ſign of their expiring power? was he not aware what ſort of men were to ſuccede them? men inimical in every view to the principles of public liberty, and who wanted only a fundamental law on their ſide, to procede any lengths towards the humiliation of the old conſtitutional Whigs, whether in England or America?

What is their language at this hour? "We have a law on our ſide, "whether juſt, or prudent, or expedient, no matter, and the law muſt "conclude every one in all caſes; for, ſay the prerogative lawyers and "court divines, the legiſlature is ſupreme; the maxim was good whig-"giſm once, and why ſhould it not be ſo now?"

The notion of a truſt, and the poſſibility of betraying it, are, by this argument, totally abandoned; and being reprobated by the eccleſiaſtical keepers of our conſciences, it would be impious to revive the doctrine in Weſtminſter Hall or St. Stephen's chapel.

Mr. Hollis has not any where, that we can find, given his opinion of this declaratory act; he was ſincerely diſpoſed towards a ſolid and laſting reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies, without any apprehenſion how effectually this deciſive act ſtood in the way.

He reſted his hopes, we perceive, on the reſtoration of Mr. Pitt to his former power; and that the confuſion of our political affairs would create the neceſſity of recalling him. But he was miſtaken; the game that was playing (of which he ſeems, in many inſtances, to have been better appriſed) was in too proſperous a way to be given up to "an aſ-"ſertor of liberty, and a friend to the houſe of Hanover;" and accordingly,

ingly, " confuſion" has gone on " to be worſe confounded," and where it will end the Divine preſcience only can foreſee.

Much of the obſtruction which adminiſtration has met with in ſubduing the Americans, has been imputed to the profeſſed friends to America on this ſide the Atlantic.

But the proof falls vaſtly ſhort of the imputation. What views ſome of the opponents of adminiſtration have had in their American meaſures, appears from the dextrous conduct of thoſe who *have ſeen their error*, and have changed their language, but not without fee or reward; and there may be others of the ſame ſtamp, who, having not yet found the means to be ſo ſpeedily and ſo ſubſtantially gratified, may ſtill wear the patriotic maſk for their own particular purpoſes.

This was far from being the caſe with our reſpectable patriot; he was, we ſee, for bringing about an effectual reconciliation between the contending parties; no ſenſible man could be ignorant, that the complaints of America were not without foundation; and many who have no other intereſt in the event but that of the public good, think that matters might have been compoſed without effuſion of a ſingle drop of blood, without any diminution of the real honour, profit, or proſperity of Great Britain, and no doubt have expreſſed their ſentiments of our political managers, with ſome degree of indignation and abhorrence.

Is it righteous to ſtigmatize all theſe with the name of rebels? For what? why forſooth becauſe through the puſillanimity of ſome, the folly and corruption of others, certain laws have paſſed, which imply, that every man's ideas of juſtice, dignity, and ſubjection, muſt be regulated by the grimace of a ſett of miſerable court ſcribblers, to whom it is equal under what government they live, ſo that they may but eat and drink and riſe up to play, at the expence of the public.

But to go on with Mr. Hollis and his American correſpondent.

Mr. Hollis, October 21, procured the eſſay in Cato's letters, mentioned to him by Dr. Mayhew, to be reprinted in the St. James's Chronicle, at the expence of two guineas. A copy of it will be given in the Appendix.

October 23. Mr. Hollis remarks, " The meeting of parliament for " buſineſs being put off effectively till after Chriſtmas, and—God ſend " confuſion get not worſe confounded! My little power of action among

" the

" the great, Mr. Pitt being far in the country, has, however, been faith-
" fully exerted;" meaning in his viſit to the —— of —— with Dr. Mayhew's letter.

Writing to his friend at Rome in this month, he ſays, " An ugly
" ſquall from the North-Weſt [America] hath juſt reached us; fore-
" runner, it is probable, of the general hurricane that I have long ex-
" pected, and ſometimes hinted to you. God grant I prove miſ-
" taken!"

On the 31ſt of October died his royal highneſs William Duke of Cumberland; to whom Mr. Hollis pays a tribute of gratitude for his ſervices in 1745, as before obſerved.

His Royal Highneſs's demiſe was ominous, and certainly fatal to the then adminiſtration, who owed their exiſtence to the Duke's interpoſition; when his head was laid, the Scottiſh leaders were too ſore of the wounds their fellows received in 1745 to ſuffer men of his Highneſs's recommendation to rebuke their genius, and poſſibly to overturn their ſyſtem.

A curious letter having, by a lucky accident, fallen into our hands, dated October 17, 1765, relative to the ſtate and intrigues of parties at that period, we hope the reader will be gratified by a copy of it in the Appendix.

November 1. Mr. Hollis obſerves, " This day the ſtamp-act takes
" place in America: A ſad day, I fear, to the mother-country and
" colonies."

On the 15th of the ſame month, Mr. Hollis mentions " his receiving
" two letters from Dr. Mayhew with unuſual ſatisfaction, having feared
" that their correſpondence had been cut off by inſolence of office."

Neither of theſe two letters, nor his anſwers to them, are found among Mr. Hollis's papers. But we find a reflection of his upon a looſe ſcrap, which may probably have been part of his anſwer to one of them.

" Should harſh proceedings," ſays he, " be attempted in North Ame-
' rica, as is probable, or delay uſed here, in repealing the ſtamp-act,
" as is probable, the colonies are loſt from us for ever! and, in the con-
" fuſion of that calamity, other confuſions brought on and perpetuated."

But beſides his correſpondence with Dr. Mayhew, Mr. Hollis did not diſguiſe his ſentiments on political affairs, when writing to his confidential friend at Rome:

"Leviathan," ſays he, "appears frequently at court, and ſkulks, "battens, conſtantly in the ſhade of it."

This ſeems to allude to a report current at that time, that the Archbiſhop's reception at court was neither ſufficiently reſpectful to his character, nor civil on the part of the favourite. He had been employed by the late king to deliver meſſages at Leiceſter-houſe, while he was biſhop of Oxford. It was ſaid, that he took thoſe opportunities to ingratiate himſelf with the inhabitants, and to make viſits *on his own occaſions*, in view of reaping the fruits of his aſſiduity upon a demiſe of the crown.

When that proſpect was cloſed, by the death of the maſter of the family, his affections returned to St. James's, and the favour he found there was ſaid to be improved by certain diſcoveries he made of what he had obſerved in the other court, and had been informed of by a Reverend brother in office in that houſehold.

When the favourite came into prime play it was no wonder that he ſhould be piqued at theſe manœuvres, and that they ſhould be, as he perhaps perceived, the purchaſe of an archbiſhoprick. On this account it was ſaid, that when his Grace appeared at the new court, it was frequently in the *ſhade*; and that he was ſometimes left to cool his heels among the pages in the antechamber before he was announced. Such, we remember, were the reports of thoſe times, and are, as we believe, not abſolutely incredible.

"The Britannia," ſays Mr. Hollis, writing to the ſame friend, "which "you and I have ſeen at the cloſe of the Pittonian adminiſtration, with "the trident in one hand, and eternity in the other, is now chap-fallen, "and diſtempering to her ruin; and that by the weakneſs of one man, "and the knavery of another. I pray GOD to be miſtaken! and bid "you heartily farewell."

In a ſubſequent letter to that friend he ſays: "I am ſorry for the ir-"regularities of W—kes; they are, however, but as ſpots in the ſun: "Having contended, with fortitude and magnanimity, his own, that is, "the cauſe of a great, and yet free, though a ſunken, falling people, he

" is worthy of every reſpect; and I rejoice that our travellers in general " have had good ſenſe and ſpirit enough to ſhew it to him."

Mr. Wilkes had demands upon the public for ſomething more than reſpect. He deſerved to be ſupported ſubſtantially by the lovers of liberty in general, and more eſpecially by the city of London. His expectations of this kind were the firſt occaſion of a ſquabble with ſome particular perſons who had pretended no leſs zeal for the common cauſe of the people than himſelf. Were their objections, which perhaps might, without any great violation of candor, be called *invidious*, to overrule the gratitude of the public which felt the benefits of his moſt important ſervices daily and hourly? It was objected to him, that his exertions had not that diſintereſted purity which became a true patriot. This ſubject is ſufficiently diſcuſſed in ſome letters in the collection diſtinguiſhed with the name of the celebrated Junius, and written in the year 1771, five or ſix years after he was characterized as above by Mr. Hollis.

His antagoniſt patriot has lately figured in public, with particular energy, againſt the unconſtitutional power of one or more conſequential officers of the ſtate *. His defence is maſterly, ſtriking, and important. And if his remonſtrances and ſufferings have the happy effect of rouſing the ſpirit of the public once more, the ſhare he had in lowering the reputation of Mr. Wilkes may be forgiven. But we are afraid the ſpirit of Engliſhmen has loſt its elaſticity, and this intrepid patron of the public muſt undergo his captivity with the like indifference with reſpect to the lookers on, that the prieſt and the levite viewed the diſtreſſes of the wounded traveller.

In another letter of this year Mr. Hollis writes to his friend at Rome: " I did my beſt to fix the Stoſch collection in England, for the love I " bear it in leſſer matters; but having failed therein, each perſon, in " this ſcrub age, concluding every other to act from views of intereſt " alone, I am glad it is ſold entire, and to the king of Pruſſia.

" The improvements made by Reffenſtein in paſtes ſeem conſider- " able, and tend to further elegance in civil life. They would not be " underſtood at the ſociety of arts, or purchaſed by many of our nobi-

* See the Trial of John Horne, Eſq. July 4, 1777.

" lity

" lity or gentry. The latter are for the moſt part loſt in whim, gam-
" bling, groſs debaucheries, or inelegant pleaſures; or tread the mixed
" court-paths of politics or ambition. The former is lowered from what
" it has been; the leaders of it not having known how to cheriſh, up-
" hold the gentlemen, and ſtrengthen thoſe, the ſoul of the ſociety;
" and from other cauſes. So that I am of opinion, the ingenious Heſ-
" ſian had beſt remain at Rome, and take his chance there in a middling
" way, among the nobility and gentry of Europe, who have little to
" conſider there but virtú, than to venture into this vaſt uncertain
" kingdom."

The latter end of this year Mr. Hollis procured to be printed in the London Chronicle, " A Diſſertation on the Canon and Feudal Law," during the ferment occaſioned by the ſtamp-act. This excellent performance paſſed for a long time for the work of Jeremy Gridley, Eſq. attorney general of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, member of the general court, colonel of the firſt regiment of militia, and grand maſter of the freemaſons, who died at Boſton, September 10, 1767. This Mr. Hollis had noted at the end of Dr. Chauncey's Sermon on the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

But he was afterwards better informed; and accordingly wrote at the end of his copy of this Diſſertation, printed by Almon, 1768: " This " Diſſertation on the Canon and Feudal Law was written by JOHN " ADAMS, Eſq. a young gentleman of the law, who lately removed " from the country to Boſton. He has large practice, and probably will " be ſoon at the head of his profeſſion."

We ſuppoſe, till we have better information, this is the gentleman who has made ſo conſequential and conſpicuous a figure in the congreſs of the united ſtates of America. Perhaps only the ſon of the patriot of that name. Be that as it may, whoever reads the Diſſertation itſelf, with attention and a proper comprehenſion of the ſubject, will not ſcruple to acknowledge, that the author was very capable of aſſiſting with effect in the formation of a new republic, upon the principles profeſſed by the coloniſts.

Mr. Hollis's expences in donations, charities, &c. this year, are not eaſily to be aſcertained. His noble preſent of books to the public library at Berne has been mentioned; and the value of it will be more parti-

 cularly

cularly ſpecified and underſtood from Mr. Valtravers's letters on the ſubject, which we ſhall give in the Appendix; and more particularly from the printed ſupplement to the catalogue of the books in the library, 1767, where Mr. Hollis's preſents in the years 1760 and 1765 are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the collection.

His donations of books to Harvard College, this year, are no where ſpecified, that we can find. However we know, from his correſpondence with Dr. Mayhew, that he was continually inriching Harvard College library, almoſt every month, with books of various kinds; as will appear from ſome letters of Mr. Holyoke, exhibited in the Appendix.

From theſe letters it appears, that the picture of Mr. Thomas Hollis, our patriot's uncle, was burnt at the fire of the college, and that Mr. Holyoke, in the name of himſelf and his colleagues, ſolicited Mr. Hollis for a copy of it, which was complied with. They requeſted, at the ſame time, to have Mr. Hollis's own picture, which was ſent them at laſt, but after long heſitation.

It muſt not be forgot, that Mr. Hollis ſent a handſome preſent of books this year to the advocates library at Edinburgh; for which he had a handſome letter of thanks from Meſſrs. Fergusſon and Croſbie, curators of the ſaid library, dated Auguſt 7. The letter concludes thus:

"The preſents you have favoured us with are the more acceptable, "that they are generally ſuch as ſhew the giver to be a friend to the "rights of mankind, and the liberties of his country."

About nine or ten years after, a principal perſon in the univerſity of Edinburgh was applied to for an account of the particular books Mr. Hollis has ſent as preſents to that place.

His anſwer was, "that Mr. Hollis had ſent few or no books to Edin-"burgh ſince he came into office;" adding, "I ſuppoſe, becauſe I am "not Whig enough for Mr. Hollis;" which, being interpreted, is, "be-"cauſe I am not ſo great a friend to the rights of mankind, and the li-"berties of my country."

Which, probably, was the preciſe idea Mr. Hollis entertained of this gentleman's character.

Adminiſtrators of our public affairs (not excluding thoſe who have conducted them for the laſt ſeventeen years, nor confining the reflection to

to thoſe only) have commonly ſought out men of eminent abilities, and at the ſame time of practicable principles, and have fixed them in different places where their influence might be uſeful in promoting miniſterial meaſures, either as cooperating tools or ſpies upon the diſcontented and the grumblers.

Beſides the public official character which this gentleman bore in Scotland, he was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the confidence of the powers in being; and, in conſequence of that, to be veſted with the honourable province above deſcribed. His brethren of the ſame profeſſion were well appriſed of this, from his ſpeeches in the general aſſembly in ſeveral debates on the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical patronage; and dubbed him with the title of the CARDINAL-PRESBYTER OF SCOTLAND. But we leave this politic divine to the pencil of a maſter now actually employed in developing his features; in which, though he may not appear among the non-deſcripts of the age, he will readily claſs among thoſe hybridous productions to which ſuch appellations as that above are not improperly applied.

We find at the foot of one of Mr. Hollis's accounts the ſum of five hundred ninety-three pounds ſeven ſhillings and three-pence, from April 20, 1765, to April 20, 1766, expended in charities, donations, and ſome articles of virtú; without reckoning his capital preſents to Berne, Harvard College, and other public ſocieties, or to private friends, whom he was continually gratifying with books appoſite to the ſtudies in which he knew they were engaged, or which he ſuppoſed would be acceptable to them on other accounts.

There is another article of expence, not brought to a regular account, but only gathered from caſual memorandums, found here and there; and that is, the aſſiſtance and encouragement he gave to ſocieties for promoting arts, commerce, agriculture, &c. that were inſtituting in divers countries where he held a correſpondence.

For inſerting intelligence of this and of other kinds, it is now known he paid handſomely to the proprietors of ſeveral news-papers; the following inſtances we have been fortunate enough to recover.

July the 6th he cauſed this paragraph to be inſerted in the St. James's Chronicle:

"Berne,

" Berne, June 18. The Swiſs are inſtituting ſocieties for the pro-
" moting of agriculture and commerce in many places throughout this
" country. Even the little city of Bienne has its ſociety, a very pro-
" miſing one: the plan of it having been very judiciouſly drawn, and
" ſeveral of its members being perſons of diſtinguiſhed abilities and
" worth. Should we go on at this rate a century, our ſpears muſt be
" turned into plough-ſhares; with what benefit to mankind, let the
" ſouls of Alexander, Auguſtus, Charles V. Lewis XIV. or any ſuch
" conquerors, declare."

This intelligence gave Mr. Hollis occaſion to write to his friend at Rome thus, " A ſociety for promoting arts and commerce at Boſton in
" New England has lately been inſtituted, with great proſpect of ſuc-
" ceſs. I have ſtrong reaſon to think, and ſhall certainly know in time,
" that in effect, it owes its riſe to the ſociety of Berne.

" It is by individuals, in a certain ſenſe, not numbers, that ſocieties,
" communities, nations, floriſh, or are brought low, of which great
" truth, we Engliſh, Scottiſh, Iriſh, ſtand flagrant, melancholy proofs."

That Mr. Hollis was, in ſome degree, inſtrumental in forming this ſociety at Boſton, is evident from more than one letter to Dr. Mayhew to be ſeen above. There is likewiſe reaſon to believe that his exhortations gave occaſion to ſome of the ſocieties in Switzerland to enlarge their plan. But our information on this head is imperfect, and not to be too far depended on.

The reflection that ſocieties, communities, and even nations, flouriſh, and are brought low, by individuals, and not by numbers, was undoubtedly ſuggeſted by what had happened, with reſpect to the literary and commercial ſocieties in different parts of Europe. Such corporations are formed by the ſuperior genius or activity of one man. When they are formed, and conſiſt of numbers, it may often be obſerved, that the buſineſs of them is puſhed by one or two of the principal characters, and that the reſt are *mutæ perſonæ*, mere voters, or ſubſcribers of aſſent. When theſe active characters die off and diſappear, the affairs of the ſociety are carried on by a languid official routine, and degenerate into mere formality, and the whole inſtitution becomes nominal, inſignificant, and contemptible.

The

The affair of humiliating and diſgracing nations is more accountable and more obvious. A favourite or a firſt miniſter of government, who has the art of making himſelf king, lords, and commons, finds little difficulty in reducing a free, virtuous, and magnanimous people to a ſtate of ſlavery, debauchery, and puſillanimous ſubmiſſion, to all kinds of inſult and oppreſſion.

About the latter end of this year Mr. Hollis procured the following intelligence to be inſerted in the London Chronicle.

" Extract of a letter from St. Peterſburg, dated Auguſt 3, 1765.

" The learned reſpectable Dr. Dumareſque, has received a letter lately from the king of Poland, with whom he had the honour to be perſonally acquainted formerly in this country, written with his own hand, inviting him to paſs through Poland on his return to England, and to join with ſome perſons there entruſted by his majeſty with the care of promoting learning in his kingdom.

" Beſides the ſeminaries which are now eſtabliſhed throughout the Ruſſian dominions for claſſical learning, and the training of young people for civil, commercial, and military profeſſions; the empreſs has founded a great ſchool for the education of poor boys at the academy of arts; alſo a moſt excellent inſtitution of the like kind for fifty young ladies of noble families, and ſixty young girls of families of the lower order.

" She has likewiſe directed, that twelve ſtudents ſhould be choſen out of the ſeminaries or epiſcopal ſchools of this country, who are to be ſent to England, to proſecute their ſtudies there, part of them at Oxford, and part at Cambridge. They are all arrived here, for embarking, with ſix more who are volunteers, and ſoliciting to be aſſociated to them.

" The empreſs is a lady of great ſenſe and penetration, and extremely deſirous to promote every ſcheme which may tend to the benefit of her ſubjects. General Betſkoi has a principal ſhare of her confidence in theſe matters. He is a man of merit, an honeſt man, and a patriot."

Theſe are convincing proofs of Mr. Hollis's truly patriotic and coſmopolitical heart for promoting learning, arts, and ſciences, in every quarter of the globe. He called theſe, DEEDS OF PEACE, and conſequently,

of

of happineſs; but as they tend to the promotion of commerce, and as the general motive of individuals to enter into adventures of that kind, and of ſtates to encourage them, is the *auri ſacra fames*, they often prove DEEDS OF WAR; creating emulation, diſputes, &c. and the improvement in military ſkill, or the art of deſtroying mankind, comes in for its ſhare of applauſe; and the armies of two of the politeſt nations in the world are commonly led on by two laughing devils, who are well-appriſed how much more they profit, by this high poliſh of the contending parties, than they ſhould have done, had they continued in their original ſimplicity; which ſome people may, if they pleaſe, call barbarity. This however ought not to be a conſideration with thoſe who employ themſelves in improving the knowledge of their fellow-citizens, or abate their endeavours to promote the means of their happineſs.

When the parties at war are weary of deſtroying each other, they will then betake themſelves to their domeſtic employments, and that with the more eaſe and alacrity, as the way is made eaſy and ſmooth by the later documents of ſcience and practical experiment.

America, for inſtance, had been inriched with books, and inſtruments, and inſtructions, of various kinds, from the mother-country; and began to be ſenſible of the ſources ſhe had, and the exertions of which ſhe was capable, towards riſing into a more reſpectable community than hitherto ſhe had been eſteemed, or perhaps, eſteemed herſelf.

A war with her mother-country intervened, which has found her employment of another ſort, has cut off numbers of her people, deſtroyed her towns, and thrown her back perhaps for ſome years into a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, with reſpect to all internal improvements.

But can any one imagine, if the colonies have the good fortune to be left, at the end of the war, in an independent ſtate, that the information they have already acquired, and the ſtores they have and will preſerve, will not greatly contribute to increaſe their knowledge, and facilitate their plans of improvement, particularly in all the branches of political ſcience?

Among other articles of Mr. Hollis's expences this year we find three guineas to *a pretended* convert. This, if we miſtake not, was a certain Padre Lanti, an Italian, a mere impoſtor in religion, and pretender in matters

matters of learning and ſcience. Having picked up what he could, he left the country, like a raſcal and a runagate. Mr. Hollis's humanity was very apt to be impoſed upon by ſcoundrels of this ſort; another inſtance will occur under the year 1769.

December 23. He bought of Whiſton and White twenty-four volumes in quarto, relating to the popiſh controverſy; and the ſame day he bought of Ballard fourteen volumes in quarto, relating to the ſame controverſy; and of Davis and Reymers twenty-five volumes more, which had been collected by the celebrated Dr. Wallis.

On the twenty-fifth he bought of Snelling a curious parcel of tracts relating to the early differences about religion, collected by the learned Moſes Lowman, in ſeven volumes, quarto; all theſe he gave to two of his particular friends.

We cannot more properly finiſh our memoirs of this year than with the extract of a letter written by Mr. Hollis to a confidential friend, in December 1765:

"I riſe about ſeven in the morning, and am employed till ten at "night (beſides night-work), day, week, month, each after each; en- "joy not the ſmall chat of women, nor the ſoothings of friends; am "fretted, at times, by Scrub, or ignorant ſervants, or the littleneſſes of "domeſticality; yet work on, and, in a certain ſenſe, with ſpirit. Had "I fallen of late, the fall could not have been more manly; in exer- "tions againſt popery, INTOLERANT popery, and good offices betwixt "England and her colonies. However, I truſt the cold bath, which I "have uſed for ſome time with benefit, will ſtill hold me up, and that "I may have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing —— and —— hereafter, and of "being merry at both places."

MDCCLXVI.

On the firſt of January appeared, in the St. James's Chronicle, "An "affectionate addreſs to the Britiſh proteſtant diſſenters from the eſtab- "liſhed church of England by a country curate."

Of this addreſs (to the publication of which Mr. Hollis was acceſſary) he purchaſed a number of copies, and diſtributed them among the principal diſſenting clergy in town and country.

The purport of this paper is to exhort the diſſenters to exert themſelves in oppoſing the progreſs of popery (then and ſince too much en-

 couraged)

couraged) and to ſhew them with what advantage they might do it, in compariſon with writers in that controverſy of the church of England, whoſe hands are, in many inſtances, tied, by the ſimilarity of thoſe eccleſiaſtical bonds in the eſtabliſhed church, to thoſe impoſed on her members by the church of Rome. The paper is well written, and is inſerted in the Appendix.

December 31, 1765, was inſerted, in the Gazetteer, a letter ſigned Spiritualis, bearing hard upon Dr. Mayhew; and ſuppoſed, by Mr. Hollis, to come from Lambeth; in anſwer to which he procured to be exhibited in the ſame paper, Jan. 10, 1766, another with the ſignature, ULTOR [to be ſeen in the Appendix.]

January 15, he ſent to Sidney College, in Cambridge, where Cromwell had his academical education, an original portrait of that hero, painted by Cooper.

From this painting there is an etching by Lambourn, which we have ſeen, ſaid to be extremely like. It has indeed a terrific aſpect, and gives ſome credit to a report which circulated in Cambridge at the time that the king of Denmark viſited that Univerſity.

It was ſaid that his Daniſh Majeſty, contemplating the picture with attention, expreſſed his feelings in theſe or the like words, *il me fait peur*.

In Mr. Hollis's papers, underneath his memorandum of this preſent to Sidney College, are theſe three lines:

" I freely declare it, I am for old Noll,
" Though his government did a tyrant reſemble,
" He made England great, and her enemies tremble."

January 24, he preſented to Mr. Pitt an antique bas relievo in oriental alabaſter, repreſenting the head of Phocion, purchaſed for him ſome years before for twenty guineas by Mr. Jenkins, out of the Palazzo Lancellotti at Rome, as beforementioned: " A reward," ſays he, " ſeemingly to the magnanimity of his procedure; and ſo accepted, " with a benevolence and feeling that none but a great mind could have " ſhewn."

In the ſame month he received a card, through the hands of Mr. Jenkins, from the Abbé Winckelmann, in acknowledgement of a pre-

ſent made him by Mr. Hollis of Wallis's Latin Grammar of the Engliſh tongue. It was in theſe words:

" Redditam mihi eſſe a domino Thomaſo Jenkins, Walliſii Gram-
" maticam, quo dono illuſtriſſimus ejus editor ſui mihi memoriam,
" quamvis innoteſcere noluerit, perpetuam et nunquam intermorituram
" reliquit, hiſce teſtor, Romæ, 14 Januarii, 1766.

" Io. WINCKELMANN."

Jan. 7. Dr. Mayhew wrote to Mr. Hollis, that " the uneaſineſſes in
" the colonies on account of the ſtamp-act did not ſubſide, but had ra-
" ther increaſed. I am," ſays he, " daily more and more confirmed
" in the opinion, that the ſaid act will never be received without much
" bloodſhed. Great Britain has doubtleſs power to enforce it; but not
" without the deſtruction of the colonies; or what is ſcarce better: and
" whether this would turn to her account in the end, would doubtleſs
" be well conſidered by any wiſe and honeſt miniſtry. How the preſent
" ſtands affected we are impatient to know."

Again in the ſame letter: " The people among us were in tranſports
" of joy on hearing of the change of the miniſtry ſome months ſince,
" and ſeemed to have the moſt ſanguine expectations. For my own
" part, I was glad to hear of the change, becauſe I ſuppoſed there could
" hardly be a worſe miniſtry than the laſt, and there was at leaſt a chance
" for a better. But I was not ſo well acquainted with the characters
" of their ſucceſſors as to have any great expectations from them. And
" by what you hint, if I had known more about them than I did, this
" would rather have contributed to leſſen than to increaſe my hopes from
" them. By all that appears to me, the whole Britiſh empire is in very
" deplorable circumſtances, and in imminent danger of coming into
" much worſe, under the hands of ſuch operators, and a penſioned,
" bribed ——!"

Mr. Hollis did not anſwer this letter till May 8: a certain ſign that he was not forward to foment the diſcontents of the colonies; and yet, that he had no better opinion of the operations or operators at home than Dr. Mayhew, appears from a letter to his friend at Rome, dated Feb. 14, 1766.

" We are," ſays he, " in a ſad ſtate here. The Scotchman has been
" ſtriving, in every ſhape, with all the jacobites and papiſts, according

" to his DRIFT, to throw us all into parties and confuſion, and to get " the ſtamp-act enforced; and the coloniſts, a good people, ſtaunch " friends to king George, *though in ſome reſpects irregular of late in their* " *proceedings*, declared rebels; and W. P. with all able diſintereſted " men, well-wiſhers to the principle of the Revolution, and the family " on the throne have been ſeeking the contrary. Without the abili- " ties of theſe latter, I have yet their good heart; and remain now there- " fore ſolely in town, working my own ſtrength, however ſmall, in " the ſtorm, to prevent, if poſſible, the ſtate-veſſel from wrecking."

Mr. Hollis's *ſtrength*, here ſpoken of, was probably employed in forwarding the repeal of the ſtamp-act; concerning which there is the following entry in his Diary:

" February 22. Heard the good news that the commons houſe of " parliament had reſolved, this morning early, that the ſtamp-act ſhould " be repealed, 108 or 110 majority. GOD ſend, for all our ſakes, that " the two other branches of the legiſlature may reſolve ſo likewiſe!"

To which ſuccedes the following entry: " March 18, This day the " ſtamp-act was repealed; and this evening the following advertiſe- " ment appeared in the London Chronicle, which had been drawn up " by me of ſome time, preparatory to the repeal of that act:

" March 18, 1766. Engliſhmen, Scottiſhmen, Iriſhmen, Coloniſts, " Brethren, rejoice in the wiſdom, fortitude, of *one* man, which have " ſaved you from civil war and your enemies! Erect a ſtatue to that " man, and in the metropolis of your dominions place a garland of " oak-leaves in the pedeſtal, and grave in it CONCORD."

The repeal of the ſtamp-act would have been a conſiderable point gained in favour of both countries, provided it had paſſed pure and unmixed, without an ingredient, called, the *declaratory act*.

The miniſtry who procured the repeal were men, in profeſſion at leaſt, of revolution-principles; and it was at the time of the repeal underſtood, that the declaratory act (by which government got ten times more, in the way of power, over the Americans, than inforcing and fixing the ſtamp-act upon them, would have thrown into their hands), was only a tub thrown out to the Tories for a time, merely to prevent the impending miſchiefs and confuſion apprehended from the reſiſtance of the colonies to that mode of taxation.

Of

Of late the framers of the declaratory law have aſſerted the rectitude of it; but allow it unfit to be carried into execution. The act, they ſay, was neceſſary as a baſis of their arguments againſt particular and oppreſſive taxations; nor could they ſo decently have inſiſted on what was expedient, without firſt agreeing with their opponents in what was matter of right.

To leave the power of taxing the colonies, &c. indefinite, ſay they, would have created endleſs debates concerning the limits of that power; but that diſpute out of the way, they could procede, with confidence, to conſider the preſent ſtate of things with reſpect to both countries, and have provided conciliatory means, without ſo much as bringing the matter of right into view.

This kind of chat might have had more the appearance of reaſon and common ſenſe, if the miniſtry of that period could have inſured their own political exiſtence for ten or twelve years to come. But even in that caſe they might have foreſeen, that if the coloniſts had either ſpirit or feeling, they would have rejected all their expedients ſhort of reſtoring them the rights and privileges to which they pretended, and of which the declaration of the Britiſh legiſlature had, by a ſolemn act, transferred to themſelves.

We cannot find, indeed, as we mentioned above, that Mr. Hollis made any remark on the declaratory act; but we perceive he foreſaw, very ſoon after his compliment to *one* man, that the repeal of the ſtamp-act was by no means a radical cure for the evil.

For ſo ſoon as March the 25th he wrote to his correſpondent at Rome in the following terms:

" The laſt poſt I forwarded to you a print ſingular enough, I appre-
" hend, to be diſpatched in that way."

[This was the print called *The Repeal*, repreſenting the funeral of the ſtamp-act; attended by Bedford, Bute, Grenville, Sandwich, Grafton, &c. &c.]

" It were to have been wiſhed," continues Mr. Hollis, " that the
" ſtamp-act had never exiſted; but the repeal of it is ſurely the leſſer
" of the two evils."

The

The ſtamp-act was the *greater* evil; and Mr. Hollis perhaps conſidered the neceſſity of ſpeedily repealing this, or any other ſolemn act of the Britiſh legiſlature, as *another* but a leſs evil.

" The man," ſays Mr. Hollis, (referring to a groupe of figures in the print called *The Repeal*,) " with the white roſe under his bonnet, acted, " ſpoke, voted againſt the repeal, to the very laſt; and even induced the " royal *********, in an affair of blood, where ten millions of peo- " ple on both ſides the water might be at odds together, to divide, vote " againſt it."

The perſon here meant was, in Mr. Hollis's opinion, the principal fomenter of all the diſturbances in America, by his pernicious influence in the cabinet. But our patriot allowed him too great a ſhare of political ability. His talents are ſaid to be mean and ſuperficial. There was a good portrait of him in the Public Advertiſer, ſome time in Auguſt 1776; which, as a curioſity, we have inſerted in the Appendix.

In the Spring of this year was publiſhed a book called "The Confeſ- " ſional;" which, as we have been credibly informed, owed its public appearance to Mr. Hollis. The ſubject of it, being an inquiry into the propriety of ſubſcription to human formularies of faith and doctrine in Proteſtant churches, occaſioned much controverſy, as all queſtions do that tend to diſparage antient eccleſiaſtical cuſtoms, which, though they are of no kind of benefit, and at the ſame time do great harm to religion; yet, being eſtabliſhed, muſt be defended, to keep up the grimace of uniformity, from whatever circumſtances of ignorance or iniquity they took their riſe.

This book, together with " Prolegomena ad cenſuram Scriptorum " veterum," by the jeſuit Jean Hardouin *, Mr. Hollis ſent to Berne, April 14, by the favour of conſul Holford.

After ſo munificent a preſent of books to the library of this republic, it might not be ſo eaſily to account for Mr. Hollis's ſending to Berne theſe two odd volumes, ſo little allied in the nature of their ſeveral ſubjects, if his ideas of propriety had been of the common caſt.

But the caſe appears to have been this: The account of the proſecution then going on againſt the Rev. Mr. Buat Herport, a venerable eccelſiaſtic of Berne, ſeventy-five years of age, had reached Mr. Hollis.

* Of this remarkable volume ſee the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," who wrote the Preface to it, and printed both that and the various editions of " The Confeſſional."

This

This gentleman's crime was his writing and printing a book, intituled, "An eſſay on truths of importance to the happineſs of mankind, "wherein the doctrine of oaths, as relative to religious and civil go-"vernment, is impartially conſidered. The whole ſubmitted to public "examination."

The principles of the Confeſſional were the ſame with thoſe of Mr. Herport; and Hardouin's writings, of which theſe Prolegomena give an account, were no leſs cenſured in France than the Confeſſional was in England.

But their authors lived unmoleſted in both countries; and this ſmall preſent was doubtleſs intended to remind the Bernois, how little it became them to perſecute worthy and learned men for endeavouring to emancipate their fellow citizens from religious bondage, while in the full enjoyment of that civil liberty which their anceſtors had delivered down to them at the price of their blood.

Hardouin's book might ſerve to admoniſh them, that if ſuch doctrines as it contained were tolerated in France, the country of bigotry and perſecution, what reproach they might juſtly incur, by cenſuring an author, who not only had all the attachment to the ſacred ſcriptures which they themſelves profeſſed, but by whom the doctrine they excepted againſt was founded on the principles he had imbibed from thoſe lively oracles.

Mr. Herport's book, tranſlated from the German, was not publiſhed in England till the year 1768: It gave a particular account of the riſe, progreſs, and end of the proceedings againſt Mr. Herport, reſembling too much thoſe of the popiſh inquiſition.

Mr. Hollis could hardly avoid the mortification of reflecting, how little theſe republicans had profited by the tracts he had ſent them on the ſubject of toleration, to be found in that noble collection they themſelves had diſtinguiſhed as his munificent donation.

Whether they would be determined by the concluſions in Herport's book, was at their option. What he ſuggeſted was certainly worthy of their conſideration, and could not furniſh any reaſonable motive for their puniſhing the author, ſince the ſecurity of their eſtabliſhment was perfectly conſiſtent with the impunity of the author of the eſſay.

Mr.

Mr. Herport's reaſoning was chiefly pointed at what he called the imprecatory oath. It ſeems they have, or had, a general and annual ſwearing day, when the heads of the ſtate aſſemble at the ſenate-houſe, when, "after the public reading of a multitude of duties, laws, ordinances, "commands, prohibitions, ſtatutes, conſtitutions, ſo juſt and proper, ſo "adapted to the good of ſociety, and the perſonal welfare of individu-"als, that every one ſhould take delight to live up to thoſe injunctions, "not only for conſcience ſake, but for his own particular benefit; the "whole company, not only ſwear to live according to theſe injunctions, "but, in caſe of failure, imprecate, that the hands which they lift up "may be blaſted by fire from heaven, their tongues rot in their mouths, "their eyes never more ſee the light, their ears loſe their hearing, the "thunder cruſh their teeth, their limbs drop aſunder, and their entrails "burſt amidſt the moſt exquiſite tortures! and, finally, that if they fail "in theſe duties, they may be excluded from all mercy, even at the laſt "gaſp, and that all the vials of divine juſtice may be poured on their "guilty heads * !"

This tremendous imprecation was doubtleſs intended for a bond of union and mutual fidelity on the firſt formation of the republic. The patriots at the head of the Revolution were well aware how much more republics were liable to plots and conſpiracies, particularly in their infancy, than deſpotic governments. In the former, the people are more upon a level with their rulers, and conſequently more audacious in their oppoſition to them; and in ſuch exigencies the ſtrongeſt ſecurities that human wiſdom can exact may be thought no more than ſufficient to keep them to their allegiance.

Mr. Herport however thought that theſe expediences, or, if you pleaſe, theſe neceſſities, had long ſince ceaſed; but the fear of convulſions by altering old eſtabliſhments prevailed with the Bernois to continue theſe meaſures, notwithſtanding the many evils of which they are viſibly productive: "It is a general fault in all republics," ſays Herport, "to make uſe of imprecatory oaths as the moſt forcible obligation. "To aſk whether this, in a religious ſenſe, would be allowable, would "be a dangerous queſtion; yet this is the ſource of the land's being ſo "wretchedly over-run with perjuries †."

* Hertport's Eſſay, London, 1768. p. 214, 215. † Page 140.

But

But, in truth, the people of Berne are but like their neighbours. The ſeptennial act, ſo called, was a prudent, as well as a political meaſure at the time of its nativity; but it hath long ſince ceaſed to be in any degree neceſſary, and it is now become a nuiſance, by affording an opportunity to the miniſter to tamper with the repreſentatives of the people, who, partaking of the frailty of the ſpecies, quickly learn to know the difference between the bountiful alms of the court for ſeven long years, and the niggardly wages of their conſtituents for one.

So likewiſe in the caſe of ſubſcriptions to the XXXIX Articles, &c. which poſſibly at the firſt had a kind of expediency, as a barrier againſt popery; but when that was over, and the articles were adopted as a ſyſtem, they have ſerved for nothing but to furniſh the republic of letters with a ſett of ingenious Hobbiſts, who find their account in defending them.

It is but fair, however, that the magiſtrates of Berne ſhould have the credit of a fact, the more credible, as it is recorded by one of the worthieſt and moſt benevolent patriots of Great Britain.

Mr. Howard, having viſited the priſons of Switzerland, in the year 1776, gives us, among other information, the following account of a particular in la priſon ordinaire in the canton of Berne.

"There hangs up alſo [in this priſon] a ſerious exhortation concern-
"ing the awful nature of an oath; and the form of ſundry oaths to be
"taken. I procured copies of the whole; but will tranſcribe only one
"oath, as follows: "Ma depoſition, dont lecture m'a été fait á preſent,
"je la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puiſſant, tout ſachant et
"vray, pour contenir la verite, ainſi que je deſire que Dieu me ſoit en
"aide, ſur la fin de mes jours; ſans dol ni fraude *."

Mr. Howard adds, "Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among
"them."

If both Mr. Herport and Mr. Howard's informers ſpake the truth, all that we can ſay to it is, that there muſt have been a ſurpriſing reformation in the ſpace of ten years, and that without taking away the ordinances which occaſioned the perjuries. For it ſhould ſeem, by the terms of the ſentence paſſed upon Herport, that the magiſtrates of Berne were in no diſpoſition to liſten to Herport's remonſtrances.

* See the Monthly Review for July, 1777. p. 11, 12.

In Mr. Hollis's Diary, April 14, his birth-day, are the following entries:

"This is my birth-day; and I am entered into my forty-ſeventh "year. Another year of conſtant thinking, labor, expence, has now "been given in, by way of exceedings to the wonted plan, under many "infirmities, but much good-will to the public ſervice; it is hoped, to "ſome uſefulneſs.

"May the future part of my life be paſſed, at leaſt in innocence; "and, if it ſhall pleaſe GOD, with greater decorum and wiſdom to my-"ſelf, and benefit to others!"

April 10, appeared in the London Chronicle the following addreſs, inſerted by Mr. Hollis:

"To the people of Corſica, felicity.

"The Oceana of James Harrington, for practicableneſs, equality, and "completeneſs, is the moſt perfect model of a commonwealth that ever "was delineated by antient or modern pen."

April 24. Mr. Hollis cauſed to be inſerted in the London Chronicle, the following advertiſement:

"Our brethren of the three kingdoms abroad throughout the world, "in Aſia eſpecially, are requeſted to collect the current coins of thoſe "nations where they reſide, with the ſpecimens of the writings and "characters, to their preſent uſe and entertainment, and the future emo-"lument and ſplendor of their country."

May 1, appeared in the London Chronicle the following

"IDEA

"Toward the cure of dearth, whenſoever it ſhall appear flagrant "throughout the land by practices of bad men, the king reigning, to "ſuſpend his whole council from his preſence, and from their places "and emoluments."

Every one knows what were the apprehenſions of the public at that time; that a dearth would be the conſequence of the free permiſſion left, by the improvidence of parliament, to export corn, with the proſpect of a failing crop upon the ground; which, as afterwards appeared, could not be remedied, without a ſtruggle between ſtate-neceſſity and law.

On

On this occaſion, a royal proclamation was iſſued to put a ſtop to the exportation, which afterwards occaſioned a ſtrong altercation between two eminent law-lords, who appeared in that debate to have interchanged their reſpective principles of government; the Whig contending for the exerciſe of a temporary tyranny, or the illegal exerciſe of prerogative, in a caſe of neceſſity; the other contending againſt the interference of prerogative in any caſe when it was not warranted by law, or the manifeſt principles of the conſtitution.

The diſpute aroſe upon a queſtion, whether the miniſters who adviſed the proclamation ſhould be indemnified by parliament, or truſt their exculpation to the plea of neceſſity.

Strange as it may ſeem, our patriot eſpouſed the cauſe of the prerogative; and on the 24th of September appeared an advertiſement of his in one or more of the public prints, ſigned, *Homo ſum*, and addreſſed to ONE PERSON, as follows:

"If every rule has an exception, and prerogative is the power of "acting according to diſcretion for the public good, without the pre- "ſcription of law, and ſometimes againſt it, [Locke]; and if Epa- "minondas, and the moſt excellent men that hiſtory hath recorded, "have ſo acted, what lets the —— to aſſure quiet bread to his people, "by directing himſelf in council a proclamation to be iſſued forthwith "for the preventing the exportation of corn out of the kingdom, until "the meeting of parliament, and then abiding magnanimouſly their "opinion on that proclamation.

"*Sept.* 23. 1766."

There is no doubt but this advertiſement was the effect of Mr. Hollis's conviction of an abſolute neceſſity for this meaſure; and was thrown out by him without being appriſed of the particulars which afterwards came to be debated in parliament.

He informs us, however, that on December the ninth, when "in a "viſit to Mrs. Macaulay, the queſtion, Whether evil may be committed "to a great ſole public good?" being debated between them, Mr. Hollis ſtrenuouſly held the negative. Does not this look as if he had changed his opinion?

Whether indeed this converſation related to this particular fact, is left uncertain. It will however apply to it; for a greater evil in the Britiſh

government there cannot be, than for the king to diſpenſe with the written law. On the other hand, a greater good can hardly be, than the prevention of a general dearth.

But the miſchief is, that what neceſſity demands in one caſe, expedience may ſuggeſt in another, and two or three precedents may, in time, give a ſanction to the practice in caſes where there is neither neceſſity nor even expedience.

Mr. Hollis plainly enough inſinuates, that a proſpect of a dearth at that time was owing to the ignorance or negligence of the adminiſtration; whom he would, for that reaſon, have had diſgraced and puniſhed; and certainly that was the opinion of the public.

And this perhaps may help to account for a phænomenon which, in thoſe days, was deemed almoſt inexplicable.

All the world was aſtoniſhed that a certain law-lord ſhould write ſo excellent a whig pamphlet againſt the diſpenſing power of the crown. There might indeed be a little of the ſpirit of rivalſhip in the undertaking; but the latent view was to diſparage the adminiſtration who adviſed the meaſure, as acting contrary to their principles; and to ſhame them, by ſhewing the public, that they ſtood in need of an act of indemnification for adviſing an illegal proclamation.

We have ſince ſeen, that the ſame ingenious writer has had no objection to infringing the principles of the conſtitution, provided a law could be obtained for the purpoſe; a ſtate ſecret, which ſeems to be now likely to be better underſtood, ſince Lord Abingdon's pamphlet on Mr. Burke's letter, and ſeveral ſenſible ſtrictures on a learned prelate's propagation ſermon have ſeen the light.

May 10. A manuſcript fairly written, and well preſerved, was ſold in a lot of books, at the fourth day's ſale of the effects of the late earl Delaware, at his houſe in Tenterdown-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare. It was intituled, "Whitelocke's Hiſtorie of the Parlament of England; and "of ſome reſemblances to the Jewiſh and other councils, Book I. Juges "xix. 30. Penſez ſur cela, conſultez et parlamentez."

A few days after Mr. Hollis purchaſed this manuſcript of Mr. White, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, for five ſhillings, and ſent it the next day, as a preſent, to the Britiſh Muſeum; and deſcribing the book as above, in an advertiſement, he added, "If any perſon ſhould be poſſeſſed of other

" parts belonging to that manuſcript, and inclined to diſpoſe of them,
" he may hear of a purchaſer, by directing a line to Thomas Try, at
" Mr. Shove's, bookbinder, in Maiden-lane, Covent-Garden, London."

May 13, appeared in the London Chronicle, the following intelligence:

" The ſenate of Venice have iſſued an ordinance, enjoining all the
" eccleſiaſtical communities in that republic to make ſale immediately
" of all the eſtates which have been left them for charitable uſes: and
" it is thought they will produce upwards of two millions of ducats.—
" Quære, if the church-lands here in England, with all the real eſtates
" belonging to hoſpitals, and other charities, were likewiſe ſold at pub-
" lic auction, and the money veſted in the funds *to the ſame uſes*, would
" it not prove of equal benefit to this kingdom?"

This article, and the quære ſubjoined, were certainly from the hand of Mr. Hollis. It is however doubtful, what he could mean by the words, *to the ſame uſes*; no particular uſes are mentioned to which the Venetians intended to apply the product of the ſale. It is to be preſumed they did not intend to ſtarve all the eccleſiaſtics among them; and we may be ſure Mr. Hollis himſelf entertained no idea of that ſort, as he was a very conſiderable benefactor to ſeveral churches, by purchaſing lands for the augmentation of the ſtipends belonging to them, and the benefit of their reſpective incumbents. The Venetians, it is probable, had conſidered the inconveniences and danger, eſpecially in a free ſtate, of intruſting too great portions of landed property in the hands of eccleſiaſtics, and determined, as what would be the ſafeſt, to ſubſiſt them by proper diſtributions out of the public exchequer of ſuch ſums as aroſe from the ſale of their real eſtates. This would keep the clergy dependent upon the ſtate, and intereſted in its preſervation.

Our king Henry VIII, in his conteſt with the Pope, felt the weight of the opulence of the eccleſiaſtical communities, and of the influence they had in ſupporting the authority of the Roman ſee. And though he had broke through the canonical reſtraints upon divorce, before he had determined upon the diſſolution of thoſe communities, yet they had let him ſee of what conſequence they might be, ſhould they, in any future ſtate-emergency, think proper to oppoſe him.

Whatever

Whatever therefore may be ſaid of his avarice or his revenge, as the motives of ſeizing upon their lands, it was certainly a point of policy to diſarm them, and by that means prevent the miſchief they might do, either by turning the ſcale againſt him in any popular commotions, or by counteracting his counſels, for the general good of the people.

Inſtances of the power, as well of the ill uſe of it in the hands of eccleſiaſtics, have not been wanting ſince the Reformation; and frequent warnings have been given to the public of the danger of increaſing it by throwing landed unalienable property ſtill more and more into their poſſeſſion, by that moſt impolitic of all our eccleſiaſtical laws, the act for eſtabliſhing and regulating queen Anne's bounty.

Mr. Hollis ſaw this in its proper light; and wiſhed, with many of the wiſeſt of his compatriots, that the clergy might be ſubſiſted by money-payments only, proportioned to the duty actually done by them reſpectively.

The proſpect however of ſo happy a regulation is hopeleſs, and the evil of increaſing the property and power of the clergy (whoſe intereſt it is, in their preſent ſtate, to be always at enmity with public liberty, and to ſupport deſpotic meaſures) muſt go on to ſome extremity, which ſhall either compel the legiſlature to reduce their revenues to a moderate competency, or the people to ſubmit blindly to all the uſurpations of popery, under the name of a proteſtant eſtabliſhment.

Of the ſame date, viz. May 13, is another publication, ſent by Mr. Hollis to the London Chronicle; exhibiting, "a letter from Edward "Allen, Eſq. Britiſh conſul at Naples, to the Duke of Newcaſtle, dated "Auguſt 17, 1742;" containing a remarkable account of the ſpirit and magnanimity of commodore Martin, in executing a commiſſion he had to bombard Naples, in caſe his Sicilian Majeſty ſhould not immediately withdraw his troops from acting in conjunction with thoſe of Spain, in violation of the neutrality his Sicilian Majeſty had ſtipulated with Great Britain and her allies, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, to obſerve; and, moreover, promiſe in writing not to give the Spaniard any farther aſſiſtance in any reſpect.

The whole letter is curious, and is therefore inſerted at length in the Appendix.

In

In the winter 1765, the effects of the late Mr. Angel Carmey, antiquarie of Chelſea, were diſpoſed of by auction, at Langford's, in Covent-garden, among which was a gold medal of great ſingularity and beauty, of antient and fineſt Italian workmanſhip. It repreſented the buſt of a man in armour, and was ſtricken to commemorate Sir John Hawkwood, whoſe exploits in Italy, particularly in the Florentine war, are celebrated by ſeveral hiſtorians.

This medal Mr. Hollis was deſirous to purchaſe, and ſent a perſon expreſſly to the auction to that end; but by a ſtrange accident it was knocked down to Mr. Pinchbeck, toyman, who ſold it to the Princeſs of Wales; and it is now in his Majeſty's poſſeſſion.

To conſole himſelf for this diſappointment, Mr. Hollis entered the following note in his Diary, May 20, 1766.

"To extend the memory of that man, Sir John Hawkwood, an Eng-"liſh knight, do honour to our nation, and increaſe perchance protec-"tion to the medal whereſoever it may ſhelter, I write the following "lines;" namely, a tranſcript of a note in the firſt volume of Farneworth's tranſlation of Machiavel's hiſtory of Florence.

In the cathedral at Florence is an equeſtrian picture on the wall, with the following inſcription:

IOHANNES ACVTVS EQVES BRITANNICVS [QVI] DVX AETATIS SVAE CAVTISSIMVS ET REI MILITARIS PERITISSIMVS HABITVS EST.

PAVLI VCCELLI OPVS.

His arms, there exhibited, are three muſcle ſhells, argent.

Acutus, in this inſcription, has been miſtaken for Sharp. Daniel, the hiſtorian of Edward III. calls him Sir John Haucut; and ſays, in the margin, that he was called by the Italians, Johannes de Acuto. The inſcription contradicts this.

Machiavel calls him, Johannes Agutus; and ſome writers have called him Augut; and no wonder, after his own countryman Daniel had corrupted the name to Haucut; which ſtill was more excuſeable than his ſucceſſor Mr. Tindal, the tranſlator of Rapin Thoyras's hiſtory, who calls him plain Thomas Hackwood. But ſee Kennet's note on Daniel. He quotes Paul Jovius.

Upon the approach of the 29th of May, Mr. Hollis ſeldom failed, by one means or another, to put the public in mind of the infamous practices of the Stuarts. For this purpoſe he this year procured the publi-

cation

cation of a letter in the St. James's Chronicle of May 27, ſigned, "The "Country Curate of January 1." ſhewing the impropriety of retaining the ſervice for the 29th of May in our liturgy, particularly in its preſent form; which imports, to be a thankſgiving for the reſtoration of the Royal Family; that is to ſay, of a family which the good people of England found it neceſſary to expel for their wicked attempts to deſtroy the conſtitution of their country. This letter will be found in the Appendix.

On the 31ſt of the ſame month was exhibited, in the ſame Chronicle, an extract from Dr. Burn's Eccleſiaſtical Law, relating to the two offices for the 30th of January and the 29th of May, and pointing out the alterations made by James II. "which," ſays Dr. Burn, "K. William "did not venture to reduce to the primitive ſtate." The office of James II. is accordingly now in uſe, and ſpecially authoriſed by an order, dated, St. James's, October 7, 1761, ſigned BUTE. For this alſo ſee the Appendix.

In the ſame paper was inſerted, a letter from Dublin, dated May 1, ſeverely cenſuring adminiſtration, for their neglecting to ſuppreſs the riſings of thoſe called the White Boys, after repeated applications from thoſe who ſuffered by them, and an eaſy method pointed out for the purpoſe. In the end, the blame is laid at the door of the Scottiſh favourite; with what truth or juſtice we rather chuſe our readers ſhould determine for themſelves, by peruſing the letter in the Appendix, than to give any opinion of our own.

June 15, Mr. Hollis drew up, and cauſed to be inſerted, in ſeveral papers the following advertiſement:

"The curious, opulent, of the three nations now abroad in Italy and "France, are requeſted to collect the Roman medals reſpecting Britain, "with the ſanguinary medals ſtricken every where by papiſts, on maſ- "ſacres, perſecutions, of the proteſtants."

The papiſts are very unwilling to own there are any ſuch medals, even thoſe on the maſſacre at Paris; though it is certain, from Thuanus's hiſtory, book 53d, that ſeveral were ſtricken at Paris, and minutely deſcribed by that faithful hiſtorian *.

Miſſon

* Tunc etiam, ne quid ad ſummam inſaniam deeſſet, æmulatione veterum imperatorum, laus in tam deteſtando facinore quæſita. Nam cuſi nummi argentei et aurei, regique tertio nonarum Septembris oblati, in

Miſſon likewiſe mentions medals coined on that occaſion by Gregory XIII. having his head on one ſide, and on the reverſe a deſtroying angel, holding in one hand a croſs, and in the other a ſword, with which he ſeems to thruſt, with theſe words, VGONOTTORVM STRAGES, 1572. "Theſe medals," ſays Miſſon, "are become very ſcarce; yet I obtained "ſome of them, by the aſſiſtance of my friends."

"The die of theſe medals" (ſays another informer who had been upon the ſpot,) "ſome years ago was cracked, and becoming unſervice-"able, Hammerani copied it; and from that die are ſtricken thoſe now "ſold at Rome, much inferior to the original."

We have been likewiſe informed of medals coined at Rome to commemorate the Iriſh maſſacre; but more of the myſtical and emblematic ſort.

As the pictures painted to commemorate this murderous execution of popiſh vengeance, are nearly allied to theſe medallic records, we ſhall take the liberty to tranſcribe a ſhort memoir, written by way of letter, by a gentleman who was at Rome at the ſame time Mr. Hollis was there.

Having premiſed that Miſſon deſcribes the pictures, and that they were painted by the celebrated Vaſari, he procedes to ſay:

"Miſſon's book is very valuable; his deſcription of the ground and "face of the country is moſt exact and true. I eſteem him the beſt of "our writing travellers. Many reflections upon his want of veracity "have been thrown out moſt unjuſtly. I have never found him falſe: "there are ſome things he mentions not now to be ſeen; but for a very "plain reaſon; they are removed and concealed, the papiſts being "aſhamed of them, and at the ſame time deſiring to make him a liar. "The pictures of the murder of Coligni remain, but the inſcriptions "under them, given by Miſſon, are in part obliterated. However, to a "curious eye, the veſtigia literarum are ſufficiently perceptible to ex-"plane the pictures. An ornament fills up the two ends of the tablet "underneath, and the middle is ſlightly painted, that the alteration

in quorum antica parte regis in throno ſedentes effigies depicta erat cum inſcriptione, VIRTVS IN REBELLES, in poſtica duæ columnæ quod erat regis inſigne, cum inſcriptione, PIETAS EXCITAVIT IVSTITIAM. In aliorum antica parte, regis facies erat cum inſcriptione Gallic , CAROLVS IX. REBELLIVM DOMITOR. In poſtica effigies Herculis contra Hydram face ar.enti et clava (e u antis. Lib. liii.

 "may

" may not be viſible; but the letters may be diſcerned through the " paint. This circumſtance I ſhewed to the late lord Killmorrey, on the " ſpot."

The ſame correſpondent adds, " Oppoſite to the picture of Coligni " being wounded is another of a perſon half-naked, which, without " doubt, was intended for Henry IV. of France, in a ſubmiſſive poſture " before the Pope. Some of the inſcription under this picture has " likewiſe been eraſed. All that remains of it now is—GREGOR—EC- " CLESIA—SVPPLICEM ET POENITENTEM ABSOLVIT."

June 12, Mr. Hollis purchaſed, of Meſſrs. Baker and Leigh, Prynne's Records of Parliament, three volumes folio, very ſcarce, for eight guineas, for a preſent to Harvard College.

Theſe books Mr. Hollis ſent to Matthewman, to be bound; who, after having them in his poſſeſſion a few days, informed Mr. Hollis, that they were imperfect in the firſt and moſt intereſting volume.

Upon applying to Mr. Leigh, Mr. Hollis was aſſured, that he [Mr. Leigh] had collated the copy twice, and Mr. Baker once; Mr. Hollis, at the ſame time, ſaw two letters from the bookſeller at Norwich, of whom Mr. Baker bought the ſett, teſtifying, that it was perfect when he ſold it. To theſe declarations Mr. Hollis gave credit, ſo that the ſuſpicion of having caſtrated the book fell upon Matthewman.

Mr. Hollis upon this determined to examine the matter to the bottom; and accordingly, November 13, having, by Mr. Baker's means, borrowed a perfect copy of James Weſt, Eſq. it appeared, upon the collation, that the ſheets between page 848 and page 993, in all 144 pages, were wanting in Mr. Hollis's copy; and that the caſtration contained the whole matter in diſpute betwixt the King and the Pope in the affair of Thomas a Becket, and the other principal papal uſurpations in this kingdom.

Hence Mr. Hollis concluded, that theſe ſheets had been ſelected and ſtolen out by a man of learning; and, as he expreſſes it, of *view*, probably a Romiſh prieſt.

Upon ſending for Matthewman to Mr. Baker's, Mr. Hollis mentioned to him ſeveral ſingularities of the caſe; and proved to him, that the copy had been collated by Mr. Chaſe of Norwich, and by Mr. Baker, and Mr. Leigh, before it had been delivered to him.

Matthewman

Matthewman ſeemed to be ſomewhat diſconcerted upon this remonſtrance; but, as Mr. Hollis ſays, not enough; he ſaid, however, that he thought he muſt have received the copy perfect from Mr. Baker, although he [Matthewman] had not collated it, and that the part deficient muſt have been loſt, or taken from his ſhop, but how he could not gueſs.

Mr. Hollis replied, he always believed him to be an honeſt man, and hoped he was ſo; that the affair had an extraordinary appearance, and was attended with heavy loſs to him; that probably ſome great ſcoundrel frequented his ſhop at times, whom he ſhould endeavour on all accounts to detect, and that he ought to be particularly careful and vigilant in future, which he promiſed.

"Here," ſays Mr. Hollis, "the matter ended. I fear, however, that "he is got in link with popiſh prieſts and bad people; and is at this "time little different from them."

This tranſaction may perhaps appear to ſome perſons to be of leſs conſequence to the public than it really is. Proprietors of curious books, however, ſuch eſpecially as go through the hands of book-binders, may perhaps think themſelves concerned to take notice of it.

Whether Matthewman was a papiſt or not, we are not informed; be that as it might, it is but too probable that he was in connection with them; and, if ſo, was a dangerous man to Mr. Hollis.

Popiſh bookſellers and popiſh binders have but too many opportunities of advancing the cauſe of their party; and it was well known how active and vigilant Mr. Hollis was to detect, counteract, and diſappoint their machinations. It has been known, that even men of the trade, who have profeſſed the proteſtant religion, have been tampered with by them; and whatever ſuch a man as Matthewman might have ſuffered by a ſuit at law, or the loſs of cuſtomers, he might be aſſured would be made up to him out of the fund which the papiſts have ready for ſuch kind of ſervices.

The reader will recollect, that the houſe of this ſame Matthewman was burnt at a time when he had a conſiderable collection of books belonging to Mr. Hollis in his cuſtody; which books, being many of them on the ſubject of Government, were not likely to be favourable to popery; and if the deſtruction of them would gratify popiſh malice,

and diſappoint the generous purpoſes of the owner, the bookbinder's ſufferings would amply be made up to him by the fraternity, who were at the expence of rebuilding the Sardinian ambaſſador's chapel after it was burnt down; moſt probably, that it might ariſe with more ſplendor and magnificence from its aſhes.

Mr. Hollis's vigilance, with reſpect to the intereſts of this enterpriſing ſect (which now began to be indulged and encouraged by perſons in power, to a degree that aſtoniſhed all ſerious well-wiſhers to the proteſtant ſucceſſion) had procured, in the ſpring of this year, an accurate and circumſtantial account of all the popiſh ſeminaries on the coaſt of Flanders, to many of which the children of Engliſh parents were ſent for education in alarming numbers.

This account, which is inſerted in the Appendix, Mr. Hollis procured to be publiſhed in ſeveral news-papers in the month of May, including an account of the Pretender, &c.

On the third of June appeared, in the London Chronicle, a letter ſigned, "A Friend to Truth;" inſinuating the falſehood of that account, and imputing it, by deſcription, to Mr. Hollis as the author.

There was likewiſe, in that letter, an encomium on the young Pretender, celebrating his courage and valour at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden; with a plain inſinuation, that this zeal againſt popery was not ſo acceptable to the ruling powers as it had been in former times.

This ſcandalous letter was confuted, by a ſpirited reply in the London Chronicle; and the controverſy was carried on in that paper, to the length of three or four letters on each ſide.

We mention this merely to ſhew how narrowly Mr. Hollis was watched by the popiſh faction. He had not been out of the kingdom to make theſe obſervations on the foreign ſeminaries himſelf; but they were undoubtedly handed to the public by his means. Thus much had been diſcovered by the indefatigable emiſſaries of the party. And as the accounts were undeniably authentic, had a proper regard been paid to them, ſome effectual check muſt have been given to theſe workers of political iniquity.

It was expected by Mr. Hollis and others that the R——m miniſtry, as it has been called, would have taken ſome ſteps to have humbled the inſolence of the papiſts, and to have ſuppreſſed their influence, which

was

was about this time extremely alarming. But when it was underſtood, that it was under this very adminiſtration (and doubtleſs not without their connivance) that a popiſh biſhop was ſent to Quebec, with full permiſſion to exerciſe all his functions, it was generally concluded that the favorite ſtill held the reins of the carriage, and was the life of this miniſtry, as he had been of that of their predeceſſors, and probably has been of that of their ſucceſſors to this preſent hour.

It has been ſaid likewiſe, that the firſt character among them was led, in this reſpect at leaſt, by a gentleman who, for reaſons then given, had no great averſion to popery.

But the authoriſing a popiſh biſhop to officiate in any part of his majeſty's dominions was ſo daring an inſult upon the conſtitution, that it was no wonder they who had the conduct of our civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs ſhould deny that they were acceſſaries to, or even conſcious of, ſuch permiſſion. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury diſavowed his knowledge of this indulgence till the popiſh biſhop was ready to embark at Dover; and they, who undertook to exculpate the then adminiſtration, only alledged the neceſſity of their conniving at it, as the allowance of a biſhop in Canada was ſtipulated in a ſecret article of the peace of Paris, in which all the world knew the ſtateſmen then in play had no hand.

There was about that time a talk of ſome impeachments, particularly of the favourite; and ſome conſultations were ſaid to be had upon that ſubject, which however, to the mortification of his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, friends to the Revolution, did not take place. In that event, the allowing this popiſh biſhop, with eccleſiaſtical powers, would certainly have made one article of the charge.

Whether in proſpect of ſuch impeachment, or for his own ſatisfaction as a loyal and vigilant ſubject, Mr. Hollis was actually at the expence of taking the opinion of an eminent conſtitutional lawyer, on "the legality of allowing popery in Canada in all points," which muſt be the conſequence of allowing a biſhop there with full epiſcopal powers. The caſe was drawn up by one of his intimate friends; but the opinion, though certainly once in his poſſeſſion, is not found among his papers.

The

The earl of Bute about this time was gone out of the kingdom, to uſe the waters of Bareges, on account of his indiſpoſition. He was become extremely unacceptable to the Whigs; and, in general, to the friends of public liberty, as reſtored at the Revolution. The opinion of the public was, that he would return no more; as it was taken for granted, that his indiſpoſition was merely a pretence to avoid a ſtorm, which, as was then believed, was juſt ready to break over his head.

On that occaſion appeared the following advertiſement extraordinary, June 15:

"A northern favourite, it is ſaid, has written a letter of conſolation "to the marquis Squillace, on his expulſion from Spain; which excels "the celebrated letter of Servius Sulpicius to Marcus Tullius Cicero, "with aſſurance of a viſit to him at Naples, if a malignant people and "bad times ſhould force him ſoon to run the country likewiſe, as ex-"pected."

But theſe expectations were, happily for the favourite, diſappointed; and the people were made ſenſible, by ſome very viſible tokens, that the influence of his counſels was felt at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues.

It will hereafter be one of the political marvels of our Engliſh hiſtory, that a man ſo obnoxious to a free people, and perhaps more juſtly amenable to the laws of their conſtitution, than numbers of ſtateſmen whom their vengeance had overtaken, ſhould be ſo long ſuffered to inſult their patience, not only with impunity, but in full poſſeſſion of the power of completing a plan of miſchief, which is likely to end ſo fatally for the liberties of this once happy country.

"Men of England," ſays a writer in a news-paper of that time, "what is become of the noble ſpirit of your anceſtors! where are "your Pyms, your Hampdens, your Ludlows, your Sydneys, and all "the illuſtrious ſpirits of forty-one! Suffer not the noble memorials "of them longer to be defaced by moths and cobwebs in your libraries. "Bring them forth to action; and fear not to be reproached for re-"viving obſolete maxims; ſince even a biſhop, in the dregs of the "eighteenth century, hath borne his teſtimony to their wiſdom and "magnanimity!"

July

July 7. Mr. Hollis ſent to the Britiſh Muſeum "Henrici Newtoni, "ſive de novâ villâ Epiſtolæ, Luccæ, 1710;" and at the ſame time a medal in bronze of Henry Newton, envoy extraordinary to Coſmo III.

On the twentieth of the ſame month he ſent to the ſociety inſtituted at Charles-town, South Carolina, for promoting arts and commerce, a ſet of the publications of the Œconomical Society, inſtituted at Berne in Switzerland, containing twenty-three volumes in octavo, bound in twelve.

A month or two before, Mr. Hollis wrote to a correſpondent in America, "More books, eſpecially on government, are going for New "England. Should thoſe go ſafe, it is hoped that no principal books "on that FIRST ſubject will be wanting in Harvard College, from the "days of Moſes to theſe times. Men of New England, Brethren, uſe "them for yourſelves, and for others; and GOD bleſs you!"

Undoubtedly this is ſaying a great deal for his benefaction; and though it may be preſumed that thouſands of tracts, written on the ſubject of government, in that ſpace of time, might have eſcaped, and undoubtedly did eſcape, his moſt diligent and never-ceaſing ſearches, yet we may learn, from this hope, what a noble collection of antient and modern politics he muſt have depoſited in the library of Harvard College.

This extract is from a letter of Mr. Hollis to Dr. Mayhew; dated, as we believe, in May. Moſt of his benefactions to Harvard College went through Dr. Mayhew's hands; and to the Doctor were his moſt confidential ſentiments entruſted, particularly on political affairs.

But their correſpondence was now, alas! to have a ſpeedy end; for on the 9th of July Dr. Mayhew died at Boſton of a violent fever. Mr. Hollis received the news on the 21ſt of Auguſt, and entered it in his Diary; and, as we believe, ſent it to the public papers, with the following admonition: "Reader, purſue his plan, the good of North-America, and "of Mankind; live, like him, to great ends; nor dread, from the exceſs "of it, his exit."

The death of Dr. Mayhew did not, however, break off Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with others of his American friends. He found, in Dr. Andrew Elliot, an excellent ſubſtitute, whom he characteriſes, in his Diary, as "a worthy, public-ſpirited, proteſtant, non-epiſcopal divine

"of

" of Boſton, in New England." His American correſpondence, from the death of Dr. Mayhew, we ſhall poſtpone, till we have mentioned ſome other matters in which he was employed for the remainder of the year 1766.

Mr. Hollis's eſteem for Dr. Mayhew was ſuch, that, had he ſat down to write or to dictate his character, he might have been ſuſpected of partiality. He did not think that ſketch of it which appeared in the Doctor's funeral ſermon, preached by Dr. Chauncy, and afterwards printed, did him juſtice, or rather, he did not think it well executed.

Be that as it may, we ſhall preſent the reader with the Doctor's character in the Appendix, as exhibited in Maſſachuſett's Gazette of Thurſday July 17, 1766, which the reader may be aſſured was drawn up and publiſhed without the knowledge of any of Dr. Mayhew's friends in England.

In the latter end of July Mr. Hollis received, as a preſent from the author, " A new attempt to recover the right verſion and genuine " meaning of the LORD's prayer. By Samuel Mather, paſtor of a church " in Boſton, New England, &c. &c."

Mr. Mather, in a letter to Mr. Hollis accompanying his book, ſays, "if " I am not miſtaken, there is enough offered in it to break up and re- " move one conſiderable root of ſuperſtition, &c."

Mr. Hollis however does not appear to have had ſo good an opinion of the performance, notwithſtanding many encomiums beſtowed upon himſelf and his great uncle in the author's letter to him; for he minutes, in his Diary, that he ſent it the ſame day it was received to Dr. Williams's library.

It is not to be wondered, that many of the American clergy, who were writers, ſhould ſeek Mr. Hollis's favour and patronage; but very few of them knew him. Even Dr. Mayhew himſelf wanted admonition on that head in the early part of his correſpondence with Mr. Hollis.

If the writers of that country were men of merit, they would not want countenance or encouragement from Mr. Hollis, without any application. But writers below mediocrity, who are the moſt apt to overrate their own performances, could make no other impreſſion by courting his favour than that of diſtreſſing his politeneſs by the neceſſity he found himſelf under of diſappointing them.

His

His generous benefactions to America had for their motive the public welfare and improvement of the country and its inhabitants at large: and if he thought fit to diſtinguiſh certain individuals among them by a greater degree of eſteem, it was but juſt ſo far as they were cooperators with him in his plans of general good.

In July a queſtion appeared in the Daily Gazetteer, in the following terms:

"When the morals of a nation are ſo generally corrupted that all "ranks and degrees among them hunt after wealth by any means, "though ever ſo vile; when luxury and profuſion of all kinds ſeem "to be at the greateſt ebb *; when a frivolous diſſipation ſeems to have "taken poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole community; and all virtue is "laughed at as extreme folly; what remedy is there, and what can ſave "ſuch a people from ruin?"

This queſtion was repeated in the London Chronicle, July 10; and anſwered in theſe few words, A HOUSE OF COMMONS BY COUNTIES, ſigned Whitelocke.

Whoever ſtarted the queſtion, the anſwer was undoubtedly ſuggeſted by Baron; who, upon other occaſions, appears to have conceived this to be a remedy for all our political diſtempers.

We are however of a different opinion; for it is preſumed, that if our county members would, even in the preſent ſtate of things, unite in ſteming the torrent of corruption, their influence would probably be as effectual as if none were allowed to ſit in the Houſe of Commons but knights of ſhires.

They would certainly, in that caſe, have the people on their ſide, and that with ſuch zeal and encouragement, that a miniſter's controul over the borough members muſt be very weak and inſignificant.

We have ſeen, in ſome late parliaments, county members as needy, extravagant, ambitious, as mean in their deference to adminiſtration, and as ignorant and careleſs of the public good, as the moſt obſequious burgeſs or citizen in the liſt.

What ſhall inſure the fidelity of a Houſe of Commons compoſed of none but county members, while the ſame paſſions and neceſſities are

* This is certainly not the word; read, height.

common to them with other men, and a profligate minister has it in his power to gratify and relieve them?

On the other hand, and considering the conduct of individuals, perhaps one might find as steady and uncorruptible patriots among the representatives of boroughs and cities as among the county members.

This idea however of Baron's made its impressions upon Mr. Hollis, insomuch that about the end of the year, viz. December 13, he sent the following admonition to the London Chronicle, which we insert here by anticipation, that we may have no occasion to return to the subject again.

"As it is universally admitted, that our rotten and corrupted bo-
" roughs are the very bane of our constitution, and threaten the loss
" of liberty, and ruin to the people, as a natural consequence of their
" being deprived of their inherent rights and powers of chusing their
" representatives; every friend to old England, to the illustrious house
" of Hanover, and the sacred liberty of the subject, is most earnestly
" called upon to consult about some legal and constitutional remedy,
" and to pursue it with becoming dignity and resolution, in order to re-
" dress the growing evil."

But can it be supposed, that these consultations would provide sufficiently for the object of them, only by substituting county members for the representatives of these rotten boroughs? No such matter. Procure a good place-bill, amend the qualification-bill, expel every member instantly who accepts a bribe under the name of a pension, or on any other pretence, and hang up every minister who offers one; and the rottenest parts of our political system will soon recover their sanity, without the least alteration of our present constitutional modes of election.

It is true, the antient English virtue of our predecessors must, in a great measure, be restored, and the present profligate manners of our thoughtless countrymen corrected and reformed, before any respectable number of our patriots will venture to enter into such consultations, or at least before such consultations will have their proper effect.

The first remedies therefore must be administered to the corruptions of our public religion; and Christianity exonerated of that load of meretricious pomp and external bravery, which now incumber and suf-

focate

focate its proper influence and energy. The luxury of an opulent prelacy ſhould be reduced to the ſimplicity of the antient epiſcopal character; the encouragement given to the ſecularity of the dependants upon the church, by pluralities, diſpenſations from reſidence, and other ſcandalous indulgences, effectually cut off; and every improper perſon totally excluded from the miniſtry. In the preſent ſtate of our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment and its conſequences, there is not one inſtance of pride, ambition, avarice, or ſenſuality, reproveable in the laity, for which a precedent may not be found among the clergy, without being ſtigmatized with any mark of infamy or reproach. It is a melancholy picture, but it is a true one, however coarſely and artleſsly drawn.

Auguſt 29, Mr. Hollis preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum a curious collection of ſhells, in an elegant cabinet, which had been ſent him by the prince of Biſcari from Catanea, in Sicily; and alſo a braſs medaglion of that prince, of whom we ſhall have occaſion to make mention hereafter.

In the winter 1765 died the learned and laborious Dr. Thomas Birch, to whom the public are much indebted for many accurate and uſeful compilations. He was reckoned by many not to be very ſteady or uniform in his principles of religion and government, and particularly imprudent in cooperating with Douglas and the Jeſuits in the affair of Archibald Bower. The laſt work he publiſhed was, "An Account of "the Life of Dr. John Ward, Profeſſor, &c. in Greſham College."

Mr. Hollis writing to a friend, ſome time in this month, ſays:

"By Dr. Birch's account it appears, that my old excellent maſter, and "much honoured friend, Dr. Ward, died October 17, 1758, in the "eightieth year of his age. Dr. Birch's death is, in ſome reſpects, "a public loſs. For many years I have lived upon the whip and cut "with death, leſt he ſhould ſeize me too much at unawares;" alluding, probably, to the unfortunate accident which was fatal to Dr. Birch.

Auguſt 29, Mr. Hollis received a letter, in which it was hinted, "what "good might be done by a good miniſter and a well-choſen ſett of aſ-"ſiſtants." The writer undoubtely meant Mr. Pitt, who by that time was become earl of Chatham; a title which Mr. Hollis conſidered as the wages of apoſtacy; and that diſpoſed him to obſerve, in anſwer to this letter, that, "none of our ſtateſmen, in or out, but had been too much

" ſullied themſelves, or had too much ſullied others, to anſwer the end " mentioned by his correſpondent.

" The good you point at, ſays he, national, obvious, is not to be " touched at, thought of by ſuch politicians; nor by any men, I fear, " at this day in England; and our truſt, our ſalvation, reſts only, where " I leave it, humbly, on Providence."

Mr. Hollis however was afterwards better reconciled to Lord Chatham's conduct, of which there are, among his papers, unequivocal proofs.

Huet

We believe it was about this time that Mr. Hollis received an account of the death of William Huet, Eſq. at Florence, who was a very ſenſible old gentleman, but a very great humoriſt. He died like Atticus; for having cured a bodily diſorder by abſtinence, he perſiſted in it ſo far as to ſtarve himſelf to death. There is an account of him in Smollet's romance of Humphry Clinker.

Some time before his death, he ordered his ſervant, upon his demiſe, to deliver to Mr. Hollis a MS. containing ſome inſtances of Voltaire's generoſity, humanity, and benevolence; which it ſeems had been ſent to Mr. Huet by Voltaire himſelf.

It contained an account of Voltaire's kindneſs of paternal protection of Corneille's grand-daughter, left deſtitute by an ungrateful public; of his giving all his works to the two Cramers [bookſellers we ſuppoſe] without the leaſt retribution; and the profits of all his plays, acted at Paris for ten years, either to friends, or to players; of his peopling and cultivating his eſtate at Ferney, and civilizing and enriching the inhabitants—of his patronizing the diſtreſſed families of Calas and Sirven, with the particulars of which the public has been long ſince acquainted.

The MS. ends with the following character of Voltaire: " He was a " faithful friend, a generous kinſman, a lover of truth, an adorer of " God—Therefore he was calumniated!"

Upon what motive Mr. Huet ordered this manuſcript into Mr. Hollis's hands, does not appear, whether merely as a curioſity, or whether to allay any ſuſpicions, that Mr. Hollis might entertain of Voltaire as a doubtful character.

Mr. Hollis's acquaintance with Mr. Huet commenced at Florence when the former was there upon his travels. They kept up a correſpondence, though probably at pretty long intervals.

October 16, Mr. Hollis ſubſcribed to the reverend Eleazer Wheelock's charity-ſchool at Lebanon in Connecticut, New England, inſtituted for educating Indian youth, and fitting the moſt promiſing of them for miſſionaries and ſchoolmaſters among their reſpective tribes.

On the 26th of the ſame month he preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum a ſmall quarto, of 104 pages, intituled,

"Muſarum Oxonienſium ΕΛΑΙΟΦΟΡΙΑ, ſive ob fœdera auſpiciis ſe-
"reniſſimi OLIVERI Reip. Ang. Scot. et Hibern. domini Protectoris, in-
"ter rempublicam Britannicam et ordines fœderatos Belgii fæliciter ſta-
"bilita. Gentis togatæ, ad vada Iſidis, celeuſma metricum. Oxoniæ ex-
"cudebat Leonardus Litchfield, Academiæ typographus, 1654."

Mr. Hollis calls this a curioſity; and ſo indeed it is; as it contains ſo many oily compliments to Oliver, from an univerſity which has not been remarkable in this laſt century for their veneration of his memory. But this ought to be no particular reproach to this learned body. Such ſocieties are too apt to proſtitute their *luctus et gaudia* on all public events in which our ſovereigns are concerned; and a ſatyriſt might be tempted to ſay of them, in the rhymes of Matt. Prior,

Their jug is to the ringers carried,
Whoever reigns, whoever's married.

Crowned heads, and their miniſters, have heretofore thought it a great point gained if they could ſecure the loyalty of the univerſities. But more modern politicians know better; and that the compliment of it at leaſt comes of courſe; and I believe it has not been known that theſe learned bodies have, for ſome centuries, run counter to their acceſſion-verſes, except in the ſingle inſtance of James the Second, when the principle of ſelf-preſervation happily enough got the better of that of paſſive obedience, which, in the verſes, paſſed for no more than a poetic fiction.

The moſt remarkable pieces in this collection are two poems of John Locke, then a ſcholar of Chriſt-Church, the one Latin, the other Engliſh; the former hardly tolerable, the other below all criticiſm. We have given them both in the Appendix, that the reader may exerciſe his

contemplation.

contemplation on the inequality of different talents in the moſt eminent men of literature. We queſtion whether this wretched copy of Engliſh verſes did not coſt Locke as much pains and meditation as his celebrated chapter of *Power*.

In this month Mr. Hollis paid Mr. Cadell for eighteen copies of Dr. Harris's excellent tract againſt the "Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments," aſcribed to Mr. Rotheram, a clergyman of the county of Durham, and written, as ſaid, under the protection, and not without the manual aſſiſtance, of Abp. Secker.

The "Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments" was written expreſsly againſt "the "Confeſſional;" and the author was, as far as we recollect, the firſt who attacked it on the principles of Hobbes, though with ſome caution. He has ſince been followed by Dr. Balguy and others of the Warburtonian School, who have adopted the Malmſburian doctrine "ſans "fâcon."

On the 22d, Mr. Hollis ſubſcribed twenty guineas towards a new building for the Magdalens.

On the 30th of November he gave Mr. Cadell five guineas to advertiſe the two excellent tracts of Dr. Sykes againſt popery, in all the daily and evening papers.

In the end of this month we find the following entry in Mr. Hollis's Diary:

"Freſh uneaſineſſes ſeem to be breaking out at Boſton; and if they "ſhould not, it is probable, or I am much miſtaken, that they will be "ſought on both ſides the water."

The principle of adminiſtration on both ſides the water appeared about this time to be, irritation; that theſe uneaſineſſes ſhould not break out, after repeated trials to provoke them, depended, in Mr. Hollis's opinion, on the prudence and long-ſuffering of the coloniſts, as will be mentioned below.

It ſeems to have been the perſuaſion of the powers at home, probably encouraged by their intelligence from their officers in America, that a very ſmall force would overawe or ſuppreſs any efforts of the coloniſts to relieve themſelves from what they called oppreſſion. In this they were deceived; and hence all the calamities of the deſtructive war now raging in America, fomented merely by a ridiculous point of honour in adminiſtration,

adminiſtration, neither ſuffering them to acknowledge their miſtake, nor to offer equitable terms of reconciliation to a people whom they have ſo long been diſpoſed to hold in vaſſalage.

On the 16th of December Mr. Hollis bought of Oſborne a fine copy of Giggeus's Arabic Lexicon, in four volumes folio, and ſome other books relating to the Oriental languages, for a preſent to Harvard College.

In the beginning of this year, 1766, a friend had ſent to Mr. Hollis a print, and an account of the funeral proceſſion of the old Pretender: "I hope," ſays he, in a letter to a friend, "to make a good uſe of it here, "to ſerve the cauſe of Liberty, and uphold the dignity of human na- "ture. What a proceſſion! the corpſe, domeſtics, ſoldiers, celibats! "O ſouls of Brutus, Caſſius, Cicero, what ſay ye now to Rome?—If "you ſhould hear any thing particular concerning the two ſons, the "eldeſt eſpecially, his place of abode, manner of living, health, views, "hopes, party, I ſhall be much obliged to you for communicating it, "alſo the different opinions of the Romans and the SS. Apoſtoli people "themſelves" [the late pretender's adherents that lived with him at his palace ſo called] "in regard to him. You will ſome how know to get "them."

Of theſe particulars Mr. Hollis had a ſatisfactory account about the latter end of the year. On which, in a letter to his friend, December 9, he thus remarks:

"The people of the Santi Apoſtoli" [the Pretender's court] "appear "to figure low enough. Not ſo their party here, I aſſure you, who are "evidently increaſed and creſt-riſen, and with the favourite, blinking "hard in their behalf. How matters may end in a few years, I trem- "ble to think. The LORD preſerve Old England!"

Theſe apprehenſions of Mr. Hollis, and of others of his principles and way of thinking, have been laughed at as idle viſions, and indeed ſtill are, now after twelve years experience of the effects of the court policy, to which Mr. Hollis here alludes.

The radical principle of the Jacobites ſo called, is the indefeaſible right of ſucceſſion in the houſe of Stuart; of the papiſts, that civil allegiance is only due to princes of their own religion; and of the Tories

in

in general, that the rights and liberties of the people can come into no competition with the divine right of kings to dominion and power.

Theſe all have combined, and ever muſt combine, to counteract the principles which prevailed at the Revolution, and fractured their ſeveral ſyſtems; and their perpetual ſtudy is, and has been, how to repair them. For this purpoſe, the Jacobites and Tories borrow their caſuiſtry of the papiſts, and particularly of the Jeſuits; and lie, and ſwear, and diſſemble, that the good they aim at may come of it. The Nonjurors are vaniſhed; but the Jacobites and Tories ſurvive, and find their account in accommodating their complaiſance to the politics of a court regulated ſo far upon their principles as to have no objection to their ſervices in their own way.

The papiſts want nothing to recommend them but their uſual arts, and their ſeeming acquieſcence with governmental meaſures, which intitle them to a connivance that amply turns to their account in the ſecurity of their converſions, and the uncontrouled influence their prieſts are permitted to diffuſe among an ignorant and unwary vulgar. They have likewiſe another advantage in the indolence, luxury, and ambition, of the leading churchmen of the eſtabliſhment, and their numerous dependents; which they know cannot be ſupported or juſtified but upon the identical principles which raiſed and ſtill maintain the grandeur of the court of Rome.

The papiſts too well know, and often mention, certain conformities in the church of England to their forms of worſhip, and doctrine, which are not derived from a Proteſtant root, nor would be ſuffered to thrive under a Proteſtant pruning-knife. But to touch theſe with a view of extirpation, or even correction, might, in the event, touch the *regnum mundi*, and the ſtomach of a too luxuriant prelacy, to which the name of a Reformer is as odious as the name of Luther was to Leo X.

It is not yet out of the memory of man in what repute ſome of the figuring political characters of the preſent times were in the laſt reign. If public meaſures have been more favourable to the conſtitutional rights or the national proſperity of the Britiſh ſubject, ſince theſe politicians were taken into play, let Mr. Hollis and his friends paſs for croaking mal-contents.

But

But if the American war is the effect of the counſels of theſe men, and cannot be juſtified but upon maxims inimical to public liberty, it behoves us to look to the end of it, and not to ridicule theſe patriotic forebodings, till we ſee our people effectually relieved from their burdens and their anxieties, and our ſovereign ſecure in the legal reſources of his conſtitutional government, and in the united affections of ſuch of his ſubjects, whoſe feelings for him and themſelves will not allow them to place their confidence either in the wiſdom or integrity of the double-tongued race of his preſent managers.

Mr. Hollis concludes his letter thus: "One ſcheme of the miniſters "is ſaid to be, an equal land-tax; a ſcheme plauſible in ſome reſpects, "but ſubſtantial only to future ſtate-harpies. If it be, they will not "carry it eaſily with a new parliament in view."

We muſt now look back to Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with his friends in North America.

We have mentioned and given a pretty long extract from a letter of Dr. Mayhew to Mr. Hollis, dated January 7, 1766, ſo far as related to his political ſentiments on the times, and the makers of the times; and ſo far as was neceſſary to introduce ſome other matters reſpecting America.

But as the remaining parts of that letter contain ſome other particulars tending to illuſtrate the character of Dr. Mayhew, in his literary and philoſophical capacity, the reader, we hope, will excuſe our inſerting them in this place; particularly as this letter of January 7, was the laſt but two that Mr. Hollis received from the Doctor.

He there acknowledges the receipt of ſeveral books from Mr. Hollis; one for Mr. Holyoke; and a number of copies of the ſociety's book of Præmia, for encouraging arts and commerce, for the year 1765, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of Dr. Mayhew.

"Theſe books," ſays the Doctor, "with others ſent in times paſt, "anſwer valuable purpoſes in theſe colonies, and will do ſo more and "more, to the common advantage of Great Britain, unleſs wrongheaded "politics, and arbitrary meaſures, ſhould intirely interrupt and deſtroy "the commercial intercourſe between the mother-country and the co-"lonies; which GOD forbid!"

" In the laſt parcel came alſo a very ingenious ſenſible book, *A com-*
" *parative View of the State and Faculties of man with thoſe of the animal*
" *World*; which I have read with much ſatisfaction *. I am not cer-
" tain whether I heretofore expreſſed my ſentiments to you about Vol-
" taire's two laſt books, *The Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, and *The Philoſophical*
" *Dictionary*. Though I cannot agree with him in ſome of his notions
" relative to religion, or rather, in what appears to be a great part of
" his deſign, the intire ſubverſion of revelation; yet I cannot but think
" theſe, as compoſitions, to be very fine performances. I have read them
" with high delight, as containing much uſeful learning, many fine ob-
" ſervations on antiquity, and written throughout in a moſt ſpirited,
" entertaining, and maſterly way, ſo that I would not be long without
" them for thrice their value. In ſhort, I know of no man who has a
" finer pen than Monſ. Voltaire, or who is a greater maſter of the belles
" lettres, though there may be greater philoſophers and mathema-
" ticians."

We do not think that our Engliſh critics will univerſally ſubſcribe to Dr. Mayhew's opinion of Voltaire; and we farther believe that Dr. Mayhew might have found among the books ſent by Mr. Hollis to Harvard College, ſome one or more, which, upon a careful peruſal, would have helped him to correct his judgment. But to procede with the letter:

" I have taken the liberty," ſays the Doctor, " by this conveyance,
" to write to Dr. Templeman, ſeconding the deſire of one Mr. Barnes,
" an enterprizing gentleman of this province, to have ſome ſarſaparilla,
" of New England production, carefully inſpected and examined by
" the honourable ſociety to which he is ſecretary, or examined under
" their direction with candor and impartiality, for which purpoſe Mr.
" Barnes has ſent a few pounds of that commodity to the Doctor. The
" ſociety's præmia for ſarſaparilla, do not extend to the northern colo-
" nies; I imagine, becauſe they were not ſuppoſed to produce that
" which is good, though they produce this root in plenty. I am not
" without hopes that this may be found a miſtake upon trial. And, in-
" deed, it ſeems not improbable to me, that there may be greater virtue
" in this root to the northward, where, the juices ſubſiding, the leaves

* See Rouſſeau.

" are

" are dried up the greateſt part of the year, than in the Weſt-India " Iſlands, the Spaniſh main, Florida, Georgia, &c. where it is ſaid to be " an evergreen, and conſequently the vigor of the root continually " exhauſting, perhaps without a proportionable ſupply from the earth. " I intend to write a few lines to Dr. Franklin, relative to this matter; " and ſhould be exceeding glad if you and he, together with Dr. Tem- " pleman, would be pleaſed to intereſt yourſelves ſo far in it as to en- " deavour to get Mr. Barnes's ſarſaparilla impartially tried. For if it " ſhould be thought worthy the ſociety's encouragement, it might prove " very advantageous to the northern colonies, and render the importa- " tion of this commodity from Portugal and the Spaniſh Main almoſt, " if not quite, needleſs, in a little time. I underſtand, that ſarſaparilla " imported into Great Britain pays a duty of eight-pence ſterling per " pound, which being very conſiderable, renders the ſociety's encourage- " ment the more needful.

" I have the honor to be your moſt obliged and obedient ſervant,

" J. M."

" P. S. If, upon farther conſideration, you ſhould be pleaſed to com- " ply with the requeſt of the corporation of Harvard College, by pre- " ſenting them your picture, you would greatly oblige, not only them, " but many other perſons who are not unacquainted with your name, " and generous benefactions to that college; and very particularly one " who has ſhared largely of your beneficence."

Mr. Hollis's anſwer is dated May 8. The copy in our hands contains indeed only the heads of his anſwer to ſeveral particulars in the Doctor's letter. We ſhall give it as follows, in his own words:

" Dear SIR, Pall-Mall, May 8, 1766.

" I wrote a letter to you Nov. 18; and a note Dec. 21. Since then I " received a very obliging letter from you, dated Jan. 7.

" Concerning the affair of the ſarſaparilla—in which I have done all " the good offices in my power.

" Concerning Voltaire—a bold, veteran irregular.

" D'Alembert, a writer of far greater judgment.

" I have now to requeſt your acceptance of a few odd things, among " which is the Confeſſional—with ſome character of the reputed " author.

" The effigies which you deſire may be ſeen at this time in the library " of Harvard College, feature by feature; though indeed it would re- " quire an exact eye, and ſome time, to cull out, and put thoſe features " together.

" The picture cannot be ſent; a print may hereafter, it is poſſible, " when the ideas for it ſhall have been ſo ſettled as to contain matter of " more value than the mere likeneſs of an honeſt but plain man, an un- " derling in ſituation and abilities.

" Rejoice in the repeal of the ſtamp-act—did all in my little power " toward it, with many other abler and good men. But the man who " effected it eſſentially was W. P.

" A detail of the affair in the light in which I have viewed it.

" The politics of the times, as I underſtand them, as of late, in real " fact, ſcrub and all ſcrub.

" Concerning the report, that A. B. C. was deſirous to have cauſed Dr. " Mayhew to undergo a parliamentary examination in caſe the ſtamp- " act had not been repealed."

The concluſion of this letter we have given above, concerning the books on government ſent to Harvard College, &c.

Mr. Hollis, in referring Dr. Mayhew to the library of Harvard College for " his effigies, feature by feature," meant his principles, which might be culled from the books he ſent them, Milton, Sidney, Locke, Moleſworth, &c. He had probably put ſome ſhort manuſcript notes in the blank leaves of ſeveral of them, as he often did in the books he preſented to his friends. At the end of Lord Moleſworth's preface to his tranſlation of Hotoman's Franco-Gallia, Mr. Hollis wrote, as obſerved above, MY FAITH. That preface therefore exhibited his effigies ſo far as an account of his political principles could do it.

That there was a report that Dr. Mayhew, if the ſtamp-act had not been repealed, would be ſent for to England, to undergo a parliamentary examination, is not to be doubted. Mr. Hollis mentions it in a letter to Mr. Quincy after the Doctor's death, as will be ſeen by and by. But how far that ſtep was ſuggeſted or forwarded by the Abp. of Canterbury, cannot be aſcertained. The ſuſpicion would naturally fall upon the Archbiſhop, as having reaſons of his own for humbling a ſpirited and troubleſome antagoniſt. And it was not in the way of a lay-ſtateſ-

man

man to take his information from an eccleſiaſtic, when he might have it with more preciſion and leſs impropriety, from an accompliſhed American of another profeſſion, the eminent Dr. Franklin, whoſe examination before the houſe of commons will do him the greater honor with our poſterity, in proportion as the meaſures of adminiſtration have ſwerved from the wholeſome documents they might have derived from his wiſdom and candor.

April 8th, Dr. Mayhew wrote another letter to Mr. Hollis, in anſwer to one of Nov. 18, 1765, wherein he mentions, that "they had various and contradictory accounts concerning the repeal of the ſtamp-act—expreſſes his obligation to Dr. Harris, for ſome books the Doctor had ſent him; and rejoices that the Univerſity of Glaſgow had honoured him with a degree." "One of the univerſities in Scotland," ſays Dr. Mayhew, "I am uncertain which, has lately conferred the ſame honorary degree on a clergyman (nameleſs) in this town, who, it is very generally thought, will be no great credit to them, though it has been reported here, which I can hardly believe, that Dr. F—n recommended him."

The Doctor then acquaints Mr. Hollis, that "the books of his noble donation were put up in the library of Harvard College, in an alcove by themſelves, where they make a very fine appearance."

He then mentions a report, that "Mr. Pitt appeared a zealous advocate for the colonies at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament."

Laſtly, he gives an account of a letter from a perſon in England (with whom Mr. Hollis wiſhed him to correſpond) "exhorting him to reply to Mr. Apthorpe's laſt performance; which, however, he thought unneceſſary."

To this letter Mr. Hollis wrote an anſwer, June 19; as will be ſeen below.

Part of the laſt letter from Dr. Mayhew to Mr. Hollis is dated May 30, 1766: and is as follows:

"In the utmoſt haſte, a ſhip being about ſailing, I ſend you this line. It is accompanied by ſeveral copies of a ſermon, which I preached this day week, on occaſion of that moſt intereſting event, the repeal of the ſtamp-act. By the advice of friends, I have preſumed to dedicate it to that right honorable perſonage who was ſo ſtrenuous an

"aſſertor

" aſſertor and able vindicator of the oppreſſed liberties of America. I " intreat you to take ſpecial care of that which is directed to him; and " alſo to ſend the others as directed. Thoſe not directed I hope you " will kindly accept, to be diſpoſed of as you may think proper. It is " long ſince I heard from you. I pray GOD to keep and bleſs you at all " times! and am, worthy SIR, &c.

" J. MAYHEW."

We call this part of a letter, not only becauſe it is evidently ſeparated from the addreſs and the direction, but on account of the following query, in Mr. Hollis's hand-writing, in the margin of it:

" Q. What were the particulars of that plan of the people of Boſton " in New England, for converting the Indians, which was cruſhed by " our council?"

We conjecture, ſome ſlight mention might have been made of that plan in a former part of this letter; and that what we have tranſcribed might only have been a haſty poſtſcript, upon intelligence that a ſhip was immediately to ſail for England; and we are the rather of this opinion, as there is written by Mr. Hollis, on the back of it, " anſwered " not, acknowledged to his widow."

The plan here ſpoken of was mentioned to Mr. Hollis by Dr. Mayhew about the time it was cruſhed, as we have ſhewn above. The pretence for putting a negative upon it was, that there was ſomething of the commercial kind propoſed in it, which it was alledged, was partial to ſome individuals, and excluſive of others; but the plan itſelf we have never ſeen, nor can give any farther account of it. But as it had for its object a religious operation upon the Indians, the diſappointment of the whole plan was generally imputed to Abp. Secker; and his apprehenſion that it would interfere with his beloved project of epiſcopizing the colonies. And it was from his emiſſaries, that " its " tendency to affect the trade of America was the cauſe of its defeat in " the council," was chiefly propagated.

We have, however, been ſince informed, from good authority, that theſe imputations were extremely precarious; and that there were no proofs ſufficient to fix the defeat of this American propoſal on that prelate.

June 19, is the date of Mr. Hollis's laſt letter to Dr. Mayhew; the contents of which were chiefly as follow: Firſt an acknowledgment of "his receiving a letter from the Doctor to himſelf; and another incloſ-"ed in it for a certain perſon, to whoſe acquaintance and correſpon-"dence Mr. Hollis had heretofore recommended the Doctor. Then "follows a character of that perſon, much to his advantage.

After which he ſays, "All the books that are in the public library "at Harvard College, of my ſending, were collected, managed, packed "even, though not papered, by myſelf; and a great part of them, in "fact, duplicates, a fire having conſumed the firſt copies at my book-"binder's, whilſt there for clothing, not by converſion of the apart-"ment in which they were into a council-chamber, but by an unknown "accident of life; and ſo I ſtood conſoled."

Mr. Hollis, by ſo often repeating his diſapprobation of the incident which gave occaſion to the fire at Harvard College, may ſeem, perhaps, not to have made ſufficient allowances for the neceſſity which made this expedient next to unavoidable.

However, he was a little better informed. He knew there were places where the council might have convened with leſs impropriety. Their receſs from Boſton might probably be of long continuance: In that interval, the ſtudents and members of the college would be excluded from the full and free uſe of the library; his loſs by fire at Matthewman's, in which Harvard College likewiſe was intereſted, ſhould have been an admonition to more circumſpection; and it is not improbable, that he might bear in mind the contents of Sir Iſaac Newton's paper communicated by Mr. Hawkſbee, of which we have given a copy above.

"I had obſerved," ſays Mr. Hollis, "the indoctoration of the cler-"gyman whom you notice, in our prints; and deemed it immediately "to have been procured for him by fineſſe of A. B. C. and —— his "underſtrapper and North American privy-counſellor, in order to "match him with more dignity againſt the diſſenting divines in New "England, and the matchleſs Dr. Mayhew. What ſhare Dr. F——n "might have in obtaining the degree, I am ignorant. He is certainly "a man of knowledge, ability; wiſhes well to what is right, loves his "country, North America, even to partiality; and yet, according to "old obſervings, to me he is a trimmer. His card too, which came

"forth

" forth in ſuch numbers, appeared not, if I am well informed, till after " the death of the D. of C. and till the ſpring, that the leaders in the " miniſtry had taken party, and reſolved to repeal the ſtamp-act."

We confeſs here to want ſome explanation; we are ſtrangers to the facts here alluded to, which, in order to prove Dr. F——n a trimmer, ſhould be clear and evident, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt. Had Mr. Hollis lived to ſee the preſent day, we are firmly of opinion, he would freely have relinquiſhed every idea of Dr. F——n's duplicity.

Who the doctorated clergyman was, we have not been able to learn for a certainty. So far as a conjecture goes, we ſuppoſe him to have been Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, who has figured, in his way, in the controverſy concerning American epiſcopacy; but whether he was ſtationed at Boſton at the time Dr. Mayhew wrote about this degree to Mr. Hollis, we cannot ſay.

" I am ſtill of opinion," ſays Mr. Hollis, " that there is no need of " your replying farther to Mr. Apthorpe; eſpecially after the late tri-" mings beſtowed on him and his anonymous coadjutor by a certain " perſon.

" If the controverſy is at any time to be renewed, and in that ſhape, " why not? it ſhould be, I think, by addreſs, direct to A. B. C. in that " caſe, acknowledge his titles once at the beginning, and once at the " concluſion of your work, BUT NO OFTNER; nor, well underſtood, " are you obliged to more, by any etiquette of politeneſs; and through " the body of it treat him with, Sir and you, like any other private " perſon. This manner will prevent ſubjection in your work, give you " freer ſcope in compoſing it, and equalize you. Be not too grave nei-" ther, but chearful as your natural temper may lead, and your juſt " cauſe and vantage ground will admit. Uſe irony too, with fineſt in-" nuendo to his having been bred a diſſenter, to a lay profeſſion likewiſe " [an accoucheur] and practiſed it. You will find he will feel like Satan " to Ithuriel's ſpear.

" Political meaſures continue the ſame as in my laſt, only the changes " then talked of have not happened, the preſent miniſtry thinking " themſelves ſtrong enough to ſtand as they are. The man behind the " curtain

" curtain ſtill governs every thing effectively, however, and things are " far from going right, according to your ideas and mine."

This letter did not reach Boſton till after Dr. Mayhew's death, which happened July 9. Mr. Hollis had ſeen accounts of it in the public papers before he received any letter from any of the Doctor's American friends on the ſubject. The firſt that arrived was from Mr. Edmund Quincy, junior, of Boſton, dated July 25, and was received September 1. This letter we inſert at length, both as Mr. Quincy * was Mr. Hollis's moſt confidential friend remaining in America, and alſo for the ſake of his remarkable and valuable anſwer to it.

" SIR, Boſton, July 25, 1766.

" Had any thing fallen in my way that would have been worth your " acceptance, or of any ſervice to mankind, I ſhould long ſince have " taken an opportunity to acknowledge, with gratitude, the many un- " merited favours I received from you when in London. But I could " never prevail on myſelf to interrupt you in your purſuit of the public " welfare with a mere letter of thanks, which muſt to you be intirely " uſeleſs. Though the melancholy tale I have to relate will not, I am " perſuaded, make my correſpondence now very acceptable; yet the " ſituation of this country, and the deſire of many friends to the late " Dr. Mayhew, have prevailed on me to undertake the taſk of acquaint- " ing you with the death of that great and good man, that friend and " patron of religious and civil liberty. To expreſs the loſs we have ſuſ- " tained in him, would be as impoſſible as to do ſtrict juſtice to his cha- " racter. I ſend you herewith his funeral ſermon, preached the Sab- " bath after his deceaſe, by one who ſincerely loved his friend and your " friend. You will be kind to the incloſed character, as publiſhed in " our papers, as it was undertaken by the importunity of his congrega- " tion, and dictated by truth and ſincere eſteem. Dr. Mayhew's illneſs " was of the nervous kind; which, as it began in his head, from the " firſt ſo affected his reaſon, as to render him unable to make a will for

* A relation of this gentleman's, Mr. Joſiah Quincy, junior, counſellor at law in Boſton, was the author of an excellent and ſeaſonable pamphlet, intituled, Obſervations on the Act of Parliament, commonly called The Boſton Port-bill, on Civil Society and Standing Armies; written and publiſhed at Boſton, and republiſhed in England, 1774.—This gentleman was a ſhort time in England, returned, and died as ſoon as landed in his own country, according to his earneſt wiſh.

" the diſpoſal of his library and papers, which was all his unbounded
" charity left him poſſeſſed of. However, by his deſire a few months
" before his death, his wife is determined not to publiſh any poſthu-
" mous works; for which ſhe is commended by the generality of his
" friends. The doctor lately gave me a hint, that you intended an ex-
" tenſion of your liberality to him beyond his moſt ſanguine expecta-
" tions. I would not preſume to direct you in the gratification of your
" ruling paſſion; yet you will pardon me if I beg the continuation of
" your kind regards to our colleges; and though he is dead with whom
" you delighted to correſpond, ſtill let that ſeminary of learning, which
" is the fountain of our civil and religious privileges, and which he took
" ſo much pains to render uſeful and free, enjoy your favour, protec-
" tion, and aſſiſtance. As any thing that relates to Dr. Mayhew will, I
" doubt not, give you pleaſure, I have procured, for your private ſatiſ-
" faction, a copy of an introduction to a ſpirited and decent oration on
" *patriotiſm*, delivered laſt week, at our annual commencement in Cam-
" bridge, by a young ſtudent, who had ſo high a veneration for the
" doctor, that, I believe, had he not finiſhed the oration before his
" death, or had time permitted him to write another, would gladly have
" ſaid more on the melancholy occaſion.

" We have great reaſon daily to expect two regiments in this town
" only; the church too already begins to exult upon our misfortunes;
" but, we doubt not, HE who is able of ſtones to raiſe up defenders of
" our rights, civil and ſacred, will ſend us other Mayhews, as we need
" them. By this opportunity, or very ſoon, you will receive a letter
" from Mrs. Mayhew, acknowledging ſome favour received ſince the
" Doctor's death, to which I beg leave to refer you. I have the pleaſure
" to inform you, the manufacture of potaſh is now ſo firmly eſtabliſh-
" ed, it needs no farther aſſiſtance from the ſociety than their inſtruction
" how to aſſay it, ſo as to detect fraud, and maintain its credit, concern-
" ing which the ſociety will have a letter from our general aſſembly.
" As far as my influence extends, I have encouraged the culture of ſilk
" in this part of the world; and I doubt not, in the courſe of four or
" five years, or as ſoon as mulberry-trees can be brought to be of uſe,
" we ſhall be able to make ſome figure in that article, eſpecially ſhould

" the ſociety's bounty be continued on that commodity; for we find,
" by experience, that the ſeverity of our winters are no kind of detri-
" ment to the eggs, wherever depoſited. I am,

" SIR,

" Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

" EDMUND QUINCY, jun."

Mr. Hollis's anſwer is dated October 1; and here follows:

" SIR, Pall-mall, Oct. 1, 1766.

" I beg you to accept my beſt acknowledgments for a long, curious,
" intereſting letter, dated July 25, though written on a melancholy oc-
" caſion; and for other matters which accompanied that letter.

" The death of that able, good, public man, Dr. Mayhew, my old
" and much eſteemed friend, hath grieved me exceedingly. He ſeems
" to have died through over-ſtrain of application and philanthropy.

" I pray GOD to ſoften the afflictions of his widow, that accompliſh-
" ed, excellent lady! and to endue her with fortitude equal to her loſs.
" The reſolution taken by her, not to publiſh any poſthumous work of
" his, appears to me to be judicious.

" I gueſs not diſtinctly at what the hint thrown out to you by the
" late worthy Doctor alluded. It is true, I valued, honored him ex-
" ceedingly; and not long ſince repeatedly wrote him, that I was his
" *aſſured* friend; which he would have experienced particularly, in caſe
" he had been ordered here on the ſtamp-act, as was more than once
" whiſpered, with what truth I know not.

" Not a book has been ſent more to the College at Cambridge, as I
" recollect, through requeſt or intimation of that excellent man; for he
" made no requeſt of that ſort, though it would have been complied
" with; nor will now be ſent leſs that he is dead; nor did he, or any
" one, know, in any degree, till lately, the plan adopted by me in re-
" gard to books intended to be preſented to that College.

" I confeſs to bear propenſity, affection towards the people of North-
" America, thoſe of Maſſachuſets and Boſton in particular, believing
" them to be a good and brave people: long may they continue ſuch!
" and the ſpirit of luxury, now conſuming us to the very marrow here
" at home, kept out from them! One likelieſt mean to that end will

" be,

" be, to watch well over their youth, by beſtowing on them a reaſon-
" able manly education ; and ſelecting thereto the wiſeſt, ableſt, moſt
" accompliſhed of men that art or wealth can obtain ; for nations riſe
" and fall by individuals, not numbers, as I think all hiſtory proveth.

" With ideas of this kind have I worked for the public library at
" Cambridge in New England, neither caring too exactly to remember
" how the laſt beſt library in all America was loſt there ; nor a ſober,
" retired perſon, without a bye-view, not long to be unearthed, not
" acting ſurely from vanity ; nor ſparing toward it expence, labor, or
" time.

" It is certain the laſt winter I ſpent in town againſt inclination, health,
" and conveniency, on account of the ſtamp-act ; and this ſummer,
" with much preceding time—time, the moſt valuable of all things, on
" account of that library. If any good hath followed from this proce-
" dure, or ſhould follow from it, I ſhall be content.

" After ſuſtaining a thirteen years unremitted campaign, day, week,
" month, year after year, ſucceſſive to each other, altering, though not
" broken, in conſtitution, yet verging, it might be, towards a Mayhew's
" fate, without his magnanimity, I now ſeek relaxation, quiet, and am
" going into Dorſetſhire, where I have ſome eſtate, though no houſe,
" the enſuing winter or ſpring, it is probable, to ſettle.

" I am the more confirmed in this meaſure by obſerving the baſeneſs
" of the times, and their *tendencies*, together with the total defection of
" the higher claſſes from all public virtue ; and, with the deepeſt con-
" cern I write, the recent unparalleled proſtitution and apoſtacy of the
" once magnanimous and almoſt divine *******, who now is totally
" loſt in parchment and Butism.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

" The Thane exults prodigiouſly on the occaſion ; and he and all his
" mungrels are, in reality, in full ſcent and cry to run him down with
" ſome preſent ſhews of deference and power towards him, leſt he
" ſhould retreat again before he had done dirty work enough in public
" to render his character in all reſpects utterly irretrievable. Unhappy
" man ! to have ſurvived his own matchleſs adminiſtration, and his
" ſpeech for the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

* * *

* *

" He cannot alter *right* and *wrong*, and by right I will abide ſo long " as I can diſtinguiſh it.

" I have not attended the meetings of the ſociety for promoting arts " and commerce in the Strand for years paſt; ſomething having hap- " pened there which makes me deem it right to keep away from them. " But every other ſervice in my power I render gladly to that moſt noble " ſociety.

" The article relating to it in your letter was copied directly, and ſent " to Dr. Templeman. I am, with great reſpect,

" SIR,

" Your much obliged,

" and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" T. H."

It will be readily underſtood who was the particular object of theſe reflections, part of which we have omitted, as too acrimonious, and perhaps leſs qualified by that innate candor of Mr. Hollis's mind which appeared on other occaſions, where the provocation affected only himſelf in his private capacity. But a ſeeming breach upon the integrity of good principles was, with him, unpardonable.

Mr. Hollis however outlived theſe harſh ſentiments of his once admired hero. He and the public have ſeen, in the courſe of time, that whatever temptation or inducement it was that occaſioned the temporary connection of this great man with this deteſtable Scotch Politicaſter, no accident, no allurement, could debaſe his judgment, or corrupt his principles, when his country called for his aſſiſtance; and there is, the moment I am writing this, December 10, 1777, a high probability that government muſt have recourſe to his talents and ſagacity to retrieve the ſtrength, the honour, and the proſperity, of this country, which have been ſo miſerably impaired by the profligate views and ignorant operations of the man behind the curtain and his dependants.

It is clear beyond a queſtion, that this eminent ſtateſman never made oppoſition a trade, as many others have done, whoſe frailties have diſgraced the brilliancy of abilities which would have immortalized their names, had they been accompanied with an integrity of principle.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis lived to ſee, that not all the Butean arts, exerted to run down this extraordinary man in the public opinion, or to attach him to their own dirty faction, could prevail over that noble ſpirit, which, after diſcerning truth from falſehood, animates the patriot to purſue what is right in the face of inimical power, venal numbers, and the mortifying ridicule of witlings and buffoons. But to procede with our work.

September 1, Mr. Hollis received a letter from Mr. Harriſon Gray, treaſurer of the province of Maſſachuſet's-Bay, on the ſame melancholy ſubject, the death of Dr. Mayhew, dated July 28.

After exhibiting Mr. Quincy's letter, it will be needleſs to tranſcribe the ſame encomiums beſtowed on this excellent man, only expreſſed in different words. One or two particulars, omitted by Mr. Quincy, may deſerve recording:

"Whilſt the Doctor laid at the point of death," ſays Mr. Gray, "every clergyman in the town prayed earneſtly that his precious and "uſeful life might be ſpared; even the church-clergy compoſed very "affectionate and charitable collects upon this occaſion."

Sometimes, in the ſcarcity of proper objects, the propagating ſociety may have met with a liberal and intelligent miſſionary, who did not confine his eſteem and affection to his own orthodox brotherhood. A liberal turn might alſo be created in a ſenſible man, by living among a people whom he found to be friendly to himſelf.

This appears, by Mr. Gray's repreſentation, to have been the caſe at this period, and betokens an amicable intercourſe of converſation and good offices, among ſome at leaſt, of the miniſters of different perſuaſions in America.

This amicable intercourſe among church-men of different perſuaſions, ſtationed in America, ſhould, by all means, have been cheriſhed by encouragement from home. It was highly reaſonable that divines of the Engliſh eſtabliſhed church ſhould be reſident in New England, to accommodate the worſhip of ſuch inhabitants as were of their own way of thinking. But they ought not to have been ſent thither as propagators and converters, at the expence of the ſociety, a meaſure which only tends to deſtroy that harmony which the ſpirit and advancement of vital chriſtianity required to be cultivated among the teachers of it, of whatever denomination.

How

How happy might theſe people have been in their religious affairs without the interpoſition of the buſy meddling ſpirit of churchiſm? How happy might the mother-country have been, by a mutual harmony with the colonies in civil and commercial concerns, had not the miſchievous ſpirit of deſpotiſm poſſeſſed our political leaders? We have now only to lament, that the church and ſtate ſhould cooperate, by their joint manœuvres, to detach theſe worthy friends to civil and religious liberty from their amicable connections with the mother-conntry, and to drive them to ſeek their happineſs in a ſyſtem of their own; and to derive, by that expedient, upon their former maſters, a long train of inconveniences and difficulties which the wiſeſt of our poſterity perhaps will not be able to alleviate.

The other particular we would take from Mr. Gray's letter, is the character of Mrs. Mayhew, the Doctor's relict.

"Dr. Mayhew has left a ſorrowful widow, with two young children, "having buried his only ſon ſome time ſince. Mrs. Mayhew is a fine "accompliſhed lady, admired, and almoſt adored by the whole pariſh; "and we are diſpoſed to continue our kindneſs to her. Her loſs muſt "be extremely great; for there never was a more happy match upon "earth."

Mr. Hollis's anſwer is in the form of a card, to the following effect:

"Thomas Hollis preſents his compliments moſt reſpectfully to Har- "riſon Gray, Eſq. with hearty thanks for the favor of a very obliging "letter, containing many curious valuable particulars concerning his "late highly eſteemed friend the incomparable Dr. Mayhew. He re- "joices in the good, grateful diſpoſition of the whole pariſh toward the "widow of *ſuch* a man, his *equal*, and certainly the object of public at- "tention and regard; and he is perſuaded much of that diſpoſition hath "ariſen through the wiſdom and beneficence of Mr. Gray."

Incloſed in Mr. Gray's letter was a character of Dr. Mayhew, drawn by one of his intimate acquaintance; for which we muſt refer the reader to the Appendix.

By the ſame conveyance which brought Mr. Gray's letter, Mr. Hollis received one from Mrs. Mayhew; which muſt not be omitted:

"Honoured

" Honoured SIR, Boſton, July 27, 1766.

" I hope you will excuſe the freedom I take in writing when you " know that I am the ſorrowful widow of one that was honoured with " your friendſhip, and laid under great obligations to you, by your re- " peated favours to him.

" The Doctor departed this life the 9th of this inſtant July, of an " obſtinate nervous diſorder in his head; which, in great meaſure, de- " prived him of his ſenſes from the time of his ſeiſure to the day of his " death, which was about a fortnight; but I am bereaved of the beſt of " huſbands, and my children of the kindeſt earthly parent!

" I hope I ſhall be enabled to behave like a Chriſtian, under this " heavy trial it has pleaſed GOD to bring upon me. It is my prayer, " that he would ſanctify it to you and all his friends; and may you be " rewarded for all the kindneſs you have expreſſed towards him who is " now dead!

" Your letter, dated May 8, with the box of books you were ſo good " as to ſend, did not come to hand till after the Doctor's deceaſe; ſo that " he went out of the world without knowing what additional bonds of " gratitude he was under to you.

" I have ſent the medal [of Mr. Pitt] you ordered for the college to " the preſident of that ſociety; the other I have given to one of the " Doctor's beſt friends, in remembrance both of you and him.

" I ſhall take great care of your letters to the Doctor, and whatever " papers you deſired might be burnt. And whatever orders you may " give, with reference to any thing you have ever wrote or ſent to the " Doctor, ſhall be punctually complied with.

" Honoured SIR, I own myſelf, on the Doctor's account, vaſtly " obliged to you; and am, with all reſpect,

" Your deſolate friend, and humble ſervant,

" ELIZ. MAYHEW."

Mr. Hollis's anſwer.

" MADAM, Pall-Mall, Oct. 4, 1766.

" The greateſt conſolation that I have received, ſince the death of " the late incomparable Dr. Mayhew, your huſband, and my much- " eſteemed friend, has been to obſerve the magnanimity with which you " have acted upon that ſad and moſt trying occaſion.

" I pray

" I pray GOD to maintain it to you, and to ſhelter you on all accounts,
" accompliſhed excellent lady, with his ſpecial protection!

" The character in manuſcript of that great private public man, Dr.
" Mayhew, though ingenious, is not equal to him; and the ſermon
" leſs ſo.

" The only man to give it full, and like a MASTER, is the excellent
" *****, your now ſympathizing friend; and him I will engage to it,
" if I am able, before long.

" It is the requeſt of that gentleman, that his letters may be burnt,
" unſeen of any one.

" The ſame requeſt I make you likewiſe, Madam, in regard to ALL
" my own letters and notes.

" But as there are ſome paſſages in the two laſt letters, dated May 8,
" and June 19, and notes that went with them, which might, it is poſ-
" ſible, be of ſervice on your ſide the water, if communicated diſcretely;
" I therefore requeſt you to ſhew them, in your own preſence, to any
" friend of yours, on whoſe judgment, integrity, and public ſpirit, you
" can rely. That friend is at liberty to read them, though without co-
" pying them, in whole or in part, three ſeparate times, if ſo he chuſes;
" and then thoſe letters and notes too, like the other, ſhould be de-
" ſtroyed.

" The extracts from the public prints the ſame gentleman may re-
" tain; many of them are curious.

" A letter from Dr. Mayhew, dated May 30, and eight copies of a
" maſter-ſermon, preached by him, on occaſion of the repeal of the
" ſtamp-act, were received by me June 30; and copies diſtributed forth-
" with as directed, and to my beſt judgment.

" The copy for the right honourable W. P. was forwarded to him
" at Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, where he then was, and, I have
" been aſſured, received it; but no acknowledgment for it of any kind
" ever came to me from him, though the copy reached him, it is ap-
" prehended, before he had thought fit actually to take miniſtry under
" the patronage of the favorite. I can imagine the good Doctor to have
" cried out, on the news of ſuch an event, Alas, the patriot! the
" great commoner! the defender of America! Alas, the dedication!
" and yet that dedication was well judged in his time.

" May the medals of the loſt *** be now flattened, like his vir-
" tues!

" But a few prints from you, Madam, of JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D.
" an unſwerving, magnanimous aſſerter of truth and liberty, even unto
" the death, would be truly acceptable to me and one or two friends.

" I am going ſoon into Dorſetſhire, for retirement, which I need; and
" therefore cannot enter into new and general correſpondencies, how-
" ever otherwiſe deſirable; which I would be glad were well known in
" Boſton. But I ſhall at all times be unfeignedly pleaſed to receive
" your letters, Madam; and I have the honor to profeſs myſelf, with
" higheſt reſpect,

" Your aſſured friend, and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" T. H."

Mr. Hollis incloſed in this letter a bank note for an hundred pounds, made out to Mrs. Elizabeth Mayhew, without any farther notice of it.

Remarks on the contents of this letter are needleſs.

December the twelfth Mr. Hollis received a letter from Mr. Harriſon Gray, with a box containing copies of ſermons preached by Dr. Chauncy, and Meſſrs. Gay and Brown, on the death of Dr. Mayhew, together with an elegy on the ſame occaſion.

The letter adviſes, that Mrs. Mayhew had received ſome letters from Mr. Hollis and one of his friends, addreſſed to her late huſband, which ſhe will diſpoſe of as Mr. Hollis ſhall direct, and would have written herſelf to Mr. H. by the ſame conveyance, but that ſhe was but juſt recovering from a fit of ſickneſs, &c. This letter Mr. Hollis did not notice till the next year.

We have omitted to mention in its place a ſhort and tranſient correſpondence of Mr. Hollis with John Maſcarene, Eſq. of Cambridge, in New England, as of little conſequence. But, upon ſecond thoughts, we imagined, the few particulars of it that remain might do honour to the benevolent diſpoſition of our patriot, and therefore have preſented them to the reader.

It ſeems Mr. Maſcarene had taken ſomething amiſs of Mr. Hollis, perhaps for not intereſting himſelf, according to Mr. Maſcarene's expectations, with the ſociety in the Strand, on behalf of the trade of pot-

aſh,

aſh, which ſome adventurers in the colonies were deſirous to promote.

Mr. Maſcarene wrote to Mr. Hollis on the ſubject, of the date of Feb. 10, 1766. expreſſing in his letter, as we ſuppoſe, ſome peeviſhneſs that Mr. Hollis had not paid ſufficient attention to that affair.

This letter Mr. Hollis deſtroyed; but not before he had anſwered it, as follows:

"SIR, Pall-mall, May 8, 1766.

" I have not attended the meetings or committees of the ſociety in-
" ſtituted for promoting arts and commerce in the Strand for ſeveral
" years; but I ſtill render them thoſe offices which are otherwiſe in my
" power, and break not in too much upon my time.

" On the receipt of the favour of your letter I immediately waited on
" Dr. Templeman, their ſecretary, aſſured him of the excellency of
" your character, requeſted him to get it farther confirmed by Mr.
" Pownal, which hath been willingly at a committee, and to render you
" what ſervice he ſhould be able; which he promiſed me.

" The Doctor will acquaint you with the reſolutions of the ſociety,
" when taken; and his letter will be conveyed by the gentleman who
" delivered your letter to them.

" Sir, without entering into paſſed matters, in which I may have been
" miſtaken, I beg leave to declare, that I reſpect you unfeignedly, and
" honor you as a friend; and am

" Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" T. H."

Mr. Maſcarene's anſwer, which is dated Cambridge, July 7, 1766, begins thus:

"SIR,

" I received, with great ſatisfaction, two days paſt, the honor of your
" letter of the 8th of May; not only as it gave me aſſurance of my
" being reinſtated in your good opinion, but of your having alſo con-
" firmed that aſſurance, by your kind and early application to Dr. Tem-
" pleman on my behalf, &c."

The reſt is only aſſurances of Mr. Maſcarene's willingneſs to be of ſervice to Mr. Hollis, and of the ſatisfaction it would give him to receive from the ſociety an anſwer to his letter, wherein he hoped they would

point out ſome effectual method to diſcover adulterations in pot-aſh. In his poſtſcript he ſays, " Dr. Mayhew lies at the point of death."

Mr. Hollis's expences this year, in donations to public ſocieties and private friends, charities, publiſhers, &c. muſt, ſo far as we can collect from the accounts of his annual diſburſements, have amounted nearly to five hundred pounds, excluſive of the hundred pounds preſented to Mrs. Mayhew, of which no notice is taken in the memorandums of his annual expences; and this, we doubt not, was the caſe with many other of his benefactions of the like kind, of which we have no account.

MDCCLXVII.

Mr. Hollis appears to have begun the new year with an act of bounty to his poor neighbours in Dorſetſhire. His firſt orders to his ſtew rd Mr. Peter Maber, for this purpoſe, are not found; but the matter of fact will appear by what follows:

Mr. Maber, a worthy honeſt man, ſeems to have thought, that the induſtrious poor ſhould be chiefly, if not ſolely, encouraged on ſuch occaſions; and had probably demurred to Mr. Hollis's firſt directions for a charitable diſtribution among the poor of Corſcombe. This ſurmiſe is taken from what Mr. Hollis wrote to him, January 6:

" If there are no real induſtrious poor at Corſcombe, ſtill let me imi-
" tate humbly the conduct of the ALMIGHTY towards us all; and do
" good to ſome of them in this rigorous ſeaſon."

Inſtances of Mr. Hollis's warm and unaffected piety occur ſo often, and upon ſo many different occaſions, that we are perſuaded the reader muſt at once perceive the temerity or the malignity of thoſe who have repreſented him as a man of no religion. But of this we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more particularly elſewhere.

In the year 1766 there happened a diſpute among the citizens of Geneva concerning the interpretation of ſome of their laws, in the event of which one party appealed to the French king and the cantons of Berne and Zurich, who, it ſeems, had been guarantees of certain regulations relating to the internal police of the republic in the year 1738.

The appellants in this meaſure were not only imprudent, but irregular, as the appeal ought to have been made to the general council of

Geneva; which, in quality of legiſlator, has the ſole right of explaining the laws of the republic.

The ſovereignty of the general council naturally pointed out to the foreign powers appealed to on this occaſion, the method of obliging the leſſer council to aſſemble the general council, in order to explain thoſe laws concerning which the differences had ariſen.

But the French king, with the conſent of the cantons aſſociated with him in the appeal, choſe to draw up a project of reconciliation, which he inſiſted ſhould be peremptorily agreed to, whether it ſhould be accepted by the general council or not. The general council rejected it; in conſequence of which the French king prohibits the citizens of Geneva from entering his territories upon any account, and ſtationed ſome troops on the frontiers of the republic, to inforce the prohibition.

While things remained in this ſtate, Mr. Hollis, the citizen of the world, ſent the following advertiſement to the public papers, January 12, 1767:

"It is truſted, that by the good offices of the Lords and Commons, "who have received their education there, and the magnanimity of the "Britiſh legiſlature and government, the free republic of Geneva, al-"ways illuſtrious, will be maintained in its liberties, againſt the bye-"views of one power [the French] and the indiſcretion of two other "powers," [the cantons of Berne and Zurich].

How this affair ended we are not exactly informed, nor is it very material. It is preſumed, the Britiſh government took no part in it; and we believe the French menaces brought them to their ſenſes, and that their differences were compoſed among themſelves.

There is however a circumſtance in an authentic letter preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1767, which is worth tranſcribing, as an admonition to certain politicians in our own country:

"ONE of the French miniſtry," ſays the letter-writer, "having made "a point of carrying the affair, irritated his court againſt the Genevians, "as if they were nothing but a parcel of inſolent rabble; whereas, in "truth, many hundreds of them were men of worth and credit, and "zealous only for their poſitive laws. The guarantees, inſtead of leav-"ing the people—free to vote, made uſe of terrible menaces before "voting, to force them to vote according to their mind; and when the

"citizens,

" citizens, in their free, legal, and ſovereign tribunal, rejected theſe " propoſals, by 1095 to 515, the French ambaſſador publiſhed that " furious paper againſt a people who would have deſerved eternal infa- " my if they had accepted what appeared to them to be nothing but a " dangerous infraction of their laws."

Some ſtateſmen of Britain are likely enough to learn the ſame leſſon from the Americans, which the Genevians taught this French miniſter by the event.

The inſolence of the papiſts appearing this year with uncommon effrontery, eſpecially in a pamphlet from Ireland, relating to the trial of the White Boys, &c. Mr. Hollis ſent a paper to the public prints, ſigned MASK, January 14, which occaſioned a confutation of that pamphlet in another, written by one of his friends.

Jan. 20, Our patriot ſent the following advertiſement to one or more of the public prints:

" The Archbiſhops and Biſhops are requeſted to lay an account of " the ſtate of popery, in their reſpective dioceſes, before the public, in " order thereby more effectually to check the growth of it in this king- " dom."

What impreſſion this advertiſement might make upon the public does not appear by any expreſs reference to it which we have ſeen or heard of. But the fact is, that in conſequence of a motion in the Houſe of Lords, by Lord Radnor, this ſeſſion, the biſhops ſent inſtructions to the clergy of their ſeveral dioceſes, to take an account of the number of catholics in their reſpective pariſhes, and to return ſuch accounts to their lordſhips; which, we ſuppoſe, was done.

We have been informed that the like account was taken in the year 1746, by the clerks of the peace in each county, with a view to aſcertain the value of the landed property of which the papiſts were then poſſeſſed in England; which, according to the returns then made, amounted to three hundred eighty-four thouſand one hundred ſixty-ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings and ten-pence halfpenny.

If this account was taken, and the computation made from the bills of aſſeſſment to the land-tax, it is not ſpeaking at random to ſay, that it fell ſhort of the real value, at leaſt one third.

But

But this ſecond account, in the year 1767, it is to be preſumed, related to the numbers of papiſts in the kingdom at that period, from which, if accurately taken, the property of the people of that perſuaſion might, by a farther inquiry, be eaſily aſcertained.

An increaſe of papiſts, in Mr. Hollis's ideas, was dangerous to the proteſtant conſtitution of this kingdom, as indeed is ſelf-evident.

But whether theſe were the ideas of my lords the biſhops at that time, does not clearly appear; it is certain the people got no information what was the reſult of theſe inquiries, which ſeems to have been carefully concealed from the public.

Government, and conſequently the biſhops, did not encourage ſuch inquiries; and it being eaſily diſcovered, what is or is not grateful to our ſuperiors, the clergy, who were to take theſe accounts, did it, it is apprehended, in a ſuperficial, and, in ſome inſtances, in a partial and unfaithful manner.

In ſome places, where the account was taken with more exactneſs, the increaſe of papiſts in their numbers was very conſiderable; and we have ſeen the accounts of a whole dioceſe, in which the increaſe of popiſh property, in thirty years, from 1746, appeared ſo remarkable to the worthy prelate at the head of it, that he attempted, in a letter to a particular friend, to ſhew, that an increaſe of property, with reſpect to papiſts, did not imply an increaſe of their numbers; but that, if the papiſts increaſed in numbers, out of proportion to the increaſe of proteſtants, it might be accounted for by their not being employed by government in military or marine ſervice, or in other hazardous buſineſſes, in which the loyalty and good faith of the ſubject may be more depended upon.

But this is mere ſpeculation, accounting for appearances by hypotheſes contrary to manifeſt facts.

Papiſts are allowed to acquire property in trade, in the profeſſions of law and phyſick, and even by connivance in lucrative offices, from whence they are expreſsly excluded by law.

And though they are, as papiſts, diſqualified for acquiring and holding landed property, yet it is notorious, that when they are diſpoſed to realize their fortunes, they are no ſtrangers to the tricks and evaſions that enable them to eſcape the forfeiture; nor do they find any ſcarcity,

even

even among proteſtants, of corrupt and venal lawyers, ever ready to aſſiſt them in theſe ſcandalous frauds, and to ſcreen them by their devices from the operation of thoſe juſt and wiſe laws enacted by our anceſtors for the ſafety and perpetuity of our proteſtant conſtitution.

The converts that are made by the ſwarms of their bigoted and ſuperſtitious prieſts and jeſuits permitted to reſide among us, and freely to converſe with his majeſty's ſubjects of all degrees and ranks, without the leaſt cenſure, or even inquiry, may eaſily be conjectured, though not eaſily computed, unleſs my lords the biſhops would call for ſuch accounts as thoſe ſuggeſted by Lord Radnor in good earneſt, and fairly and faithfully exhibit the returns to the public.

To this if we add, the abſurd cuſtom of ſending the children of profeſſed proteſtants to foreign popiſh ſeminaries for education, the permiſſion of popiſh ſchools in this kingdom, the pompous glare and mummery of public maſſes, not only in ambaſſadors chapels, but celebrated in almoſt every city and market town in the land, together with the influence of every popiſh lord and gentleman in his own neighbourhood, the multitudes of proteſtant ſervants retained in popiſh families, and married to popiſh wives and huſbands; the man who ſhould affirm, that there is no increaſe of papiſts among us, or that ſuch increaſe is not pernicious in its conſequences to the free conſtitution of this country, and inimical to every principle of civil and religious liberty, upon which it is ſupported, muſt either have his ſenſes bound up in ſome thick cloud upon the brain, or have ſuch ſenſes as have never been exerciſed to diſcern good and evil.

In this ſituation of things, it appeared to Mr. Hollis, and indeed to many others, that the increaſe of the numbers, as well as the ſpirit of papiſts, could never have ariſen to ſuch a pitch, without encouragement from ſome to whom their political principles may be uſeful; and from others to whom their ſort of church-diſcipline is not exceptionable.

The papiſts will ever be the favourites of a tory adminiſtration, to whom the maxims of civil liberty are odious; the hierarchy take their cue and their ply from the aſpect of the cabinet, and cooperate by cramping the benevolence of chriſtian freedom with articles and canons, which take the right-hand of the goſpel; and preſcribe, as the

papiſts

papiſts do, to the authority of fathers and councils, againſt the writings of the four ſacred hiſtorians, and of Paul and his fellows.

Hence ſo much work was cut out at one period for John Milton and Andrew Marvel; at another, for John Locke; at a third, for Benjamin Hoadly; and hence more is preparing for ſome future friends to the civil and religious liberty of Engliſh proteſtants, by the induſtry of our preſent Johnſons, Shebbeares, Balguys, Randolphs, &c. &c.

Mr. Hollis endeavoured to raiſe up a ſucceſſion of ſuch friends to the conſtitutional rights and privileges of free ſubjects and conſiſtent proteſtants; and to prevail with the public to give them an equitable hearing. C

His ſucceſs in this province, though more than any other private man could ever boaſt of, was by no means adequate to his labour and expence.

The few moments of attention which the public beſtowed upon the objects he held up to their ſerious contemplation, were like the ſhort intervals of vigilance in a lethargic patient, whom all the energies of his friends cannot keep from relapſing into inſenſibility.

Milton was not heard by the people till their civil and eccleſiaſtical tyrants were demoliſhed. Locke's exertions were not effectual till the abdication of James made way for them. And before Anne was peaceably gathered to her fathers, Hoadly's conflicts with the ſpawn of the Leſlies and the Sancrofts would have had no effect.

They who have the good fortune to ſurvive the power and principles of our reigning politicians, and their retainers, and of the retainers to the divinity of one at leaſt of our univerſities (if this *ſixth* criſis * of the proteſtant religion is to have a favorable iſſue), may enjoy the benefit of thoſe liberal writings, whoſe authors were either ſet to work, or brought out of their obſcurity, by our matchleſs patriot. In the mean time, it will become thoſe who are like-minded, humbly to wait on the will of a gracious Providence, whoſe long-ſuffering may be at length overcome by the indolence and negligence, as well as by the vices and iniquities of a thoughtleſs and thankleſs people.

Jan. 23. Mr. Hollis loſt a valuable friend, Nicholas Munckley, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, who died at Dorcheſter, of an apoplexy, on the morn-

* See Burnet's Hiſt. O. T. fol. vol. I. p. 310.

ing of that day. He is characteriſed in Mr. Hollis's papers, as a man "of great abilities, great variety of learning, thorough integrity, and "ſpotleſs virtue." To which is added: "Reader, lament the loſs of "him in theſe times." We believe this character of Mr. Munckley was inſerted in the public papers.

Mr. Charles Say, printer of the Gazetteer, having publiſhed a letter in that paper, ſigned EPISCOPUS, was fined a hundred pounds by the Houſe of Lords; and was declared to have otherwiſe miſbehaved, by inſerting in his paper an advertiſement relating to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, which was, in the opinion of their Lordſhips, an affront to the whole bench.

The complaint, as we remember, came from the bench; and Mr. Hollis, having procured the paper, concluded, that "Epiſcopus deli-"neated in that paper was Archiepiſcopus, and Archiepiſcopus Levi-"athan himſelf."

Abp. Secker, characteriſed as the Leviathan of that period, was extremely irritable on occaſion of any paragraphs or letters in the newspapers, which pointed at failings or miſdeeds of the ſuperior clergy, and took the pains to expreſs his reſentment againſt the authors of ſuch derogations from the purity of the church of England, or the piety and integrity of her venerable conductors, by the ſame vehicles which retailed the charge.

This was well underſtood by the wicked well-wiſhers to the religious liberties of Engliſhmen and proteſtants, who accordingly took care that his Grace's ſpleen ſhould not ſtarve for want of proper nouriſhment. In his replies to theſe provocations, there was moſt commonly a plauſible veil of moderation and chriſtian charity, which however was too thin to conceal the wrath which ſet him to work.

Upon occaſion of this paper in the Gazetteer, his reſentment got the better of his uſual compoſure, and he ſeems to have conſigned poor Charles Say to the ſecular arm, without any appearance of compunction for the incorrigible heretic.

We can affirm nothing poſitively of the ſhare Mr. Hollis took, either in the offence or puniſhment of Mr. Say; we can only ſay, we have reaſon to believe Mr. Say profited on this occaſion by the friendſhip of Mr. Hollis.

February

February 6, Mr. Hollis wrote to a friend abroad: "The political "ſyſtem continues, I apprehend, as in my laſt; the grandees embar- "raſſing themſelves moſt humbly for high place; and lieutenant Turn- "over acting as commander in chief at this preſent, by permiſſion of "White-roſe the favorite, who would be thought retired.

"But, it is ſaid, we are going, *da vero*, to bring the coloniſts to rea- "ſon by club-law, becauſe, it may be, the favorite wiſhes that method "ſhould be uſed with them; to what benefit, time will diſcover.

"I hate a knave; but more often tremble at a weak man, whoſe "frailty there is hardly any fencing againſt.

"I earneſtly entreat you to come over this ſummer or autumn; all "will go eaſy, well, and with decorum to yourſelf, your tenant, and "me. Afterwards, whether I ſhall ſee again in England my dear —— "— knowing the powers, right mindedneſs of the man, and that to uſe "them in the nobleſt manner for his countrymen and mankind, and "the moſt agreeable manner for himſelf; or whether he is to live and "die at ——, will be perfectly indifferent to me."

There is ſomething truly ſelf-denying in thus giving up the private ſatisfaction Mr. Hollis might have had in the converſation, counſel, and aſſiſtance in his purſuits, of ſuch a friend to the public good. The opponents of Mr. Soame Jenyns have, as we take it, conſidered the ſacrifice of private friendſhip to the public-ſpirited demands of Chriſtianity as a miſrepreſentation and an abſurdity. All that we ſhall ſay of them is, they had not Mr. Hollis's feelings, and were incompetent judges of the caſe.

On another hand, an Engliſhman ſtationed abroad *for the benefit of mankind*, does not give that narrow confined idea of patriotiſm, which Mr. Jenyns's opponents would have circumſcribed by the ſhores of the Britiſh iſland. The *natale ſolum* has no more to do with it, no greater claim upon Mr. Hollis's patriotiſm, than Egypt or Japan.

You will ſay, that under this boundleſs deſcription *patriotiſm* loſes its name. It does ſo, and exchanges it for the catholic benevolence of Chriſtianity; and Mr. Jenyns ſtands doubly juſtified by the teſtimony of a man who was perhaps as eminent an example of Chriſtian diſintereſtedneſs and Chriſtian magnanimity as the ſun ever ſhone upon.

To ſhew this was not a ſudden ſtart of affectation in this extraordinary man, but the permanent ſentiment of his heart, we could bring many ſtriking inſtances at different periods of his life.

About this time Mr. Hollis received from the prince of Torremuzza a magnificent preſent of curious and rare books, in moſt elegant condition; in acknowledgment of which he writes as follows, February 27th:

"The ſame liberty which I have taken on an occaſion of the like "kind, I have ventured to take in relation to this truly valuable pre-"ſent, to wit, to lodge ſome of the books in the Britiſh Muſeum, ſome "in the Royal Society, and ſome in the library of the ſociety of Anti-"quaries, reſerving ſuch of them only to myſelf as you, my diſtinguiſh-"ed benefactor, had yourſelf figured in.

"A diſpoſition of this ſort I eaſily fell into, partly as more decorous "towards you, partly as moſt ſerviceable to the public, and partly as "conforming to a rule of ſome time laid down by me, as a ſingle man "now almoſt fifty years of age, thinking rather how much leſs I need, "than how much more; that my own proper library ſhould not ſwell "beyond a certain ſize, and ſhould contain little more than the few "tools, ſo to ſay, which I may ſtill want occaſionally to handle."

In the early part of this ſpring Mr. Hollis projected new editions of the works of ſeveral eminent authors who had written on government civil and eccleſiaſtical; ſuch as Milton's proſe works, the works of Andrew Marvel, and of Mr. Locke; in none of which he ſucceeded to his wiſh, as will be ſeen by his negotiations about them, to be exhibited by and by.

He prevailed, however, with Mr. Baron to reviſe, and with Mr. Millar to reprint, Marchamont Nedham's "Excellencie of a Free State," in octavo.

Mr. Baron wrote a ſhort preface to "The Excellencie of a Free State," wherein he refers the reader to Anthony Wood for a character of Nedham, written, however, as he ſays, "in wrath and anger." Mr. Baron promiſed in that preface, that, "if this publication was favourably re-"ceived, he would give other rare treatiſes on government in his poſ-"ſeſſion, to the entertainment and benefit, as he hoped, of the public."

This tract is well written, and upon ſound principles; but was attended with the common fate of the works of all ſuch writers as Nedham, who had been a ſort of periodical hackney to different parties; and when a man has loſt his reputation for ſteadineſs and conſiſtency, let him write and ſpeak like an angel, he reaps no other reputation from his abilities but that of being a graceful actor on the political ſtage; an uſeful admonition to ſome of our modern renegado patriots, and others who have changed their party through diſguſt and diſappointment.

We find in Mr. Hollis's papers a circumſtance noted, which we do not perfectly underſtand. It is under the title, Marchamont Nedham:

"By the king a proclamation, to forbid importing, buying, ſelling, "or publiſhing, any foreign edition of a book lately printed in London, "intituled, *Mare Clauſum*."

A book with this title was, we know, written by the great Selden. We preſume this book was republiſhed by Nedham; and that he did not write a book with that title himſelf. Be that as it may; Mr. Hollis's note is this:

"In 1662, Nedham's edition was mutilated, and the dedication to "the parliament altered; and the original is become very ſcarce*."

Some late political regulations in Sweden were ſuppoſed, about this time, to have given the itch of imitation to our leading ſtateſmen then at the helm. The writings on government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, looked wiſhfully that way; particularly with reſpect to reſtrictions upon the preſs.

April 4. appeared in the London Chronicle a ſummary of the new Swediſh edict, for enlarging the liberty of the preſs; for which we refer the reader to the Appendix.

In this edict permiſſion is given to write, print, and publiſh freely, on ſeveral ſubjects, which were before guarded by a ſtrict prohibition. But in the end, "it forbids the publication of any thing againſt the "eſtabliſhed religion of Sweden, or *the fundamental political conſtitution*" [the deſpotic conſtitution of the day] "or the rights and privileges of

* Grotius wrote a book called "Mare Apertum;" and Selden wrote an anſwer, intituled, "Mare "Clauſum." This book Nedham tranſlated, and wrote a noble dedication to the parliament. The original edition of the tranſlation is very ſcarce.

"the

" the different orders of the ſtate. Perſonal ſatyrs and paſquinades, con-
" trary to the reſpect which is due to crowned heads, or injurious to the
" reputation of private perſons, are likewiſe forbidden by this ordi-
" nance."

This Paper was certainly ſent to the London Chronicle by Mr. Hollis, as appears by the following admonition at the bottom of it:

" Let the brave worthy Swedes read the Areopagitica, or ſpeech for
" the liberty of unlicenſed printing of John Milton—and get franker."

Mr. Hollis had, ſome years before, furniſhed the Swedes with Milton's proſe-works, among which is the tract he here recommends to them. We have mentioned, under the year 1765, that Mr. Hollis recommended to Mr. Millar to reprint this tract of Milton together with another aſcribed to Marchamont Nedham, which contained ſufficient anſwers to that part of the Swediſh edict which prohibited perſonal ſatyrs and paſquinades. It had been well if Mr. Millar had kept his promiſe. The Swedes, and ſome of our people at home, who want the like admonition on that ſubject, might then more eaſily have peruſed it, than in the large collections of Milton's proſe-works, which are in ſo few hands.

Writing to a friend abroad on the tranſactions of the times, a little before this edict appeared in the papers, he ſays:

" Some thwartings the preſs hath already undergone; and more,
" there is much reaſon to think, will follow. But, as William the
" Third of Orange (it is not treaſon yet to write thus) ſaid to the French
" in reſpect to his country, Anno 1672; ſo let us ſay ſeverally in re-
" ſpect of the defence of that prime felicity of freemen, we will die in
" the laſt ditch before it ſhall be taken from us."

April 14, his birth-day, is the following entry in Mr. Hollis's Diary:

" A ſecond year of public ſervice, exceedings above my plan, has this
" my birth-day been completed; what lot now to chuſe remains in
" doubt. Whether to retire wholly into the country, and live there in
" innocence and learned leiſure, as ſeems beſt to ſuit my ſhattered mind
" and aking body; or to keep here in town, and take all magnanimity
" that offers, though it ſhould overwhelm me? GOD, caſt the lot, by
" his good impulſe!"

The

The ſame day Mr. Hollis ſent a ring as a preſent to one of his friends, with the following card:

" An aſſertor of liberty—is requeſted to retain this ring, in remem-
" brance of a plain man his friend, who gets right when he is wrong,
" as he is able, and hath ſome infirmities of virtú belonging to him at
" times. The ring is ſurely antique, of that ſort called the Etruſcan;
" and though, of conſequence, is not worked in the moſt finiſhed man-
" ner, is yet reſpectable and ſingular.

" The ſubject of it is, the repreſentation of a ſoldier upon guard,
" armed with ſpear, ſhield, and dagger; and it is engraven on a part of
" Sardonix, which is blood-colour.

" The ſoldier, it is poſſible, (ah, why only ſo!) was a hero of anti-
" quity, who watched over the liberties of his country, and ſtood re-
" ſolved to maintain them, even unto death. Pall-mall, April 14, 1767.

" Felicity is freedom, and freedom is magnanimity." Thucydides.

Mr. Hollis, we ſee here, calls his attachment to virtú by the name of infirmity; it needed not however this apology, whether we conſider the noble uſes he made of it, or the value of that recreative employment at the intervals of relaxation from his more important ſervices to the public, when put in compariſon with the diverſions of other gentlemen of fortune, who are more profeſſedly public men than Mr. Hollis was, and who would think it impertinent to apologize for employing their leiſure in any manner.

On the ſame day, Mr. Hollis attended a confidential friend, on a plan to be ſettled between them, and publiſhed in the news-papers, for reſtraining the growth of popery in England; of which plan Mr. Hollis ſaw a proof that ſame day, at Mr. Strahan's, printer on Snowhill.

It was afterwards publiſhed in the London Chronicle, but appeared to many impartial perſons exceptionable in ſeveral reſpects; and indeed the abilities of the perſon who drew it up did not ſeem equal to ſo delicate and important an undertaking.

Mr. Hollis therefore, probably by the advice and concurrence of ſome other friend, made ſeveral alterations in it, and publiſhed it ſo amended in the London Chronicle of September 24, 1768.

With reſpect to this plan (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix) we ſhall only ſay, that the times would not admit of it.

" It

" It was apprehended," by the publiſher of it, " that our proteſtant " free government, in thus ſeeking only its own ſafety, would avoid " every unreaſonable and oppreſſive meaſure; and that the papiſt " would thereby find every civil grievance, of which he now complains, " removed, and be liable to no penalty but what he ſhall bring volun- " tarily upon himſelf."

It was indeed calculated, in a good meaſure, to anſwer the firſt of theſe ends; but it is in vain to expect, the papiſt would not be grieved to be excluded from " every place of honour, profit, or truſt, under the " government."

Mr. Hollis was no ſtranger to the aims or the conduct of the people at the helm; and could not be ignorant, that they ſought not, either their own or the public ſafety by any ſuch expedient. And as to the judgment of the public, they had been long taught to treat ſuch ſubjects with great indifference, as neither their civil governors nor their eccleſiaſtical paſtors ſeemed to be at all concerned about the matter.

We do not remember whether there were any ſtrictures upon this plan in the public prints. If there were none, the authors of it might think themſelves in great luck, conſidering the complexion of the emiſſaries then employed by both branches of the alliance.

Mr. Hollis was utterly againſt the toleration of popery, on the very ſame conſiderations that Milton had oppoſed it, namely, " as claiming " a two-fold power, eccleſiaſtical and political; both uſurped, and the " one ſupporting the other; the one ſuperſeding all the rights of con- " ſcience by intolerance, the other ſtriking at the root of all civil li- " berty."

Milton's arguments on this head are unanſwerable, and ever will be, till papiſts ceaſe to be papiſts; and it is no ſmall proof of it, that an eminent diſſenter (who has commonly enough to ſay on all ſubjects) in a late plea for the toleration of popery, has not thought proper to face what Milton has ſaid againſt ſuch toleration.

It is juſt as impoſſible at this time as it was in the days of the excellent Milton, for papiſts, upon principle, to give any ſecurity for their obedience to a proteſtant government that can be depended upon. Mr. Hollis was perfectly ſenſible of this; and I am apt to believe he came into the plan abovementioned, rather in compliance with the ſentiments

of

of his friend (a diſſenting miniſter whom he much eſteemed) who projected it, than from any conviction in his own mind, that the expedient was either feaſible or proper, or in any reſpect better than the legal reſtraints already enacted to ſuppreſs that inhuman ſuperſtition.

We have ſeveral reaſons to countenance this ſurmiſe; one we ſhall mention: Mr. Hollis greatly admired a tract written by the lord treaſurer Burleigh, intituled, *The Execution of Juſtice in England, for maintenance of Publique and Chriſtian Peace, &c.* printed at London, 1583, ſoon after the execution of Campian the Jeſuit and others. He calls it, "a moſt curious, important, and well-written tract." To which we will add, that whoever thinks thus of this tract, will never plead for the toleration of popery.

The 23d of April, Mr. Hollis and Mr. Baron met by appointment; and had much diſcourſe concerning the part Mr. Baron ſhould take in a new edition of Andrew Marvell's works.

If there is no miſtake in the date, Mr. Hollis had thought of this republication near two years before, as appears by the following memorandum found among his papers:

"September 3, 1765. Buſied in the morning looking over Andrew "Marvell's works, and papers relating thereto, preparatory to a conver-"ſation with Mr. Bowyer, concerning the new edition of them.

"4. With Mr. Bowyer, with whom I had a full converſation relat-"ing to the new edition of Andrew Marvell's works, to the printing of "which he ſeemed reluctant, from the difficulties that will attend it; "animated him all I could to that end; and we are to talk farther con-"cerning it."

It does not however appear, from any thing we have ſeen, that they had any farther talk on the ſubject *, till the ſpring of 1767, when Mr. Hollis propoſed to engage Mr. Baron as an aſſiſtant.

The reſult was, that the new edition was to be in one volume quarto, to be printed by Millar and Cadell; Mr. Baron to correct the preſs for the proſe, and Mr. Bowyer for the poetical and Latin parts.

* In this interval, however, we are aſſured, that Mr. Bowyer very frequently turned his thoughts on the ſubject of Marvel's works. It is certain, that he conſulted Dr. Birch concerning various parts of them; and communicated ſome particulars to Mr. Hollis.

Mr. Hollis and Mr. Baron met on the 29th of April, and had a long converſation on the ſubject; when it appeared in the end, that Baron, not thinking himſelf equal to the taſk, for want of anecdotes, did not ſeem inclined to undertake it.

Hence it appears, that Mr. Hollis expected ſomething more from Baron than juſt to correct the preſs. Baron was a great collector of the works, and hiſtorical accounts, of the defenders of liberty, civil and religious. Marvel, in that department, was a hero; but it is probable Mr. Baron had not ſucceded in ſearching for materials relating to the hiſtory of this conſummate patriot, or ſuch as were neceſſary to illuſtrate ſome paſſages in his works, which wanted explanation; and here, in all probability, the project dropped.

With reſpect to Mr. Bowyer, a looſe paper has been communicated to us, importing, that "he refuſed to be concerned in the republication "of Marvell's works, upon any account." What were Mr. Bowyer's reaſons * for this refuſal does not appear. We may venture to ſay, that party-conſiderations had no ſhare in his reluctance; for this worthy and learned printer made no ſcruple to print other works, publiſhed about this time, which were, in their contents, no leſs obnoxious to the ruling powers than the revival of Marvell's principles and ſtrictures would have been. The want of two ſuch able cooperators as Baron and Bowyer put an end to Mr. Hollis's project of republiſhing Marvell's works.

They have been however ſince republiſhed by Captain Edward Thompſon, in 1776, in three volumes quarto, who acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Hollis's collections in theſe words:

"The late Mr. Thomas Hollis, of honourable memory, had once a "deſign of making a collection of his compoſitions; and advertiſe-"ments were publiſhed for that purpoſe, by the late Andrew Millar; "and all the manuſcripts and ſcarce tracts collected for that purpoſe "were afterwards given me by his ingenious friend."

* We have been told, by one who was likely to know, that it was from an apprehenſion they would not ſell ſufficiently to defray the expence, and not from any diſlike to the works of Marvell, that Mr. Bowyer declined the undertaking: that he was in no reſpect prejudiced againſt the writer, appears from his having contributed his advice and perſonal aſſiſtance in collecting the ſcarcer tracts.

And

And afterwards (Pref. p. vi) "Since the death of Mr. Thomas Hollis, "I have been favoured by his ſucceſſor with many anecdotes, manu- "ſcripts, and ſcarce compoſitions, of our author; ſuch as I was unable "to procure any where elſe."

The public, or ſuch a remnant of it as may be diſpoſed to wiſh, that Marvell had dropped his mantle upon two or three hundred of the congregation of St. Stephen, will think themſelves greatly obliged to Mr. Thompſon for this publication. The imperfection of it ſhould be no hindrance of their acknowledgments. They will ſee in this collection the curious, important, and uncommon figure of an honeſt and unbiaſed patriot in a ſtation where he is moſt wanted by the freemen of Britain, in an aſſembly where the admonition, GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE, would be little leſs than high treaſon at this period.

On the ſame day that Mr. Hollis conferred with Mr. Baron about a new edition of Marvell's works, he propoſed to him to publiſh a new edition of Milton's proſe-works after the original editions and orthography, in three volumes quarto.

Before we mention what was the reſult of this converſation, it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the former collections of Milton's proſe-works by Toland, Birch, and Baron himſelf.

Toland publiſhed his collection in 1698, as the general title gives the date (though moſt of the ſingle tracts are dated Amſterdam 1694.) in three volumes folio.

There is likewiſe a folio edition of the year 1697, of the moſt of Milton's Engliſh proſe-tracts, printed, as it ſhould ſeem, in England (though no place is mentioned in the title-page) being much more correct, and executed with a much better type, than the edition of Amſterdam.

Whether this collection was procured by Toland we cannot ſay, foraſmuch as not the leaſt mention is made of it, either in Toland's Life, or in Birch's ſhort preface to his own edition.

Dr. Birch publiſhed his collection in 1738, in two volumes, folio; to which he prefixed a life of Milton, much improved, by additions and critical remarks, from different authors, beyond that of Mr. Toland.

In 1753 Mr. Baron publiſhed his edition of Milton's proſe-works, in two volumes, quarto, ſome time before his acquaintance with Mr. Hollis.

Dr. Birch was ſaid to be a dextrous man, prepared to ſail with every wind; but as his temptations to trim had not commenced in 1738, he wrote the Life of Milton without any mixture of that aldermanly diſcretion which diſpoſed him afterwards to ſerve the times with more deliberation.

By the time that Baron had thought of a new edition of Milton's proſe-works, he had taken a diſlike to Birch as a trimmer; and did not, on that account, profit ſo much by the edition of 1738 as he might have done, particularly with reſpect to Birch's Life of Milton, which he altered in ſome few inſtances, not for the better.

His title-page informs, that Milton's proſe-works were "now more "correctly printed from the originals," [the original editions] "than in "any former edition, and many paſſages reſtored, which had been hi-"therto omitted."

In his preface to his edition of the Εικονοκλαστης, in 1756, he ſays, "Not ſatisfied with printing from any copy at hand, as editors are ge-"nerally wont, my affection and zeal for the author induced me to "compare every ſentence, line by line, with the original edition of each "treatiſe that I was able to obtain. Hence errors innumerable of the "former impreſſion were corrected; beſides what improvements were "added from the author's ſecond edition of *The Tenure of Kings and* "*Magiſtrates*," which Mr. Toland had either not ſeen, or had neglected "to commit to the preſs."

In a marginal note, at the bottom of the ſame page, he ſays, "In "1738 Milton's proſe-works were again publiſhed, in two volumes, "folio, of which impreſſion all I ſhall ſay is, that no perſon being em-"ployed to inſpect the preſs, the printer took the liberty to alter what "he did not underſtand; and thereby defaced the author, and marred "the beauty of many paſſages."

Certainly Mr. Baron owed it in juſtice to himſelf, the editor of 1738, and to the readers of his edition, to have marked in it ſome of thoſe paſſages which had been ſo defaced. He has indeed noticed ſome omiſſions of Toland and Birch in the tract of the Tenure of kings and magiſtrates, in ſome marginal notes, which only imply, that neither of them had ſeen the ſecond edition of that tract; for why elſe ſhould

they

they *neglect* to print from that rather than from the firſt imperfect one?

Mr. Hollis, who had ſtudied Milton's proſe-works perhaps more than any man in the kingdom, ſaw, no doubt, that Mr. Baron's edition had its imperfections, as well as the two former. Mr. Baron was employed by Andrew Millar, and was probably induced by the ſtraitneſs of his finances to diſpatch his taſk as faſt as he could; and indeed there ſeem to be but too many marks of haſte and inattention; particularly in leaving the text too naked and deſtitute of notes to point out the differences between his own and former editions, and the improvements he had made upon them.

For theſe and other reaſons, Mr. Hollis deſired to procure a new edition of Milton's proſe-works, printed exactly from the original editions, as above; and for this purpoſe had a conference with Mr. Baron, April 23d.

And on the 29th of the ſame month Mr. Baron expreſſing his inclination to take his ſhare in it, "the whole plan was ſettled between "them, ſubject to the approbation of Mr. Millar."

Accordingly on the 30th Mr. Baron informed Mr. Hollis that Mr. Millar and Mr. Cadell had agreed to print the new edition on the plan propoſed the day before; and that 750 copies ſhould be wrought off; and Mr. Baron and Mr. Strahan to correct the preſs. On the 7th of May, in purſuance of this plan, Meſſrs. Cadell and Strahan were with Mr. Hollis, when, in Mr. Hollis's words, "the whole manner of the "new edition was ſettled completely."

Mr. Hollis now aſſured himſelf the new edition of Milton's proſe-works would go on without interruption. The preſs was ſet, and the firſt proof-ſheet worked off, and brought by Mr. Strahan to Mr. Hollis for his approbation.

But on the 11th of May Mr. Strahan acquainted Mr. Hollis, to his great ſurprize, that Millar had directed him [Strahan], contrary to his agreement with Baron, to print no more than 250 copies in the quarto form, and 500 in octavo; and this being confirmed by Millar, in anſwer to a meſſage ſent to him by Mr. Strahan, Mr. Hollis burnt the proof-ſheet in the preſence of Mr. Strahan, whom he ordered to break the preſs ſet for that ſheet immediately.

" Thus," ſays Mr. Hollis, " Millar has foregone his word, and pro-
" bably his intereſt; has affronted me a ſecond time egregiouſly, and
" loſt me much time, the moſt precious of all things!"

On the 14th, Mr. Millar, conſcious of the offence he had given Mr. Hollis, ſent that gentleman a letter, by the penny-poſt, directed in a ſtrange hand, wherein he denied the agreement made with Mr. Baron, April 29th, inſiſting that the agreement was for 250 copies in quarto, and 500 in octavo; and declaring, " that he never meant to inſult or
" offend Mr. Hollis, for whom he profeſſed honor and eſteem."

This letter Mr. Hollis threw into the fire; and, to uſe his own words,
" reſolved to abide firmly by his old maxim, of doing what is right,
" without being uneaſy at events, turn thoſe out what they may."

Mr. Cadell, in thoſe days, was greatly dependent upon Mr. Millar; and therefore, though a witneſs to, and in ſome degree a party in, the tranſaction, could not be deemed an acceſſary to Mr. Hollis's diſappointment. That gentleman therefore took an opportunity to call upon Mr. Cadell, and to aſſure him, that " though he could not but reſent the
" very ſcrub, recent conduct of Mr. Millar, and the deſtruction of his
" time devoted to public ſervice, yet that he ſhould always wiſh him
" [Cadell] well, and endeavour to render him good offices."

It may ſeem perhaps to ſome people, that Mr. Hollis lays too much ſtreſs on his loſs of time in planning this new edition of Milton's proſe-works, as, after the plan was ſettled with Mr. Baron and Mr. Strahan in two or three converſations, the execution would engroſs nobody's time but the printer's.

The reader muſt therefore be told, that Mr. Hollis had collected a number of curious and valuable notes on Milton's proſe-works, with which he intended to inrich this new edition. A few of theſe we have ſeen, which we ſuppoſe were but a ſmall part of the collection; the reſt were probably ſacrificed to his indignation.

By what remains of theſe notes, we find they were taken from Owen, Vicars, Nedham, Neville, Marvell, Clarendon, Kennet, and others, who furniſhed any thing to illuſtrate, explain, or confirm, a number of paſſages in this his beloved author.

The public owe Mr. Millar no thanks for diſappointing this projected edition of Milton's proſe-works. The notes to the two laſt quarto editions

tions of Sydney's Diſcourſes ſufficiently ſpeak for Mr. Hollis's talent at illuſtrating the more obſcure alluſions and intereſting obſervations of ſuch authors as Milton and Sydney.

In one of his papers abovementioned is the following anecdote:

"Some years ago a bookſeller of eminence in this town received a "commiſſion from Ruſſia for books on Engliſh hiſtory and government, "with injunction not to ſend Sydney's Diſcourſes concerning govern-"ment, nor Milton's proſe-works."

If Mr. Millar conſidered the ſtate of court-politics at that time, as ſomething like an injunction of the ſame tendency, his diſobliging Mr. Hollis could hardly fail of recommending him to his patrons of a different complexion, ſome of whom might be named, and are ſtill remembered for their exploits, in which Mr. Millar was no inconſiderable agent.

We muſt however acknowledge, that we are greatly at a loſs for Mr. Millar's motive for this behaviour to Mr. Hollis. Party views, to ſpeak ingenuouſly, ſeem not ſufficient to account for it. If it was nett profit and loſs, it is the more excuſable, as this was in the way of trade, though Mr. Millar's afterwards reprinting Sydney's works with Mr. Robertſon's corrections might ſeem to promiſe as little gain to the bookſeller, as the projected edition of Milton's proſe-works; as Mr. Hollis's edition of Sydney (of which Mr. Millar was likewiſe the printer) could hardly be all diſpoſed of in the interval of the two editions.

But the arcana of bookſellers and printers are as ſacred as thoſe of the antient oracles; and it is in vain to attempt explanations of them, and we therefore drop our conjectures.

There is however one note in Mr. Hollis's papers intended for this abortive edition, which muſt not be paſſed by in ſilence.

It concerns Andrew Marvell's acquaintance with and friendſhip for John Milton, referring to the Rehearſal Tranſproſed, part II. p. 377 *.

Marvell there tells his antagoniſt, Parker, "that he had not ſeen "John Milton of two years before he compoſed his firſt volume of the "work juſt mentioned. But," ſays he, "after I undertook writing, I "did more carefully avoid either viſiting or ſending to him, leſt I ſhould

* It is vol. II. p. 496, of Thompſon's edition.

"any

" any way involve him in my conſequences.—Had he took you in " hand, you would have had cauſe to repent the occaſion, and not eſ- " caped ſo eaſily as you did under my *Tranſproſal*."

Afterwards he thus characteriſes his Friend Milton: " John Milton " was and is a man of as great learning and ſharpneſs of wit as any " man. It was his misfortune, living in a tumultuous time, to be toſſed " on the wrong ſide; and he writ, *flagrante bello*, certain dangerous " treatiſes.—At his majeſty's happy return John Milton did partake, " even as you yourſelf did, for all your huffing, of his regal clemency, " and has ever ſince expiated himſelf in a retired ſilence.

" It was after that, I well remember it, that being one day at his " houſe, I there firſt met you, and accidentally.—Then it was, when " you, as I told you, wandered up and down Moorfields, aſtrologizing " upon the duration of his majeſty's government, that you frequented " John Milton inceſſantly, and haunted his houſe day by day. What " diſcourſes you there uſed he is too generous to remember. But he " never having in the leaſt provoked you, for you to inſult thus over " his old age, to traduce him by your ſcaramuccios, and in your own " perſon as a ſchool-maſter, who was born and hath lived much more " ingenuouſly and liberally than yourſelf; to have done all this, and " lay at laſt my ſimple book to his charge, without ever taking care to " inform yourſelf better, which you had ſo eaſy opportunity to do;— " it is inhumanly and inhoſpitably done; and will, I hope, be a warn- " ing to all others, as it is to me, to avoid (I will not ſay ſuch a Judas, " but) a man that creeps into all companies, to jeer, trepan, and betray " them."

At what part of Milton's proſe-works Mr. Hollis intended theſe paſſages ſhould be inſerted, does not appear from the paper where the reference is marked.

Undoubtedly Mr. Hollis meant to do honour to both theſe eminent patriots, by this mention of their acquaintance, perhaps not without ſome deſign to inform his reader by what kind of deſpicable characters the reproaches caſt upon Milton, reſpecting his education and employments, were propagated.

The

The moſt obſervable circumſtance in the foregoing extract is Marvell's expreſſion, that Milton "was toſſed on the *wrong* ſide;" as if Marvell had meant, that the *other* was the *right* one.

It is however certain that Marvell himſelf was *toſſed* on the *ſame ſide*, for he was aſſiſtant to this very John Milton when Latin ſecretary to the protector O. Cromwell, of which Parker failed not to remind him in his *Reproof*.

Marvell's anſwer is remarkable: "I never had any, not the remoteſt, "relation to public matters," ſays he, "nor correſpondence with the "perſons then predominant, until the year 1657, when indeed I entered into an employment, for which I was not altogether improper, and "which I conſidered to be the moſt innocent and inoffenſive toward his "majeſty's affairs in that uſurped and irregular government to which "all men were then expoſed. And this I accordingly diſcharged without diſobliging any one perſon, there having been opportunity and "endeavours, ſince his majeſty's happy return, to have diſcovered, had "it been otherwiſe."

Thus wrote Andrew Marvell in the year 1672 or 73, when it may well be ſuppoſed he had reaſon ſufficient to think that his majeſty's return was not ſo *happy* for the public as he here affects to ſuppoſe.

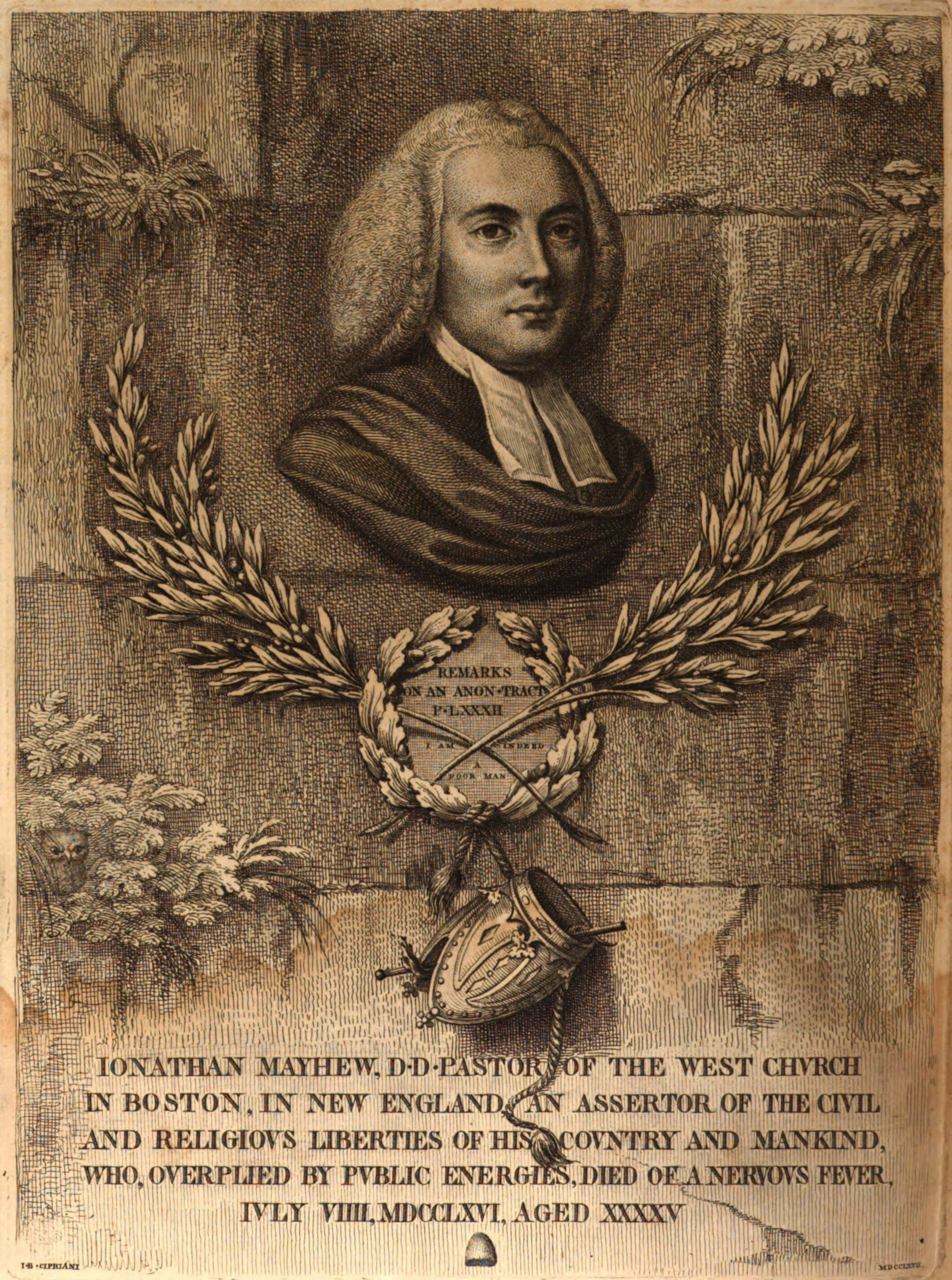
Burnet ſays, in the beginning of 1673, "The court had now given "ſuch broad intimations of an ill deſign, both on our religion and the "civil conſtitution, that it was no more a jealouſy; all was now open "and barefaced." And Marvell, as appears both by his conduct and writings, knew this as well as the hiſtorian. And uſurped and irregular as the government was when he officiated as aſſiſtant to Milton, he well knew that public affairs were much better adminiſtered then than in the more irregular and profligate government of Charles. And whatever he might ſay to obviate the invidious reflections of his antagoniſt, there is no doubt but that he thought, at that very time, that neither himſelf nor Milton had been on the wrong ſide.

If therefore we ſhould claſs this part of his apology among thoſe ſhades which neceſſity has obliged ſome of the beſt of men to throw over ſome part of their hiſtory, to exculpate another part of it, we may well excuſe the expedient in a man who made ſo ample amends by his merit and ſervices in the reſt of his life.

Mr. Hollis took the following note from the firſt volume of the Rehearſal Tranſproſed, vol. I. p. 4—7. containing a ſpirited irony, concerning "the miſchief the preſs had done to the diſcipline of the church " and the peace of mankind," which undoubtedly would have been ſubjoined to Milton's Areopagitica.

" The preſs (that villanous machine), invented much about the ſame " time with the Reformation, has done more miſchief to the diſcipline " of the church, than all the doctrine can make amends; for it was a " happy time when all learning was in manuſcript, and ſome little " officer, like our author, did keep the keys of the library; when the " clergy needed no more knowledge than to read the Liturgy, and the " laity no more clerkſhip than to ſave them from hanging: but now, " ſince printing came into the world, ſuch is the miſchief, that a man " cannot write a book but preſently he is anſwered! Could the preſs " but once be conjured to obey only an *imprimatur*, our author might " not diſdain, perhaps, to be one of its moſt zealous patrons. There " have been ways found out to baniſh miniſters; to fine, not only the " people, but even the grounds and fields where they aſſembled in con- " venticles; but no art yet could prevent theſe ſeditious meetings of " letters. Two or three brawny fellows in a corner, with mere ink and " elbow greaſe, do more harm than a hundred ſyſtematical divines, with " their ſweaty preaching; and, which is a ſtrange thing, the very " ſpunges which, one would think, ſhould rather deface and blot out " the whole book, and were antiently uſed for that purpoſe, are become " now the inſtruments to make things legible; their ugly printing " letters, that look like ſo many rotten teeth, how often have they been " pulled out by B. and L. the public tooth-drawers, and yet theſe raſ- " cally operators of the preſs have got a trick to faſten them again in a " few minutes, that they grow as firm a ſet, and as biting and talkative " as ever. O printing, how haſt thou diſturbed the peace of mankind! " that lead, when moulded into bullets, is not ſo mortal as when found- " ed into letters! there was a miſtake ſure in the ſtory of Cadmus; " and the ſerpents teeth which he ſowed were nothing elſe but the let- " ters which he invented. The firſt eſſay that was made towards this " art was in ſingle characters upon iron, wherewith of old they ſtig- " matized ſlaves and remarkable offenders; and it was of good uſe

" ſometimes



IONATHAN MAYHEW, D.D. PASTOR OF THE WEST CHVRCH IN BOSTON, IN NEW ENGLAND, AN ASSERTOR OF THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOVS LIBERTIES OF HIS COVNTRY AND MANKIND, WHO, OVERPLIED BY PVBLIC ENERGIES, DIED OF A NERVOVS FEVER, IVLY VIIII, MDCCLXVI, AGED XXXXV

I·B·CIPRIANI

MDCCLXVII.

" ſometimes to brand a ſchiſmatic; but a bulky Dutchman diverted it " quite from its firſt inſtitution, and, contriving theſe innumerable ſyn- " tagmes of alphabets, hath peſtered the world ever ſince with the groſs " bodies of their German divinity."

Thus, however, became abortive Mr. Hollis's project of a new edition of Milton's proſe-works. There are, we doubt not, many ſons of liberty, who will wiſh Mr. Hollis had acquieſced in Millar's ſecond propoſal, rather than that his labour ſhould be totally loſt, both to himſelf and the public; and we are not backward to prefeſs ourſelves of that number. But the point of honour, the *fides intemerata*, Mr. Hollis never would give up to any inferior conſideration. But many a poor devil of an author, or an editor, cannot afford to be ſo delicate. He might *ex poſt facto* tell his printer or his publiſher he was a knave. He would be anſwered, as Milton was by Ulaccus the Hague printer, " Aye, Sir, " but I am an excellent arithmetician; and can compute my loſs and " gain as well as any man." And with that conſolation he may amuſe " himſelf at his leiſure."

Some time before this tranſaction, Mr. Hollis had ſettled with Mr. Cipriani, " much," as he ſaid, " to his ſatisfaction," the ſketch of a print repreſenting Milton victorious over Salmaſius; which he undoubtedly intended for a frontiſpiece to the projected edition of the proſe-works juſt mentioned. He did not however countermand this print, upon his diſappointment; obſerving, that " it might ſerve for ſome fu- " ture edition of thoſe works."

About the ſame time, Mr. Hollis ſettled with Mr. Cipriani the deſign of a print of the late Dr. Mayhew. From a hint in a letter from Mr. H. to the Doctor's widow, we think it probable that the head was engraved, or ſketched at Boſton *; and the deſign related to the decorations and emblems (which are extremely elegant and characteriſtic) exhibited in the print as now publiſhed; for which Mr. Hollis paid Cipriani thirty guineas.

In May, this year, was publiſhed, the ſecond edition of a book caleld *The Confeſſional*, which, being written on the ſide of religious liberty, had occaſioned a warm controverſy among the defenders and oppoſers

* We have ſince been informed that the face was taken there in crayons.

of eccleſiaſtical bondage; of this book Mr. Hollis took of Mr. Cadell 50 copies "to diſperſe and ſcatter," as he expreſſed it, but not without procuring copies of all the pamphlets written for and againſt it, a ſett of which, in ten volumes handſomely bound, he preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum, about the end of this year.

May 23, we find the following entry in his Diary. "Paid ten gui-
"neas for election into the free ſociety of artiſts aſſociated for the
"relief of the diſtreſſed and decayed brethren, their widows, and chil-
"dren, as an honorary and perpetual fellow."

For the remaining part of this year, we have no farther particulars entered in the Diary; but from other papers and letters, and accounts of Mr. Hollis's expences, we find it was as fertile in *deeds* of *peace*, public ſervice, and private benevolence, as the foregoing. What can be gathered from other papers we proceed to relate, but we are not certain as to the dates of each particular tranſaction.

Some time in the ſpring of this year, Mr. Hollis wrote to Mr. Jenkins at Rome, that "politics here were as uſual, bad for worſe, and that our
"*premiere en ſeconde* had ſwallowed a thiſtle that would choak him
"and all of us."

In the ſame letter he ſays, "To-morrow I ſhall pay in ten guineas
"for the copy of abbate Winkelman's work" (the ſubſcription was eight ſequins, i. e. four guineas): "I know not why you ſhould wonder, or
"the abbate object to this procedure, when not a ſoul throughout Eu-
"rope would lift a hand, though a much larger ſum were ſpent upon
"my pleaſures or my ambition."

To the ſame gentleman he writes, in a ſubſequent letter, "I am ſtill
"of opinion, that for the health, ſatisfaction, elegancy, decorum, uſe-
"fulneſs, &c. of your life, Rome is the place in which you ſhould paſs
"it; and all this the rather, as it ſeemeth to me, that this our native
"and long happy, glorious land, muſt, in the courſe of a few years, be
"involved in greateſt trouble and diſtreſs."

In the month of June he ſays, in a letter to the ſame gentleman, "We ſeem to be puſhing things to extremity in North-America, with-
"out the need of doing ſo."

In the month of July, Mr. Hollis propoſed to Mr. Sandby the book-ſeller to adorn a new edition of Lord Lyttelton's Hiſtory of Henry II.

with impreſſions of the coins of that prince, and the empreſs Matilda; and on the reverſe, that of the remarkable medal of the princeſs Sophia. "An idea," ſays Mr. Hollis, "which firſt dropped from me in Sand-"by's ſhop a few days ago, and which Lord Lyttelton and he appear to "be deſirous of carrying into execution." But this, it ſeems, was never carried farther than the idea.

Writing to a friend in America, July, 1768, he ſays, "The mea-"ſure, manner, lately taken here of augmenting the board of trade, "does not ſeem to me likely to produce the ends that you and I and all "honeſt men wiſh; concord, felicity, to Great-Britain and her colonies. "But I pray GOD to prove miſtaken, and that we may batten together "under revolution principles, that is, liberty, and the juſt, mild, grateful "government of the Houſe of Hanover, in ſæcula ſæculorum." See the appendix.

Mr. Hollis had been often and earneſtly ſollicited by his friends in New England, and particularly by Dr. Mayhew, to have a print of his own effigies: the Dr. at length obtained a promiſe from him; in conſequence of which Cipriani was employed to execute a drawing and etching of our patriot.

It appears that a few copies of this print were ſent to New England, along with the print of Dr. Mayhew above mentioned; but was never publiſhed in England till after Mr. Hollis's death; nor even then, farther than it was preſented to ſome of Mr. Hollis's particular friends who revered his memory, and muſt of courſe be gratified with the contemplation of a countenance, moſt remarkably expreſſive in this portrait of the probity, candor, and benevolence, of his noble heart.

It was in this year that Mr. Hollis procured a print to be taken from a painting of Vandyck, in his poſſeſſion, of the taking down of the body of Jeſus from the croſs, which was executed in a moſt maſterly manner by ——.

One of theſe prints he preſented to a gentleman of his acquaintance, who in return, after commending the execution of the etching, &c. adds,

"But what ſtrikes me moſt of all, is the moſt excellent application "of the inſcription, *Ecco il fato di un Riformatore.* And yet in the

"face

" face of that formidable example, who ſo great a reformer as the " ſpirited maſter of that original picture?"

The inſcription alluded to is in Italian at the foot of the print, and imports, that " a French man, finding his ſon employing himſelf in " writing a treatiſe againſt the religion of his country, ſhewed him a " crucifix, ſaying to him, *Behold the fate of a reformer!*"

Nothing could be more ingenious or ſpirited than the compliment of this gentleman to Mr. Hollis upon ſuch an occaſion; and is ſurely all that the inſcription could ſuggeſt.

And yet, it will hardly be believed, tho' indeed very true, that this application, at the Frenchman's admonition, ſhould be imputed to Mr. Hollis as an irreligious intimation of his own infidelity, and that by ſome perſons from whoſe underſtandings, as well as candour, a more equitable judgment might be expected. One of whom however, a pretended reformer himſelf, has found ſo little of the fate of the great exemplar, that, by the benefit of merely profeſſing and conforming to the religion of his country, he has found his way to ſome of the moſt honourable and lucrative emoluments of it, being placed in a ſituation likewiſe enabling him to provide amply for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of many of his numerous deſcendants.

But, as we ſhall take occaſion, in a more proper place, to ſpeak of Mr. Hollis's piety, we ſhall poſtpone our farther remarks on the malignity of his cenſurers in the matter of religion till we come to that period of our work.

Mr. Hollis's anxious propenſity to promote public liberty, civil and religious, led him to do all the honour and juſtice he could to the patrons and defenders of either while living, and to the memory of thoſe deceaſed patriots whoſe noble exertions had been employed in emancipating mankind from the bonds of tyranny and ſuperſtition.

Among theſe he reckoned Mr. Buat Herport of Berne, the author of an excellent tract on the impoſition of oaths, of which we have given an account above; accordingly, having received an account of Mr. Herport's death, he ſent, June 20 of this year, the following paragraph to the London Chronicle.

" Reverend venerable Mr. Herport died lately at Berne in Switzer-
" land, aged almoſt fourſcore; the memory of him will live ſurely
" throughout

" throughout all ages, as an intrepid afferter of the religious liberty of " his country, and the rights of mankind."

Mr. Hollis preſented a number of copies of Mr. Herport's book to ſuch of his acquaintance as he apprehended would value them, or might be edified by them. Among ſome of theſe perhaps the name of Herport may be remembered, and his merits acknowledged. In his own country his memory will live, as the memory of delinquents do in other countries. And when we conſider in what repute the memory of John Milton, the proſe-writer, Algernon Sydney, Andrew Marvell, &c. live in our own country, among the faſhionable politicians of the times, we may conjecture, that the memory of Mr. Herport will be in much the ſame degree of eſtimation with thoſe of them who know or remember that ſuch a man ever exiſted.

Mr. Hollis's preſents, which were always of the literary kind, ſuch as curious books, prints, articles of virtú, or pieces of antiquity, were ſo acceptable to ſome of the receivers of them, that it is no wonder they ſhould think of making him ſome return in their own way. But they little knew the man or his expectations; as appears from the following acknowledgment of a preſent, probably of Herefordſhire cyder.

" I return you my hearty thanks for it: it muſt not be concealed " from you, however, that I am no houſe-keeper; and had rather re- " ceive one ſingle idea for the benefit of mankind, the ſervice of the na- " tion, or of the little pariſh of Luccam, than all the choiceſt eatables " and drinkables in Herefordſhire."

Mr. Hollis had for ſome time been meditating a new edition of the works of John Locke; and on September 16th we find Mr. Noorthouck with him, to conſult him upon the ſubject. It ſeems this gentleman had the direction of ſuch edition from the undertakers; or, as they are called in the note, the proprietors of Locke's works already publiſhed.

On this occaſion it was recommended to Mr. Noorthouck to reprint Locke's Latin Letter on Toleration, and Proaſt's Pieces written againſt that letter, which were become exceding ſcarce.

We find farther conferences between Mr. Hollis and Mr. Noorthouck, on this ſubject, noted in the memorandums before us, viz. September 30, November 22, December 13 and 16; on the laſt of which days they were employed in this buſineſs from ſix to ten in the evening; "and,"

ſays

ſays Mr. Hollis, " went through the whole matter without lett; and, as " we both thought, happily." After which he adds, "How can my " time be paſſed more uſefully, nobly, than in this and like ways, as I " am able, in cheriſhing the works and memories of great and good " public writers?"

The undertakers of this new edition likewiſe ſent Mr. Baſire to Mr. Hollis, November 25, to conſult him about a print of Mr. Locke, to be prefixed to it; when Mr. Hollis adviſed, that Mr. Baſire ſhould engrave the effigies of Locke from the drawing of Signor Cipriani; and for that purpoſe he lent Baſire that very fine original drawing, upon his promiſe to take care of it.

But the farther tranſactions concerning this new edition between Mr. Hollis and Mr. Noorthouck running into the next year, we ſhall then reſume the ſubject, and take occaſion to rectify ſome miſtakes that have been current relative to it, by ſhewing the ſhare Mr. Hollis really did or did not take in that re-publication.

We muſt now return to Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with his friends in North America.

We find, dated January 14, a letter from Mr. Edmond Quincy to Mr. Hollis, without any anſwer to it, though Mr. Quincy was much eſteemed by our patriot.

In this letter Mr. Quincy ſays: " Having juſtly declined a correſpon- " dence with America, ſince the death of him who alone was worthy " of that honour, I do not write with any hope of having my ambition " flattered by your further notice.—

—" I incloſe you a letter from Lord Shelburne, which gives us ſome " uneaſineſs here; eſpecially as the general aſſembly of New York, in " their judicious anſwer, have not complied with the demands in it. " What the event will be GOD only knows. For my part, when I con- " ſider that troops are continually taking poſſeſſion of our fortreſſes, on " one pretence or other; and that thoſe in power, particularly crown- " officers, are daily conducting things in a manner not to be accounted " for, unleſs ſupported from your ſide the water: I am apt to think it " is yet problematical, whether we ſhall be a free people or not. May " HE, whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom, guard us from evil, and give " us wiſdom to conduct our affairs with prudence and fortitude!

" I am

" I am perſuaded, with you, that the likelieſt means to make us a " good and brave people, will be to watch over the education of our " youth. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, our repreſentatives were in- " ſtructed, laſt May, to ſupport and encourage our ſeminaries of learn- " ing, by a ſuitable liberality to thoſe who are intruſted with their " education.

" Your intereſting, though melancholy, account of the defection of " the once magnanimous and almoſt divine W. P. has ſerved to con- " vince me, a man may be too old to be wiſe; and that wiſdom ſhould " alone be grey-hairs; for I cannot but think, if Mr. P's underſtand- " ing had been as good as it once was we ſhould have had no occaſion " to lament his apoſtacy.—Why Lord T——le, conſidering his cha- " racter and known attachment to liberty, ſhould proteſt againſt a re- " peal of the ſtamp-act, is almoſt as unaccountable as the conduct of " Mr. P."

The reſt of this letter contains only ſome particulars in anſwer to Mr. Hollis's letter to Mr. Quincy, exhibited above.

It is not marvellous that, after the death of Dr. Mayhew, Mr. Hollis ſhould be at ſome loſs for a *confidential* correſpondent in that country. For, great as his value was for his deceaſed friend, it was not the man or the friend that he ſought to benefit by the exertions of his benevolence, but the whole people of that country; and though his bounty to the literary foundations there eſtabliſhed might have been properly receiv- ed and acknowledged by the public curators of thoſe foundations, yet mutual communications of the ſtate of the mother-country, and the co- lonies reſpectively, required a correſpondence, in the courſe of which intereſting intelligence might be ſafely and diſcretely interchanged, without giving fuel to party-zeal or party-malevolence, on the one ſide or the other.

Nor is it any wonder that ſome of the gentlemen of that country, who, after the deceaſe of Dr. Mayhew, came to know of his intimacy with Mr. Hollis, ſhould be ambitious of ſucceding him in the confiden- tial intercourſe he had with ſo noble and valuable a benefactor to their public as Mr. Hollis.

We have ſeen one attempt at ſuch a connection in a letter from a gentleman who, though otherwiſe reſpected by Mr. Hollis, ſeemed,

by a tedious detail of his ſentiments on ſome particular performance, newly publiſhed, to expect from our patriot what he never intended to impart to any man; and what, as far as we know, he never imparted even to Dr. Mayhew.

However, Mr. Hollis was not long kept in ſuſpence for a valuable correſpondent to replace the Doctor; for we find the following extract of a letter from him to Dr. Andrew Elliot of Boſton, dated September 6, 1766:

"A few books which I had intended for that excellent man, why "ſeemingly no more! I now requeſt a place for in your ſtudy. The "ſimilarity of your turn, as appeareth by your ſermon on my late ho- "nored friend, the regularity of your education, the fulneſs of your "character, your age, ſtation, power, will, to render public ſervice, all "have concurred with me, although retiring into the country, over- "plyed myſelf to take this meaſure, otherwiſe it might be rather ſin- "gular;" namely, opening a correſpondence with a gentleman, though not unknown to him, yet not before appriſed of Mr. Hollis's eſteem for him.

February 23, 1767, he writes to Dr. Elliot, concerning an Engliſh clergyman of the eſtabliſhment, a writer on the ſide of religious and civil liberty; as follows,

"Little likelihood is there, that, in times like ours, HE ſhould ob- "tain high rank in his own order, for reaſons you aſſign; and becauſe "*Sacerdos Ruſticus* [Abp. S—ck—r] would ſtick at nothing to prevent "ſuch a meaſure."—"My wiſh has long been to ſerve mankind, as I "was able, every where, each under each (like Shakeſpeare's hounds) "embodied, rather than as individuals; and both caſes, I am of opi- "nion, the lot of humanity is not equal to. What is man, if he uſeth "not his peculiar faculty! he is as nothing: and if he doth uſe it with "energy, often he gets deſtroyed by it. Once more, alas, Dr. Mayhew!" What a fine reflection!

To the ſame correſpondent he writes, ſome time in this ſummer, the date uncertain:

"I, a friend to liberty and king George, like not the times nor their ex- "pectances.—For ever be remembered with honour Dr. Mayhew! when "I wrote to him relating to that my retreat about three years ago, he "replied,

" replied, he pitied me, wiſhed me if poſſible to keep my ſtation ;—had " his own labours likewiſe, but was reſolved to keep on under them, " coſt him what they might, or to that purpoſe."

In the ſame letter, he objects to the ſcheme of ſettling ſchools for the inſtruction of the Indians, projected by Meſſrs. Wheelock and Occum : " Yet," ſays he, " on the general face of its good, I gave to it five " guineas."

Speaking of the riot at Boſton, he ſays, " The buſineſs of *White-Roſe* " is to inflame every where."

It may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething here of the worthy Dr. Elliot, whom we hope and believe to have outlived his ſufferings at Boſton, where he was ſtationed as a miniſter, during the time the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of that town.

His letters beſpeak him a man of great judgment, good ſenſe, a benevolent heart, and undiſſembled piety. We think him, as a writer, equal at leaſt to Dr. Mayhew ; and this opinion we ground not ſo much on his letters to Mr. Hollis and his ſucceſſor, as on a long account of the effects of the diſpute between America and Great Britain, which he ſent to another friend in England, in the year Sixty-eight, and which has been communicated to us by his reſpectable correſpondent. In this account there is a candor and moderation expreſſed in the utmoſt propriety of language, that does honour both to his abilities and his heart. The times of which he writes became much more critical after the death of Dr. Mayhew, and as they grew from bad to worſe, he was put to the proof of his magnanimity by his ſufferings from a licentious ſoldiery, irritated by the ſpirited reſiſtance of Dr. Elliot's compatriots ; the fruits of which we may hope he is now enjoying more to his own comfort, not without frequent occaſions of employing his valuable talents to the edification of his countrymen in his own particular department.

Some time this ſummer Mr. Hollis received from Mr. Holyoke, the following acknowledgment, in a letter dated May 12 :

" Our corporation met yeſterday ; and, conſidering your gift of two " hundred pounds to our philoſophical and mathematical apparatus, " which we have been informed of but very lately, together with ſo " many more caſes of books, which we have received, are greatly con- " cerned that they have no other way of manifeſting their gratitude for

" ſuch unexhauſted benevolence, than the bare trite offer of their " thanks; though as you cannot imagine but that ſuch their expreſ- " ſions of gratitude muſt needs proceed from their very hearts, they " hope you will receive them kindly, as a ſatisfaction to your beneficent " mind, which deſires nothing more than ſuch a grateful reception of " your favours, which I believe will never be forgotten by us, but, I am " ſure, not by

" Your moſt obedient

" E. H."

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to ſay, that this £.200. was meant for the purpoſes of replacing the articles deſtroyed by the fire in 1764.

We have mentioned that, in conſequence of his promiſe to Dr. Mayhew, and at the earneſt requeſt of ſome other friends in America, Mr. Hollis ſent his own effigies along with an etching of the Doctor to Boſton, to be diſtributed by Mrs. Mayhew at her diſcretion. In a letter, dated Boſton, November 23, ſhe acknowledges the receipt of them, and gives Mr. Hollis an account to whom ſhe had diſpoſed of them.

Mr. Hollis anſwered this letter of Mrs. Mayhew, May 16, 1768, as follows:

" MADAM,

" It was matter of higheſt ſatisfaction to me to obſerve, by your " very obliging letter, dated Nov. 23, 1767, that the impreſſions from " the etching of the late excellent Dr. Mayhew, your huſband, went " ſafe, proved acceptable, and thought to be very much like him.

" The impreſſions from the other etching were of far leſs conſe- " quence, and had never certainly been produced but from the reite- " rated requeſt of ſome of the gentlemen in New England; nor have " any more impreſſions of it ſeen the light in this country, nor proba- " bly will ſee it, at leaſt of many years."

The remaining part of this letter contains only intelligence of ſome books ſent to Mrs. Mayhew by the ſame conveyance.

Mr. Hollis, in a letter to a confidential friend in England, along with the print of Dr. Mayhew, ſays:

" Incloſed is a proof impreſſion of that print; it is requeſted, it may " remain for ſome months unſeen of any one.

"It was imagined to be foreſeen, that this print would make ſome "noiſe when heard of, it may be ſeen by ſome ſtray impreſſion ſent "back to England; and that it would then be ſaid, that the cauſer of "that print intended to abuſe the Church of England by it. The cauſer "thought, and thinks now, NOT; only to ſatyrize one man; and the "trophy of the mitre is not characteriſtical of the Church of England, "which he unfeignedly reſpects, but of ONE MAN; and ſhould, he ap-"prehends, be underſtood ſo; in like manner as are particular trophies "to particular victories."

December 15, Mr. Harriſon Gray wrote a long letter to Mr. Hollis; with ſome, not equivocal, hints of his deſire of a farther correſpondence with him, if Mr. Hollis ſhould be inclined to return the compliments Mr. Gray paid him.

In this letter he gives Mr. Hollis his opinion concerning the merit of ſome publications that gentleman had ſent to Boſton, and likewiſe upon a theological point, with more zeal than judgment, or knowledge of Mr. Hollis's diſpoſition, who was not a man to have his ſentiments drawn from him by baits of that kind.

Incloſed in this letter was a copy of verſes, "Occaſioned by two ele-"gant prints received from Mrs. Mayhew, one of them of the Doctor, "the other of his valuable friend Thomas Hollis, Eſq. of London. By "J. B. Eſq."

The initials ſtand, as we ſuppoſe, for James Bowdoin, Eſq. whoſe name we find in the liſt of thoſe to whom Mrs. Mayhew preſented the prints. The verſes, we apprehend, are not of that ſort which immortalize either the poet or his heroes; and are therefore not exhibited.

Mr. Hollis's anſwer to Mr. Gray is of the ſame date as the anſwer to Mrs. Mayhew, May 16, 1768; in which, "he thanks him for a vo-"lume of ſermons, and ſeveral copies of a valuable tract on an impor-"tant ſubject," both by Dr. Chauncy. "The copies," ſays Mr. H. "I ſcattered among worthy perſons; and the volume I lodged in the "late Dr. Williams's library, a good library, under the direction of the "diſſenters in London."

Concerning what Mr. Gray had ſaid of correſponding with him, Mr. Hollis anſwered:

"After

" After leading a very ſtudious retired life for many years here in " town, I am going grey-pated into the Weſt of England, Dorſetſhire, " to ſettle there. Was that circumſtance not to happen, I ſhould be " proud, Sir, of a correſpondence with a gentleman ſo beneficent, ſen- " ſible, as you are. But I ſhall at all times think of you with much " reſpect; and I have the honor to profeſs myſelf,

" SIR,

" Your obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

" T. H."

Of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence at home we meet with very few remains; men of merit and of liberal principles he encouraged and cheriſhed, without reſpect to denomination or religious profeſſion.

It happened that two of theſe had entered into a pen-war, about ſome particular points of theology, in which the gentleman who gave the provocation was handled with ſome ſeverity by his opponent, unknown at that time to Mr. Hollis, who had for ſome time been the friendly patron of the other.

Mr. Hollis becoming acquainted afterwards with the defendant, brought about a reconciliation, or rather indeed a ceſſation of hoſtilities, obſerving, that as they agreed in points of more conſequence, it was not worth their while to quarrel about matters where the truth was neither ſo diſcernible, nor ſo important as upon other ſubjects, upon which they had each " unanimouſly" employed his pen.

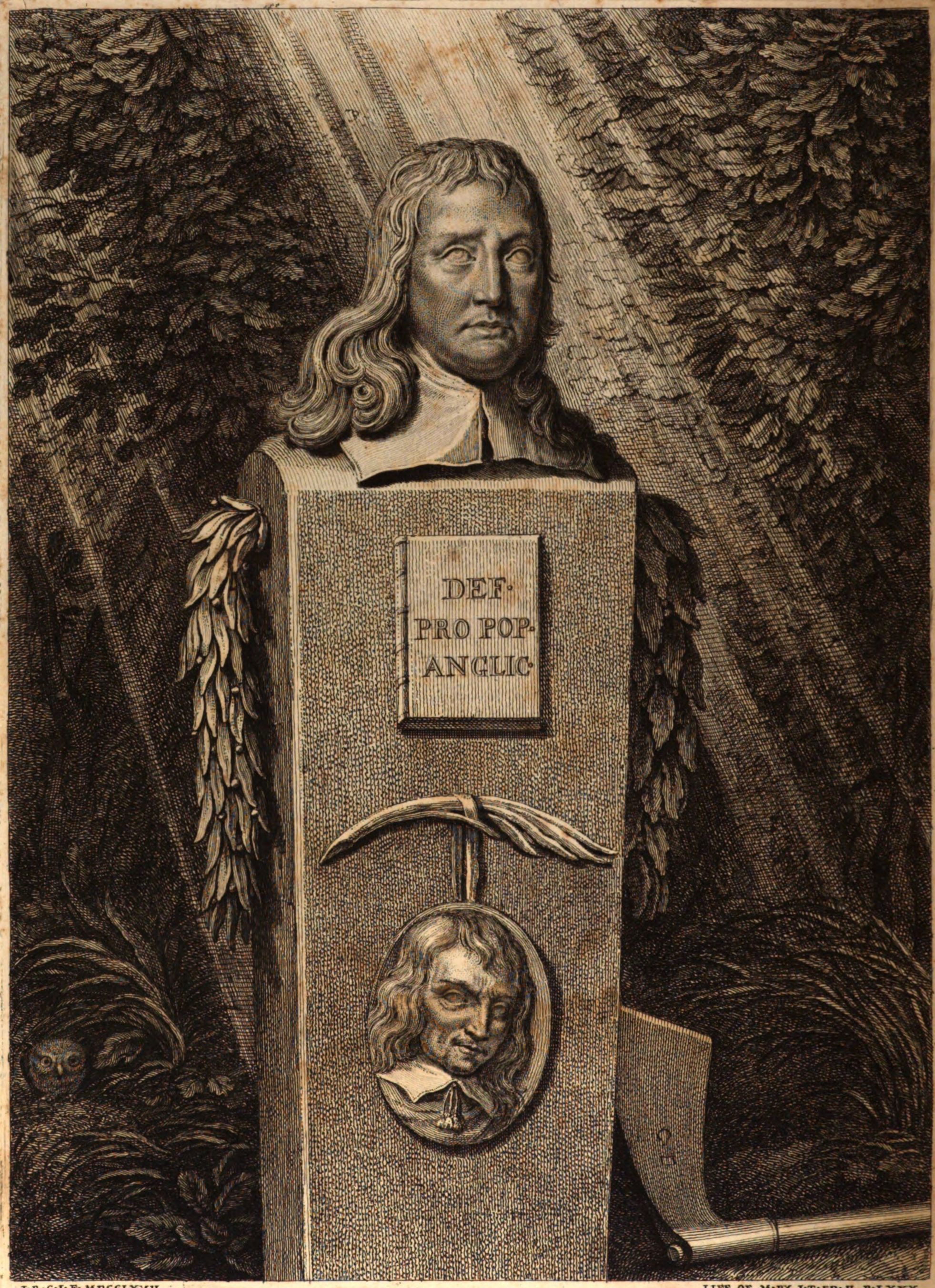
Speaking of the perſon who made the attack, in a letter to the defendant, dated December 19, 1767, he ſays, " Whenever this good " man trips in any degree, he is proportionately concerned; and I know " he has an high and affectionate reſpect for you."

To which the anſwer is: " It is impoſſible I ſhould carry on any far- " ther controverſy with a friend of Mr. Hollis, and an honeſt man."

We find in one of Mr. Hollis's letters, written ſome time in December, the following detail:

" In the year 1706, the Lords and Commons ſaw the deficiency of " the laws againſt popery, i. e. jacobitiſm. They ſought to remedy that " deficiency, but were prevented by weighty conſiderations.

" In the year 1733, the whole body of diſſenting miniſters in Lon- " don beſtirred themſelves againſt popery, and did all they could againſt " it,



I·B·C·I·F·MDCCLXVII

LIFE OF M·BY I·T·ED·II, P·LXXX

" it, by preaching ſermons againſt it, and printing thoſe ſermons in " form.

" In the years 1745 and 46 many proteſtant divines preached like- " wiſe againſt popery.

" But, from the year 1706 to this hour, nothing has been done legi- " ſlatively againſt it, though the evils then complained of and felt have " gone on, as from their nature they ſhould, multiplying, till, at this " time, three kingdoms are in danger from them."

Something however has been done FOR popery *legiſlatively* ſince that time; witneſs the Quebec act, and another of a later date. But what is the ſafety of three kingdoms to the projectors of theſe meaſures, provided the proteſtant colonies may be ſufficiently mortified and humbled?

We have no certain account of the total of Mr. Hollis's expenditure in public ſervices and private charities and benefactions this year, as the ſums to ſeveral articles put down in his note are not ſpecified. But we have authority, from his papers, to ſay, that his expences in that way amounted to above four hundred pounds, excluſive of the two hundred pounds ſent to Harvard College.

One article is too remarkable to be omitted: " To a perſon in a pub- " lic capacity, for certain good offices rendered to the public, through " my channel, and as a ſmall teſtimony of my regard—twenty guineas."

MDCCLXVIII.

Mr. Hollis began the new year with an act of munificence to Harvard College, by purchaſing of Mr. Baker " a double and very fine rare ſett of Sir Iſaac Newton's works, his own edition, and his commentators," (as it is expreſſed), for a preſent to that ſeminary.

We have mentioned above, that Mr. Hollis had, in concert with Cipriani, ſettled the ſketch of an emblematical print, repreſenting Milton's victory over Salmaſius. On the 13th of January, Mr. Cipriani brought him a finiſhed drawing from that ſketch; for which Mr. H. paid him five guineas, and preſented him with two more, on account of the maſterly execution of it. It was agreed between them at the ſame time, that Cipriani ſhould make an etching from that drawing, which was done, and a proof brought to Mr. Hollis by Cipriani, March 5,

for

for which the artiſt had, as the price of his ingenuity, twenty guineas; and five guineas more as a preſent.

"It appears," ſays Mr. Hollis, about the beginning of this month, "that uneaſineſſes have broken out at Boſton (it is apprehended by the "weakneſs or knavery of perſons here at home) and with ſo much "the worſe aſpect, as all matters relating to thoſe uneaſineſſes ſeem to "be conducted with calmneſs and order."

This was the beginning of ſorrows, of which we ſhall hear more in the courſe of this year. The ſtrange anſwers that were given to the remonſtrances of the people of Boſton, by their governor, were the immediate occaſion of theſe uneaſineſſes. If Mr. Bernard was inſtructed from home, independent of any repreſentation of his own, his teſtimony ſhould be made uſe of in order to convict and puniſh his maſters. If his orders were given in conſequence of his own repreſentations, he ought to be puniſhed along with them for his wickedneſs; and they for deputing ſo incapable a man to ſo important an office.

January 20. Mr. Hollis preſented to Mr. Morgan Edwards ten guineas, towards the erecting of a college at Rhode Iſland.

This college was not upon the ſame plan as that of Harvard, where young perſons were admitted without any exception to their religious profeſſion; and where, as we are informed on good authority, a ſon of Sir Francis Bernard had a great (perhaps the beſt) part of his education.

We cannot particularly ſay what Mr. Hollis's objections were to this foundation; we only know by a letter of his, dated October this year, that "he did not approve of the principles of it;" but he adds: "If "youth are but fairly grounded in learning, the beſt of them will make "out their way to pureſt knowledge and truth."

It is but too evident that theſe foundations were eye-ſores to the zealous members of the propagating ſociety in England, who had all along endeavoured to correct their *ſchiſmatical* influence (as it was called) by ſending and inſtructing miſſionaries of a different complexion; and by their annual harangues before the venerable ſociety.

Two of theſe orations had been held forth before the ſociety; the one February 21, 1766, by William Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter; the other, February 20, 1767, by John Lord Biſhop of Landaff.

Both

Both theſe preachers give very unfavourable, and ſomewhat inconſiſtent ideas of the religion of the coloniſts, which charity muſt aſcribe to miſinformation, with a little mixture perhaps of exaggeration, the fruits of a pious and holy zeal for the eſtabliſhment of an orthodox prelacy among theſe poor ignorant deluded fanatics.

The coloniſts, however, were not wanting to their own vindication. Accordingly Mr. Hollis, January 30, received from Dr. Andrew Elliot of Boſton, ſeveral copies of two pamphlets, the one intituled, Obſervations on Bp. Warburton's ſermon, by Andrew Croſwell, miniſter of the word of GOD in Boſton; the other containing Remarks on that of the Bp. of Landaff, by Charles Chauncey, D. D.

In theſe, the caſe between the colonies and the propagating ſociety was more equitably ſtated; particularly in Dr. Chauncey's Remarks; concerning which Mr. Hollis writes to a friend, to whom he preſented the pamphlet, as follows:

Dr. Chauncey's Letter contains much plain ſtrong ſenſe; but not the "fire, ſkill of compoſition, that would have contained a letter of the "like kind with the like ample choice materials, if written by the late "never enough to be lamented Dr. Mayhew."

Theſe publications our diſintereſted coſmopolite thought it right to diſtribute among his friends and acquaintance, to enable them to judge of the merits of the accuſers and defenders reſpectively; and we have been informed, that ſince the Bp. of Landaff's calumnies have been ſo effectually expoſed by Dr. Chauncy, the ſubſequent exhibitions of that kind before the ſociety have kept more within the bounds of truth and decency, though not always within thoſe of Chriſtian candor and charity.

It was with a view of ſetting the people of Old England right in their judgment of the coloniſts, that Mr. Hollis encouraged Dr. Mayhew to give them more ingenuous accounts of the religion of the American non-epiſcopalians, than could be gathered from the conduct of the propagating ſociety in executing the truſt repoſed in them by their charter.

He was not ignorant of the prejudices raiſed againſt the coloniſts by the churchmen of his days, and how effectually, by their inflammatory

ſermons and pamphlets, they forwarded the views of thoſe miniſters who held the political principles of the coloniſts in equal deteſtation.

Againſt the Bp. of Landaff's ſermon Mr. William Livingſton, an ingenious attorney of New York, took up his pen, and in a very ſmall compaſs ſhewed how greatly his Lordſhip had been miſinformed with reſpect both to the religion and manners of the coloniſts; and at the ſame time retorting many of his Lordſhip's accuſations upon the miſſionaries of the Engliſh propagating ſociety.

February 23, Mr. Hollis was informed, by Dr. Jefferies, that Baron was dead.—"Alas, poor Baron!" ſays he, "an old acquaintance, once "a friend, of great genius and infirmities!"

Some account of Baron, and of his connexions with Mr. Hollis, has already been given, to which we ſhall have occaſion to add more in the courſe of theſe memoirs.

January 28, Mr. Hollis reſumed, or rather continued, his conſultations with Mr. Noorthouck, relating to the new edition of Locke's works, and had divers converſations on the ſubject with that ingenious gentleman, and others, till the end of March.

In February, Mr. Baſire returned Mr. Hollis the drawing of Locke's head by Cipriani; and along with it a fine proof of the engraving from it.

From this, and other circumſtances, it has been imagined, that Mr. Hollis had a conſiderable hand in preparing the edition of Locke's works, quarto, publiſhed 1768. But this is a miſtake. He only reviſed and corrected the Life of Locke, as it was publiſhed chiefly from Le Clerc's copy, in one of the folio editions of his works.

Indeed it appears that he had entertained ſome deſign of procuring a new edition of Locke's works ſome years before; perhaps about the time that he procured the new edition of the Letters on Toleration. But Andrew Millar not agreeing to his propoſals, the matter dropped; and it is certain, that, excepting what he did in reviſing the author's life as above, he was no farther concerned with Mr. Noorthouck, or the proprietors of the new edition, than to recommend to them to republiſh the Latin Letter on Toleration, and Proaſt's Pieces as above.

But with the Life of Locke, intended to be prefixed to the new edition, he took ſome pains, "reading over," as he ſays, "Locke's article

"in

" in the Biographia Britannica," and examining the proof ſheets, with " Meſſrs. Noorthouck and Strahan junior, as they came from the preſs ;" and, as he ſays, " having now made it as perfect in matter and form " as he and Mr. Noorthouck could make it, and ſo far as he could judge, " all connections and circumſtances conſidered, the *proper life*, he gave " directions, March 20, to have it printed off."

" Nothing," ſays he, " but the affectionate regard which I bear to " the memory of that great public man Mr. Locke, and his cauſe, the " cauſe of truth and liberty, could have induced me to take ſhare in " this life. And if it ſhould be thought to appear with more fulneſs, " perſpicuity, and decorum than before, my time will not have been " loſt, and I ſhall rejoice moſt abundantly."

But to be impartial, this Life of Locke does not ſeem to be ſo far improved from that in one of the folio editions, which is only a copy of Le Clerc's, as to deſerve all the pains Mr. Hollis appears to have beſtowed upon it.

The Life of the author, prefixed to the laſt edition of Locke's works, ſuperviſed by a right reverend prelate, is ſtill leſs worthy of praiſe.

We have noted above a groſs miſtake in this laſt edition, relative to the date of Locke's Life by Le Clerc ; and we are of opinion, that ſome other things in it are not ſufficiently explained ; particularly the miſrepreſentations in Locke's article in the Biographia Britannica; drawn up, as we are informed, by the late Dr. Campbell, a known and determined jacobite.

It was ſurely the duty of his hiſtorian, concerned, as the worthy biographer appears to be, for the honour of his hero, as well as for the truth, to have been full and explicit in refuting the invidious repreſentations of Mr. Locke's conduct and opinions in that voluminous work ; neither was it candid in the compiler to repreſent Locke's character by P. Coſte, as inadvertently added in a preceding edition.

But what is above all other omiſſions reprehenſible, is the ſuffering the cenſure of one of Mr. Locke's arguments againſt Bp. Stillingfleet to be reprobated, and fooliſhly oppoſed by theſe biographers, without the leaſt notice, or without referring to another writer, who, the compiler ſhould have known, had ſubſtantially ſupported Mr. Locke's argument

againſt Dr. Campbell; and that in a pamphlet written in defence of the compiler himſelf*; and who concludes his note thus:

"May we not hope that the character of this illuſtrious philoſopher, "an honour, and at the ſame time a bleſſing, to his country, will be reſ- "cued from the petulant detraction of this biographer, in *other* in- "ſtances, purchaſed, as it ſhould ſeem, by Mr. Locke's political prin- "ciples?"

And where ſhould we more properly look for ſuch reſcue than in a work profeſſedly undertaken to do juſtice to his much injured character?

But there is another incident in Mr. Locke's perſonal hiſtory, which was publiſhed to the world after the life of this excellent man, reviſed by Mr. Hollis, had appeared; but long before this laſt edition of his works was undertaken.

In the St. James's Chronicle, February 6, 1770, appeared the following letter, prefaced with this notification:

The following, we are aſſured, is an unpubliſhed letter of the noble lord whoſe name it bears.

"To the Rev. Dr. John Fell, Dean of Chriſt-Church, and Vice-chan- "cellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, to be communicated to the "Heads of Houſes.

"Mr. Vice-chancellor and Gentlemen,

"I am very well aſſured, that Mr. John Locke, a Maſter of Arts and "Student of Chriſt-Church, has employed his tyme in the ſtudy of "phiſiq, to ſo good purpoſe, that he is, in all reſpects, qualified for the "degree of Dr. in that faculty; for which he has alſo full tyme, but "having not taken the degree of Bachelor in Phiſiq, he has deſired "that he may be diſpenſt with, to accumulate that degree, which ap "pears to me to be a very modeſt and reaſonable requeſt; hee, profeſ- "ſing himſelf ready to performe the exerciſe for both degrees. I there- "fore very willingly give my conſent, that a diſpenſation for that pur- "poſe be propounded for him.

"I am, Mr. Vice-Cancellor and Gentlemen,

"Your very affectionate Servant,

Berkeſhire-houſe,
Nov. 3, 1666.

"CLARENDON, C."

*Intituled, "A Review of ſome paſſages in the laſt edition of the Divine Legation of Moſes, &c." printed for R. Baldwin, Pater-noſter Row, p. 64. note.

If

If the authenticity of this letter might be eſtabliſhed, it would ſuggeſt ſome curious and intereſting inquiries concerning the ſucceſs of it, or rather its miſcarriage; and how far Dr. Fell was acceſſary to Mr. Locke's diſappointment.

In the *Life of the Author*, prefixed to the laſt edition of his works, we are informed, that it was in the year 1666 that Mr. Locke became known to the earl of Shafteſbury; and when, in the courſe of their connections, Mr. Locke's medical advice was ſerviceable to that noble Lord.

It is not therefore quite improbable, that Lord Clarendon's letter might be written to the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, in conſequence of an application from the earl of Shafteſbury; and this conjecture is countenanced by another circumſtance of Locke's hiſtory, recorded in the ſaid Life, though with ſome obſcurity; what we gather from the narrative is this.

In the year 1670 the Prince of Orange came to England; and in that year viſited Oxford, where he was complimented with a Doctor's degree.

Application was made at that time, that Mr. Locke might have his Doctor's degree, it being uſual to confer degrees of ſeveral denominations on particular perſons, recommended by the noblemen attendants on ſuch royal viſitants, of whom Lord Shaftſbury probably was one. This application, it ſhould ſeem, was oppoſed, or by ſome means obſtructed by Dr. Fell, as we are referred by the biographer to a letter written on that occaſion by Lord Shafteſbury to the ſaid Dr. Fell, which we here inſert:

Lord Aſhley to Dr. Fell.

"SIR,

"You are well acquainted with the kindneſſe I have great reaſon to "have to Mr. Locke, in whoſe behalf I had prevailed with the duke of "Ormond for his aſſiſtance towards the attaining his Doctor's degree, "at the reception of the prince of Aurange; and I am apt to think, "the inſtance of your Chancellor, and the relation he has to me, would "not have been denied by the univerſity. But Mr. Locke, under-"ſtanding the Provoſt of Eaton declared himſelf and you diſſatisfied "with it, has importuned me to give him leave to decline it; which,

"upon

" upon conference with my worthy friend the biſhop of Rocheſter, I " have donne; and returned his Grace's letter; though my lord biſhop " of Rocheſter can tell you, I could not but complain to him that your " chapter had not been ſo kind to me in Mr. Locke's affairs as I thought " I might juſtly expect, conſidering him a member of their houſe, hav- " ing done both my life and family that ſervice I owne from him; and " I being of that quality I am under his Majeſtie, under which title " only I pretend to any favour from them. All I requeſt now of you " and them is, that ſince he will not allow me to do him that kindneſſe, " you will give me leave to beſpeak your favour for the next faculty " place; and that a more powerful hand may not take it from him. I " rely much on my Lord Rocheſter's mediation, and your own kind- " neſſe to me, that may induce you to believe that an obligation will " not be abſolutely thrown away on,

" SIR,

" Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

" ASHLEY."

Lord Aſhley's letter, i. e. the copy before us, has no date; but muſt have been written between the time of the Prince of Orange's viſit to the univerſity and April 1672, when Lord Aſhley was created Earl of Shaftſbury. He was then a riſing man in the King's favour, ſo that we can aſcribe Dr. Fell's behaviour to nothing but the Doctor's perſonal averſion to Mr. Locke.

Though we cannot come at the arcana of academical conſultations, and conſequently cannot be certain for what reaſons, or on what pretences, Dr. Fell and his aſſociates put a negative on Lord Clarendon's and Lord Aſhley's application, yet there are ſome preſumptions ariſing from the accounts we have of the politics of thoſe times, that afford conjectural hints, why the Oxford Heads did not comply with their Chancellor's conſent for a diſpenſation for Mr. Locke.

Academical bodies are too apt to be obſequious to the powers that be, and to conform their complaiſance to the changes at the helm.

It could not be a ſecret, in November 1666, to Dr. Fell and his coadjutors, that their Chancellor was a falling ſtar, and the conſideration of the benefit they might receive by obliging him, was at that period by

by no means a balance againſt the diſlike they had to the principles of ſuch a man as Mr. Locke.

If it ſhould be aſked, what this has to do with memoirs of Mr. Hollis? we can only anſwer, that we found this letter of Lord Clarendon in his collection of curious papers, cut out from the public prints. Had it fallen into his hands in due time, we have no doubt but we ſhould have had a more ſatisfactory account of the occaſion, as well as of the effects of this very remarkable letter.

There are ſome things in Mr. Locke's hiſtory which the friends to his character and memory have often wiſhed to have cleared up. His declining to ſupport, or even encourage Toland, has, it is ſaid, never been ſufficiently accounted for.

If the circumſtances of Toland's behaviour in Ireland, communicated by Mr. Molyneux to Mr. Locke, by which Mr. Locke ſeems to have thought himſelf to have been perſonally affected, will not juſtify his neglect of Toland, we can only conjecture, that Toland's ſpirit was too violent and untractable for Mr. Locke's philoſophic turn.

Mr. Hollis we find ſpake of Baron's infirmities, the principal of which was his eagerneſs and precipitation in favour of the cauſe he eſpouſed. It is certain that this infirmity prevented Mr. Hollis from having that free and unreſerved intercourſe with Baron, which many valuable qualities in the latter would otherwiſe have diſpoſed Mr. H. to have encouraged and turned to the account of the public in various ways.

Toland's vanity and impetuoſity might make the ſame impreſſions upon Locke. Baron, though equally impetuous, was not equally vain; his zeal was for the public, which, warm as it appeared to be, never led him to overrate his ſervices, or give him any great anxieties for his own reputation.

Perhaps we might add, that as Locke was a ſerious believer, and a ſincere friend to revelation, he might be diſguſted with the freedoms Toland took in his writings to deſcant upon certain ſubjects in a way that ſeemed to diſparage it.

Another incident remains to be accounted for to the public. Mr. Peter Coſte was diſpoſed at one time to do all poſſible honour to Mr. Locke's memory, as appears by that elegant and ſeemingly juſt eulogy exhibited in Mr. Deſmaizeaux's collection of ſeveral of Mr. Locke's poſthumous

poſthumous pieces, publiſhed in 1724. Afterwards, as we learn from a prefatory letter in the ſame collection, Mr. Coſte, "in ſeveral of his "writings, and in his common converſation throughout France and "Holland, aſperſed and blackened the memory of Mr. Locke in thoſe "very reſpects wherein he was his panegyriſt before."

Certainly ſome account ſhould be given of the reaſons, real or pretended, of this ſtrange behaviour of Mr. Coſte towards Mr. Locke. It could hardly procede from mere levity and caprice; nor could Mr. Locke purchaſe Mr. Coſte's reſentment by any offence after the date of the funeral eulogium. If Mr. Desmaizeaux knew more of this matter than appears in the letter of his nameleſs correſpondent, he had given the public a right to know the whole of it, by mentioning ſo much as he has retailed.

In the Life of Mr. Locke, prefixed to the laſt edition in quarto, we find a note at the bottom of the firſt page, in which it is thus written: "Frequent notice is likewiſe taken of Mr. Locke's wife, in his letters to "Mr. Clarke (for the uſe of whoſe ſon Mr. Locke drew up moſt of the "thoughts on education) between 1692 and 1702."

As there is no record, that we know of, which exhibits the marriage of Mr. Locke the philoſopher, we imagine the lady here noticed muſt have been the *wife* of his father, though the expreſſion refers to letters written between the years 1692 and 1702; and points out the *wife* of the Mr. Locke who wrote the Letters, which could not be John Locke the father. There is therefore here mentioned a fact hitherto unknown, or certainly an inaccuracy of diction which wants correction.

It is remarkable that Mr. Hollis left no edition of Locke's works in his library, except a French tranſlation in 2 vol. 12mo. No doubt but he had been poſſeſſor of *ſome* edition; but it was a ſmall matter with him to give away valuable books, if by being placed in other hands, they might be of more immediate uſe to the cauſe he had at heart. We have been informed, that Mr. Locke never read Sydney's Diſcourſes on Government, though he recommends them.

Under March the 21ſt there is, in Mr. Hollis's Diary, the following entry:

"Met a dirty bankrupt parading through the ſtreets as a candidate; "and, as ſaid, with probability of ſucceſs. This ſight threw me into

"tears.

" tears. Men of England, Brethren, what can be the conſequence of " like general heedleſſneſs and venality but ruin—ſudden total ruin!"

March 29, he writes thus to a correſpondent abroad:

" Mr. Wilkes, that wonderful man, has carried his election for the " county of Middleſex, with great ſuperiority, and as great decorum in " all circumſtances, as from the nature of the election could be ex- " pected. The ſtand he made for London was likewiſe very great; and " the hearts of moſt of thoſe who voted from prior engagements, or " awes, for other candidates, were with him. His election muſt be a " mortification of the moſt humiliating kind to the favorite; and, to " my ſenſe, moſt ſeaſonable to liberty. If from this time he will but " watch againſt the ſpecks of his own irregularities, he muſt render " prime ſervices to his country, and be tranſmitted in hiſtory a moſt ho- " norable Engliſhman to poſterity."

Again, in the month of June: " The cauſe of Mr. Wilkes is, in a " degree, that of the public. He has been treated hitherto, I appre- " hend, with all poſſible delay and rigour, and behaved, under ſuch " treatment, with decorum and ſpirit; which if he ſhall maintain, I " make no doubt but, at long run, he will emerge with ſafety and ho- " nour."

Had Mr. Wilkes's fellow-citizens conſulted the honour and ſafety of the public for the laſt ten years, the honour and ſafety of Mr. Wilkes would have been ſecured of courſe. Inſtead of which, the ſafety and honour of a wretched adminiſtration ſeems, on many occaſions, to have taken place in their affections, of which they now [1778] begin to ſee the conſequences with reſpect to their own ſafety and honour; and we are juſt now informed, by the public prints, that they have ordered their addreſſes and petitions to the throne, from the year 1764 to the preſent time, to be printed, in order to perpetuate their patriotiſm to future generations. Unluckily the election of a Chamberlain, in oppoſition to Wilkes, not to mention ſome other matters, appearing in the ſame records, form a contraſt which may puzzle poſterity in the courſe of a future inveſtigation, where their anceſtors, during that period, thought the ſafety and honour of the public was to be placed.

Upon the reſignation of the Rev. Mr. Renaud, of the rectory of Luccam, Mr. Hayman ſucceded to it upon Mr. Hollis's preſentation,

March 26. The patron, as uſual, took ſome time to inquire into the character of his clerk, inſomuch that ſome of his friends were apprehenſive it might lapſe to the biſhop of the dioceſe. But Mr. Hollis aſſured one of his correſpondents, "that there was no danger of that; or, "if it ſhould lapſe, that the Bp. of Briſtol was not the man to take the "advantage of it, as his lordſhip had obligingly aſſured him."

Mr. Renaud, ſo far as we can gather from the memorandums before us, vacated the living of Luccam in September 1767, by accepting the vicarage of Dewſal, with the chapel of Callow, and free donative of Acconbury, Herefordſhire, to which he was unanimouſly choſen by the governors of Guy's Hoſpital; ſo that Luccam muſt have continued vacant not much ſhort of ſix months.

April 14, we find this entry in Mr. Hollis's Diary:—"A third year "of public ſervice, exceding above my plan, has been this my birth-"day compleated. It ſeems now to be clear, that a new parliament "having been choſen, my own affairs in Dorſetſhire requiring perſonal "inſpection, and my health needing relaxation and leiſure, I ſhould "go into the country this ſummer for ſome time. And I pray GOD, "humbly of his goodneſs to point out to me the courſe fitteſt for me to "purſue afterwards for the remainder of my life, for his glory and the "general good!"

However, Mr. Hollis, on this very day, began to conſult with an intimate friend concerning the operations of the remaining part of the year, and certain plans to be executed at the preſs, in conſideration of the times: "which," ſaid he, "ſeem to be at odds with revolution princi-"ples, and all manlineſs and virtue."

In the ſpring of this year were publiſhed, "Conſiderations on the "preſent ſtate of the controverſy between the proteſtants and papiſts of "Great Britain and Ireland, particularly on the queſtion, how far the "latter are entitled to a toleration upon proteſtant principles? Being the "ſubſtance of two diſcourſes delivered to the clergy of the archdeaconry "of Cleveland, in the years 1765 and 1766. By Francis Blackburne, "M. A. archdeacon of Cleveland."

Theſe diſcourſes were publiſhed in conſequence of a requeſt of the clergy, that the ſecond of them might be printed, which, according to the author, made it neceſſary to publiſh the firſt likewiſe.

Writings

Writings againſt popery had not, for ſome years, been very frequent, previous to this publication; which containing, in Mr. Hollis's opinion, many particulars worthy of the ſerious conſideration of the public, he thought it particularly ſeaſonable that this tract ſhould be diſperſed into as many hands as were more eſpecially concerned to take notice of its contents.

With this deſign he purchaſed 110 copies of Mr. Cadell; which, with the elegant bindings of moſt of them, coſt him above forty-five pounds.

One of theſe copies, as we are informed, had the honour to be preſented to his Majeſty; others to the miniſters of ſtate, Abp. of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London; ſome to different noblemen, and biſhops; and no leſs than 30 to public ſocieties and libraries at home and abroad, not forgetting America.

It appears from hence, how ſolicitous Mr. Hollis was to obviate the miſchiefs which he at leaſt apprehended from the encouragement of popery by ſome characters in high ſtations of late years.

Some liberal-minded proteſtant writers have thought, contrary to this archdeacon, that the toleration of papiſts ought to be as extenſive as that of other diſſenters from the church of England; which was particularly ſuggeſted to Mr. Hollis on occaſion of diſperſing this book.

We have now before us a part of his anſwer to one who expoſtulated with him on this head.

"Think not, Sir, that I mean to lead your opinions, or to recommend my own. Uſe your own liberty, and leave me mine. Write a book to confute this author, and John Milton and you ſhall want no aſſiſtance of mine to make it known."

It is certain that Mr. Hollis thought Milton's arguments againſt tolerating popery had ſtood good from the time they were publiſhed, and had been confirmed by facts and circumſtances throughout the whole interval; and it may be ſuppoſed, that what chiefly recommended the Conſiderations abovementioned to him, was the detail of facts, and doctrines exhibited in them, which proved demonſtratively that popery now is, ever was, and muſt be, STILL THE SAME.

May 25, Mr. Hollis writes to a confidential friend: "Many years ago, upon the return from my travels, I reſolved that the flower of

" my life and judgment ſhould be devoted, ſolely, as I was able, to the
" ſervice of my country and whole mankind. That reſolution has been
" carried into execution with ſevereſt energy, and an exceding of three
" years above my plan; and I thank GOD, by his bounty, all things
" have been executed—have ſucceded, that were propoſed from it.
" Now a new parliament being choſen, my own affairs in the country
" requiring perſonal inſpection and attendance, my conſtitution faulter-
" ing, and being all over grey-pated, it is neceſſary that retreat ſhould
" take place. Doubt not, however, dear Sir, that the old age of my
" life will paſs, *inactive, uſeleſs, inſipid*; when the leading maxim of it
" will prove, I truſt in GOD, *otium cum dignitate*, which, in my humble
" ſtation, I render *leiſure with decorum*."

Mr. Baron having died in miſerable circumſtances, his friends were deſirous of putting his two boys in ſome way of getting a livelyhood. To this charitable purpoſe Mr. Hollis contributed ten guineas.

May 20. He ſubſcribed ten guineas towards the ſubſcription for the relief of the poor oppreſſed Vaudois.

May 25, Mr. Hollis writes to Dr. Elliot as follows:

" I now requeſt a place for a few more books" [for the public library
" in Harvard College]; they, like the former, relate chiefly to civil and
" religious liberty. We are entering, I doubt, to live in bad times, and
" I have been willing to contribute my mite, Sir, toward your getting
" ſtocked with books on thoſe two moſt precious ſubjects.—The match-
" leſs John Milton was intended for the church, but would not enter it,
" on perceiving he muſt firſt ſubſcribe ſlave. The perſon moſt eſſential
" of all others to be endowed with knowledge, wiſdom, faithfulneſs,
" energy, excellence, for ſafety, benefit of the province of Maſſachu-
" ſets, is, it may be, the agent for that province in Old England, as the
" gentlemen of that province probably have obſerved.

" I am heartily concerned at the great uneaſineſſes which prevail and
" increaſe in North America, as a friend to mother-country, the colo-
" nies, revolution-principles, the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover.
" Our well-meaning King ſhould, from my beſt underſtanding, having
" power, exert it ſtrenuouſly to reſettle public affairs there on their
" antient foundation and harmony, as they ſtood in the times of
" George II."

It is uncertain to whom the following extract was addreſſed, May 25, 1768.

" The ſlaughter in St. George's fields, action and principle of it, I la-
" ment; and the times every way lowering and diſmal! In caſe of bad
" times, too much care cannot be taken in reſpect to letters. Thoſe
" to me, I have reaſon to ſuſpect, would be particularly ſought after."

The following anecdote, in a letter from Dr. Elliot to Mr. Hollis, dated in this month, may amuſe our readers:

" Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William, reſided ſeveral years
" in New England, during the interregnum. After the Reſtoration, he
" returned to England: the King ſent for him, and converſed with him
" on the ſtate of affairs in the Maſſachuſets, and diſcovered great warmth
" againſt that colony; among other things he ſaid, they had invaded
" his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend
" to the colony, told his Majeſty, the coloniſts had but little acquain-
" tance with law; that they had no ill deſign, and thought it no crime
" to make money for their own uſe. In the courſe of the converſation
" Sir Thomas took ſome of the money out of his pocket, and preſented
" it to the King. On one ſide of the coin was a pine-tree, of that ſort
" which is thick and buſhy towards the top. Charles inquired what
" tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him, it was the royal oak; add-
" ing, that the Maſſachuſet's people, not daring to put his Majeſty's
" name on their coin during the late troubles, had impreſſed upon it
" the emblem of the oak which preſerved his Majeſty's life. This ac-
" count of the matter put the king into good humour, and diſpoſed
" him to hear what Sir Thomas had to ſay in their favour; calling them
" a parcel of honeſt dogs."

In " A collection of original papers, relative to the hiſtory of the co-
" lony of Maſſachuſet's Bay," publiſhed at Boſton, 1769 (of which we ſhall take occaſion to ſpeak particularly hereafter), the following deſcription of this money, by Edward Randolph, is inſerted:

" As a marke of ſoveraignty, they coin mony, ſtamped with inſcrip-
" tion, "Mattachuſets," with a tree in the centre, on the one ſide; and
" "New England," with the year 1652, and the value of the piece, on
" the reverſe." All the money is ſtamped with theſe figures, 1652,
" that year being the æra of the common-wealth, wherein they erected

" themſelves

" themſelves into a free ſtate, enlarged their dominions, ſubjected the " adjacent colonies under their obedience, and ſummoned deputies to " ſit in the general court; which year is ſtill commemorated on their " coin."

This is extracted from a long invidious narrative, ſent by this Randolph (who appears to have been a court ſpy upon the people of Maſſachuſets) in the year 1676, to " the right honourable Lords of his Ma- " jeſty's moſt honourable privy council, appointed a committee for trade " and plantations."

The editor of this " Collection," in a marginal note upon the latter of theſe paragraphs, ſays, " This is a miſrepreſentation. The firſt mo- " ney of this impreſs being ſtamped in 1652, they never altered the " date, although they ſtamped more annually for thirty years toge- " ther."

Some of this money muſt be yet in being. It is not improbable but Mr. Hollis muſt have had ſome of it. A profeſſed antiquary will, in ſome remote period, ſeek for it with avidity.

In the Diary, under May 29, it is entered, that " many common peo- " ple were obſerved to wear oak leaves in their hats, and at their bo- " ſoms. This," ſays Mr. Hollis, " never was the caſe in my time, till " within the laſt three years. GOD preſerve theſe kingdoms, and their " colonies, in liberty and union !"

Trifling as this remark may appear, ſuch circumſtances are often unequivocal ſigns of the times. The 29th of May was this year on a Sunday, when, as we were informed in the public prints, " bonfires " were made in the front of St. James's palace, and before the admi- " ralty, to commemorate the reſtoration of Charles II. and perſons ſup- " poſed not to be well affected to that ſolemnity were inſulted by " ſquibs, &c. There were likewiſe accounts that the pulpits that day " reſounded with the thunder of the Sibthorpes and Mainwarings of " the city in favour of arbitrary power and paſſive obedience."

On one of theſe days in one of the three years mentioned by Mr. Hollis, a certain regiment, which among others was that day reviewed by his majeſty, wore, in honour of the feſtival, oak leaves in their hats, on which a ſevere animadverſion of that impropriety appeared in one of the daily papers; and we remember to have read, that at Co-

vent

vent Garden traders in greens made a very handſome profit by providing leaves and ſprigs of oak againſt that ſolemnity; which could hardly have happened without ſome previous intimation, that ſuch a diſtinction (which in the late reign would have been called an inſult on the proteſtant ſucceſſion) would not be unacceptable.

The ſame ſpirit, which may be ſaid to have bloſſomed on this occaſion, has ſince effectually flouriſhed and brought about the *diſunion* of the colonies from the mother country; a melancholy proof of Mr. Hollis's ſagacity.

In the beginning of June, Mr. Hollis was ſurprized by an acknowledgment in the London Chronicle, in French and Engliſh, of the receipt of a preſent he had ſent of Locke on Toleration and Wallis's Grammar of the Engliſh Tongue, bound in Turky, to the imperial academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburg, and alſo of a copy of the ſaid grammar to the univerſity of Ruiſcau.

This acknowledgment was inſerted in the news paper by the direction of Mr. Stehlin, counſellor of ſtate and perpetual ſecretary of the ſaid imperial academy; by whom alſo the notification was ſigned.

On the 8th of the ſame month, Mr. Hollis cauſed the following lines to be inſerted in the London Chronicle:

"A citizen of the world returns thanks to M. de Stehlin, counſellor "of ſtate, member and perpetual ſecretary of the imperial academy "of ſciences at St. Peterſburg, and to I. L." [the perſon to whom the notification was tranſmitted] "for their good offices."

Some time in this month a ſubſcription being opened at Dilly's for erecting a place of worſhip for the French and German reformed proteſtants in the city of Butzow in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, Mr. Hollis, at the requeſt of Dr. Lardner, contributed five guineas June 20.

Of the ſame date we find in his Diary the following entry:

"Preſented Mr. Cadell with five guineas, for printing two pamphlets "lately at my deſire, which, as was expected, altho' written on impor- "tant ſubjects, have not ſold currently."

Bookſellers, printers, &c. who have their fortunes to make, muſt pay ſome attention to the taſte and complexion of the times. What the ſubjects of theſe pamphlets were, we are not informed. This we know, that

that documents on religion and government which appeared important to Mr. Hollis, were not likely to be reliſhed by the politicians of either ſort at that period; nor was it the intereſt of bookſellers, on the proſpect of what might be got by them, to promote the ſale of them againſt the grain of their principal cuſtomers. However, if they were only read by a ſelect few in the ſame ſentiments with Mr. Hollis, his end would be anſwered, and he would never grudge to indemnify the publiſher in ſuch caſes againſt loſs.

In the year 1765, was publiſhed in the Boſton Gazette, "A Diſſertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law." The author of which was ſuppoſed to be Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; attorney general, &c. of Maſſachuſets Bay, as mentioned above.

The author, however, was diſcovered at length to be the individual John Adams, whoſe exertions in oppoſition to the vindictive and precipitate meaſures of Britain, hath greatly contributed to reſcue America from the influence of tory politics, and thereby to ſave his country from the pillage and oppreſſion of a ſet of wretched counſellors and their tools, whom, to the aſtoniſhment of the world, the men of England ſtill ſuffer to miſguide their counſels, with a patience for which it would be in vain to look for examples among her anceſtors.

This year Mr. Hollis prevailed with Mr. Almon in Piccadilly, to print "A collection of Letters ſent from the houſe of repreſentatives of the "province of Maſſachuſets Bay to ſeveral perſons of high rank in this "kingdom, containing the true ſentiments of America."

At the end of this collection was added the Diſſertation on the Canon and Feudal law, and a letter which appeared in a London paper January 7, 1768, written by the ſame Mr. Adams.

Of this publication Mr. Hollis took of Almon ſixty copies, for which he paid ſeven pounds ten ſhillings.

Soon after this collection came out, Dr. Elliot firſt informed Mr. Hollis, that the Diſſertation was the work of Mr. Adams. Part of Mr. Hollis's anſwer is as follows.

"The two diſcourſes of Mr. Adams appear to me to be among the "beſt publications produced by North America; and as the author is "poſſeſſed of learning, induſtry, ſpirit, is, it is apprehended, young; "and the times are like to run very—very—very baſe, he, and ſuch as

"he,

" he, cannot be too much encouraged. In the minds of a few, *not in* " *numbers*, doth the ſafety, felicity of ſtates, depend. Crown him with " oak-leaves, eſpecially ye men of Maſſachuſets, when feſtinating on a " gaudy day, under the tree of liberty, for having aſſerted, maintained " the wiſdom of your anceſtors in their prime law, the fixed ſettlement " of a grammarian, that is of a man of approved character and virtue " in all their townſhips.

" To this your whole ſpirit is owing; and with me, leſs a calamity " would it be, the preſent ſlaughter of ten thouſand of your wiſeſt ſtout- " eſt men, than the deſtruction of that law."

The paſſage alluded to by Mr. Hollis is to be found, p. 126, of Almon's edition of the Diſſertation of the Canon and Feudal Law, and is worth tranſcribing:

" But the wiſdom and benevolence of our fathers reſted not here. " They made an early proviſion by law, that every town, conſiſting of " ſo many families, ſhould be always furniſhed with a grammar-ſchool. " They made it a crime for ſuch a town to be deſtitute of a grammar- " ſchoolmaſter for a few months, and ſubjected it to a heavy penalty. " So that the education of all ranks of people was made the care and ex- " pence of the public in a manner that, I believe, has been unknown to " any other people, antient or modern."

This period, and that which went before it, and that which followed it, appeared in the London Chronicle, July 28, with the following addreſs:

" TO KATHARINA ALEXIVNA, EMPRESS OF ALL THE RVSSIAS,
" EVER MAGNANIMOVS.

" The following extract from *A Diſſertation on the Canon and the* " *Feudal Law*, written at Boſton in New-England, in the year 1765, " then printed there, and ſince reprinted here, is, with all reſpect ten- " dered by, AN ENGLISHMAN.

" London, July 25, 1768."

In Mr. Hollis's papers is another extract from Lord Paget's "Reflec- " tions on the Adminiſtration of Government," publiſhed in octavo, 1740; viz.

—" Were public ſchools (as ſurely they ought to be) provided, main- " tained, and watched over by public authority, the poor would not

" want what was neceſſary for the inſtruction of their children, and " the rich would be much more ſecure of its being performed honeſtly, " diligently, and uſefully; each might be taught what was proper for " them in their different ſtations, and all would be well grounded in " principles of probity, juſtice, and benevolence; neither can I think " ſuch a caſe at all below the dignity of the Supreme Power."

If one may judge by Mr. Secretary Stechlin's public acknowledgment of Mr. Hollis's preſent, her Imperial Majeſty might be well enough diſpoſed to follow that Gentleman's advice, as well as Lord Paget's. The experiment was in Ruſſia comparatively new; and literary improvement was then and there the taſte and the faſhion.

But in ſome other countries there ſeems to be ſomething in the mode of chuſing grammarians for the future ſupreme powers, which wants as much watching over as the choice of a grammarian for the meaneſt country village. A mitred claſſick, or a mitred critic of the Warburtonian ſchool, have too much dignity to drudge in plain principles of virtue, probity, juſtice, and benevolence.

The following extract is from a letter of Mr. Hollis to Dr. Andrew Elliot, of July 1, 1768:

" There is great reaſon to believe, that the ſcheme for biſhoping " America has been dropped wiſely, moſt wiſely, by the civil miniſters " here, of ſome months; but that ſhould by no means prevent the " non-epiſcopalians with you from urging on the controverſy concern- " ing it, in the public prints, to the uttermoſt; and as the truth will " be wholly with them, and ridicule is a teſt of truth, I could wiſh my- " ſelf the writers would mix a little irony and banter at times among " their graver compoſitions. Milton, the great forerunner of the ſons of " liberty here and in North America, uſed both in his proſe-works ſuc- " ceſsfully and glorioufly.

" Let them attack Leviathan himſelf by name, in his works, and in " his plan for biſhoping America, and that as men againſt a man. If " he lives, he will not be able to ſtand the attack, I dare venture to pro- " nounce.

" A maſter writer, on all noble topics, wrote me lately: " *It is ſaid,* " *Leviathan is declining faſt. I am ſorry for it; I would have him live*

" *till he has ſeen and ſuffered for ſome of the miſchief his flagitious project*
" *has occaſioned, or is likely to occaſion, in* America.

—" In regard to a ſuppoſed libel, and the different treatment of one
" perſon high in office to two bodies, it brought a paſſage of the match-
" leſs John Milton inſtantly to my mind in a reply of his to part of a
" ſuppoſed publication of Charles I. of tyrannic memory. *You*, ſaid he,
" *and the Lords, repreſent yourſelves ; but the Commons repreſent the good*
" *people of England.*

—" I was always of opinion, ſince the acceſſion of G. III. that mat-
" ters would iſſue the way you now expect ; and ſo was the late excel-
" lent, though to ſome giddy pates over-earneſt, Dr. Mayhew. You are
" an ungracious people ; there is original ſin in you ; you are aſſertors
" of liberty, the principles of the revolution and the rights of the Houſe
" of Hanover, beſtowed on them by the magnanimity of the Britiſh
" people.

" How matters will end at home, I, a very retired perſon, know not ;
" I fear in great confuſion, badly.

" [Pray excuſe a ſcrawl, though I ſeldom write otherwiſe, except to
" women."]

How matters have ended, we partly know now, after an experience of ten years. In great confuſion certainly thus far ; and for what is to come—probably worſe than badly ; at leaſt, while the original fabricators of the *confuſion* are in play, it will be, *confuſion worſe confounded.*

But we muſt not diſmiſs theſe extracts without notice of a farther reflection in a pamphlet, in which, however, we think the author has written with a blameable acrimony :

" There is not a greater, or a more unequivocal ſign, of the infatu-
" ation of the Britiſh people, than their ſuffering churchmen to inter-
" mix their low-bred cunning and hypocriſy with the liberal and gene-
" rous policy of a free people ; which has been our misfortune to ſo
" great a degree as to find at length the ſpirit of the church incorporat-
" ed with every plan of our preſent politicaſters who have ſeized the
" helm of adminiſtration ; inſomuch, that for the ſole conſideration of
" ſecuring twenty-ſix dead votes, they are content to permit theſe lord-
" ly dictators, and their venal retainers, to ſcandalize their profeſſion by

" foſtering every abuſe, which made popery ſo intolerable to our fore-
" fathers.

" The common people may be eaſily abuſed by their ſuperſtitious
" veneration of what appears to them (but is nothing leſs than) a reli-
" gious character.

" But for men of education, and reading, who muſt have learned,
" from the hiſtory of this country, what evils have ſprung up in it from
" the pride, avarice, and hypocriſy, of great churchmen, and their
" various encroachments on the civil and religious rights of Chriſtian
" and free ſubjects, whom the principles of their invaluable conſtitu-
" tion would emancipate from the ſlaviſh effects of prelatical arrogance;
" for men of education and juſt reflection to bear all this with patience,
" and without crying aloud to their civil governors, to exert their vigi-
" lance and wiſdom to repreſs this contagious uſurpation upon their
" province, is truly aſtoniſhing.

" They are uſeful tools, no doubt, in the hands of thoſe abandoned
" ****, who, for the ſake of ſecuring to themſelves the lucrative and
" honourable occupation of leading the blind for a few years, feel no
" regret for entailing upon their own and the poſterity of their fellow-
" citizens ages of ſlavery.

" But it is the buſineſs of the people to be aware of, and to break
" this hybridous alliance by every means which Providence hath or ſhall
" put into their hands.

" Had a late prelate been impeached for his ſeditious endeavours to
" embroil the colonies with the mother-country, by urging his perni-
" cious project of epiſcopizing America, we ſhould not now have heard
" our pulpits reſounding with clerical vengeance againſt this devoted
" people, and felicitations of their country, that, after a liberal profu-
" ſion of more blood, a dawning hope appeared of bringing theſe hu-
" miliated heretics to kneel to a comfortable convocation of their mitred
" brethren.

" Nay, ſo incorrigible have theſe ſanctified trumpeters of carnage
" been, that even ſince our arms have been found inſufficient to reduce
" theſe brave worthy Tranſatlantics to ſubmiſſion to civil tyranny, and
" the turn of our fortunes have obliged our ſtate leaders to make over-
" tures of a compromiſe, the heroes of the church, ever vigilant, ever
" inde-

" indefatigable in miſchief, inſiſted (if credible report may be liſtened " to) that an epiſcopacy ſhould be an indiſpenſable condition in the " conciliatory commiſſion."

But to leave theſe invidious remarks to their fate, let us procede with our incomparable patriot.

July 27, appeared a paper in the London Chronicle, ſigned, *Patina Antiquariorum*, ſent by Mr. Hollis, containing on account of an inſcription upon a cannon at Woolwich, enumerating the titles of Queen Elizabeth, in bad Latin; and of another, importing, that the ſaid cannon was founded by Samuel Owen in 1588, when Ambroſe earl of Warwick was maſter of the ordnance.

This inſcription Mr. Hollis thought alluded to a medal of Henry VIII. and to another of Edward VI. in both which the ſupremacy is aſſerted to them reſpectively, as likewiſe to Elizabeth in the inſcription on the cannon.

We have placed this curious paper entire in the Appendix; as likewiſe another ſent by Mr. Hollis to the ſame Chronicle, October 1, relating to two pieces of cannon in the Tower, aſſerting by their ſeveral inſcriptions the ſupremacy to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. as upon the medals. In the latter of theſe papers Mr. H. recommends it to the board of ordnance to place theſe two pieces of cannon, together with that at Woolwich, in a more conſpicuous ſituation, for the inſpection of foreigners, and the honour of his country.

July 29, Our patriot writes thus to Mr. Jenkins, at Rome:

" Alas! the accidents of humanity! and that the very learned, la-
" borious, worthy, abbate Winckelman, ſhould prove a victim to
" them!

" I always dreaded them till this time that my plan has been com-
" pleted, and I have the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction to know, that the
" whole flower of my life has been paſſed, humbly, diſintereſtedly,
" ſtrenuouſly, and affectionately, in the ſervice of my country, as able,
" and of whole mankind."

The fate of the abbate Winckelman is well known; and we have mentioned above the hazard Mr. Hollis himſelf ran, during his travels, of ſharing the ſame fate, near the place, Trieſte, where this worthy abbate was aſſaſſinated.

We

We ſhall ſee preſently, that Mr. Hollis was not without his apprehenſions of being taken off in the ſame manner in his own country.

In the end of this month, our patriot made a diſcovery of what he had long ſuſpected, but had been ſtrenuouſly denied, that Abp. Secker was a prime encourager of, if not a chief inſtrument in, the principal publications againſt the book, intituled, "The Confeſſional;" of which we have made mention above.

His Grace was inſtigated to this buſineſs, not only by his averſion to the cauſe eſpouſed in it, but by a particular pique to the reputed author, who had written againſt ſome doctrines of a popiſh complexion, publiſhed in a charge of Bp. Butler's, in the year 1752.

The Archbiſhop was indefatigable in tracing out the anonymous authors of what he called obnoxious books; and ſometimes uſed means to gratify this paſſion which would not have paſſed for allowable practice among the horſe-dealers in Smithfield.

By a trick of this ſort, in which the confidential Rivington was employed, he believed he had found out the author of "The Confeſ-
" ſional."

The memorable Richard Baron was, however, no leſs attentive to his Grace's motions; and had, among many other diſcoveries, found out a circumſtance, concerning which Mr. Hollis writes as follows to one of his correſpondents, July 31:

" Laſt week at an auction of books (the Rev. Richard Baron's) was
" ſold publicly, " The Confeſſional," and " Rotheram's Eſſay" imme-
" diately after, which the writer bid for; but the auctioneer, having
" an unlimited commiſſion to ſecure it, excited curioſity to ſee it;
" which was gratified, and the following anecdote found written in
" the book: *The author Mr.* Rotheram; *but reviſed by* Thomas Secker,
" A. B. C."

Whether this anecdote was written by Baron, with whoſe hand-writing Mr. Hollis was well acquainted, we are not informed; it appears however how ſolicitous the Archbiſhop or his ſatellites were to have this intelligence ſuppreſſed. Whether his Grace had given orders to have this book bought up, cannot be determined; he died within a month of the time of this auction. The peremptory orders to the auc-
tioneer

tioneer indeed are evidence ſufficient, that the manuſcript note was not unknown to his Grace, by what means ſoever it was revealed to him.

In another copy of the *eſſay* was written, as we believe, by Baron himſelf: "See religious hypocriſy defined, p. 27, 28, 29, ſuppoſed to "be the Archbiſhop's own character."

In this and the two following months Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been chiefly taken up with his anxieties, on account of the approaching breach between the mother-country and her colonies, which was then but too viſible.

In the latter end of July the account arrived of the ſeizure of Mr. Hancock's ſloop at Boſton by the cuſtom-houſe officers; the behaviour of the officers of the Romney man of war; and the repriſals made by the populace on the collector's pleaſure-boat.

The ſequel of theſe diſturbances from time to time continued to be reported in the American papers ſent over to England, to the end of the year.

What were Mr. Hollis's ſentiments of this fatal conteſt we cannot better repreſent than in his own words, taken from his Diary:

"July 24. Breakfaſted at the New England Coffee-houſe, and read "the account in the Boſton papers of the late diſturbances there, relat- "ing to the officers of the cuſtoms. Alas! that matters ſhould ſeem "tending to extremities between Britain and her North American Colo- "nies! and that the people of Boſton, the moſt ſenſible, worthy of "them all, and beſt affectioned to revolution principles, and the ſet- "tlement in the Houſe of Hanover, ſhould now prove moſt uneaſy and "diſguſted!"

But theſe *affections*, as Mr. Hollis well knew, were among their original ſins.

In a letter of July 29 he ſays, "The people of Boſton and of Maſſa- "chuſet's Bay are, I ſuppoſe, take them as a body, the ſobereſt, moſt "knowing, virtuous people, at this time, upon earth. All of them hold "Revolution principles, and were to a man, till diſguſted by the ſtamp- "act, the ſtaunchеſt friends to the Houſe of Hanover, and ſubjects of "king George III."

Upon

Upon the arrival of every piece of intelligence from the colonies, Mr. Hollis appears to have made the moſt intereſting reflections upon the articles of intelligence, as communicated from time to time.

There was one capital error which miſled our people at home, concerning the diſpoſition of the Americans, to which I am afraid the leaders and retainers of our propagating ſociety were chiefly acceſſary.

There was a ſerioufneſs in the general converſation and deportment of the coloniſts, which our propagating preachers thought fit to denominate hypocriſy, fanaticiſm, &c. In conſequence of which they were ridiculed by the ribaulds in the public prints, by the ſcornful mock of Boſton ſaints, and other terms of abuſe of the like tendency.

Theſe prejudices the leaders of adminiſtration encouraged by means of their emiſſaries among the common people. And indeed, why ſhould they not? Very few of them, in all appearance, had the remoteſt idea of any impreſſion made upon the heart of man by the fear of GOD, and an awful reverence of the diſpenſations of his providence; or, indeed, that religion was of any more value than as a ſtate-engine, to be worked by the leading politics of the times, as particular exigencies might demand.

If any one ſhould think this too ſevere a reflection, let him read the ſpeeches of Lord North, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Burke, and others, againſt the clerical petition offered to parliament, February 6, 1772.

Mr. Hollis was better acquainted with the piety of the people of Boſton; and in anſwer to ſome ludicrous obſervations made upon their appointment of a general faſt, he only ſaid, "A faſting people will pro-" bably turn out a fighting people;" the truth of which ſome of the orators abovementioned have experienced, to their great mortification.

Aug. 25, we find the following entry: "Read the New England " papers, which are juſt arrived to July 11. My beſt opinion on the " matters of uneaſineſs between the mother-country and colonies is, " that in regard to them, the whole equity lies on the ſide of the North-" Americans; and that the Boſtonites in particular have acted as became " an outraged, free, and brave people."

And again, Aug. 27, "The people of Boſton, to me, continue to " act with higheſt wiſdom and ſpirit."

And,

And, to put all relating to this ſubject in the preſent year together: "November 6. The people at Boſton and Maſſachuſet's Bay are a vir- "tuous grieved people; and, in my opinion, under the moſt trying dif- "ficulties, will extricate themſelves with firmneſs and magnanimity."

In a letter to a friend he gives him the following anecdote:

"Not long ſince, in a ſingular political converſation with Dr. G. S*. "who is pleaſed to affection me when we meet, and talking to him of "the preſent ſad ſtate of North America: "*In Ireland*," ſaid he, "*it is* "*ſtill worſe*." From that circumſtance, and ſome other circumſtances, "I ſuſpect, that ſomething to us of melancholy importance is got out "there and here; of which we are not yet apprized."

About the ſame time he wrote to another of his confidential friends, who had the misfortune to be taken ill at a diſtance from him: "If "books or medicines—I wiſh to be uſeful to you under that ſtate. Be "not ſcrupulous, my dear Sir: we know each other; and I, that no "employment can be more material, acceptable, than that of preſerving "the lives or the comforts of them, to wiſe and good men."

Mr. Hollis's principles with reſpect to politics were well known in and about the metropolis. He was too conſequential a man to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty to remain unnoticed by thoſe who reſpec- tively looked upon it with an evil eye. He had good reaſon to believe that his ſteps were narrowly watched by the papiſts and others; nor was he without intelligence of ſuch ſpies upon his conduct, or without admonitions to guard againſt them.

Upon occaſion of an intimation of this ſort of ſome danger that might be apprehended from a certain quarter, he anſwers, Sept. 4, "I will "not fear events, nor be awed by them in any degree; but proceed, "ingenuouſly as I am able, againſt meaſures, not men, as hitherto; "and place my truſt in humility, where it ought to be, with the AL- "MIGHTY."

On the 28th, he ſent the following paragraph to the public prints, "On Tueſday died, paralytic, at his chambers in Clifford's Inn, Mr. J. "Martin, fencing maſter, who, to great ſkill in his profeſſion, joined a "great mildneſs and innocence of manners."

* Q. George Secker.

The exercise of fencing, the art of which he learned of Mr. Martin, Mr. Hollis esteemed the most beneficial to his health, and the most effectual to counterbalance the effects of a studious confinement, and of his sorts of business which seldom called him abroad.

It is very rare for young men to value their teachers for their virtuous manners, or the decorum of their conduct in civil life. But Mr. Hollis, in chusing his instructors, seems to have paid as much regard to their moral character, as to their professional skill; we shall see in its place the respect Mr. Hollis paid to Mr. De Fesche, his music master.

November 11th, The prince of Torremuzza wrote to Mr. Hollis; the following is an extract of his letter; which will not be unacceptable to the reader:

—"I find myself enriched by your means with a number of most "valuable books entirely new and singular in this country; from "which I shall reap great advantages in the prosecution of my study in "philology. It happens to me what Cicero relates of Cato the censor, "who, in his extreme old age, was not ashamed to learn Greek. I have "begun, in my two-and-fortieth year, to apply myself to the learning "of English, which language is at present so necessary to me, to un-"derstand the excellent works which are continually produced by a na-"tion so learned and admired by all the world."

Mr. Hollis's answer to this part of the Sicilian nobleman's letter bears date Feb. 9, 1769; and is as follows:

"I rejoice to be informed, by the favor of your last letter, that you "have taken the resolution to acquire the knowledge of the English "tongue. I beg to furnish you with a few books, which may prove use-"ful to that end."

In November, 1768, he wrote to Mrs. Macaulay, on occasion of the publication of one of the volumes of her history: "The ingenuous "throughout all ages will surely join to celebrate your praise as a very "valuable elegant historian, and with increased spirit for the new vo-"lume of your work, now happily completed, which closes so impor-"tant a period. I am,

"MADAM, with the greatest respect,

"Your most humble servant."

Except

Except what has been exhibited above, Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with America appears to have been very inconſiderable this year. We find nothing more than a few lines, accompanied with ſome recent publications from England, addreſſed to Mrs. Mayhew, the receipt of which ſhe acknowledged November 17 of this year, with a liſt of the gentlemen's names among whom ſhe had diſtributed them.

But we may here not improperly take notice that, beſides the books which Mr. Hollis ſent himſelf to Harvard College, he was inſtrumental in conveying to them a valuable literary donation from Mr. Bowyer; as is politely acknowledged by Preſident Holyoke, in a letter, dated Dec. 16, 1767, which is preſerved in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer;" and will appear in our Appendix.

We are not exactly informed of the amount of Mr. Hollis's expences in charities, benefactions, and preſents, this year; but, upon the beſt calculation we could make, they exceeded £. 380. excluſive of what we have particularly mentioned. Among theſe, the laſt is December 10, Ten guineas to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, towards providing iron bedſteads for the patients.

MDCCLXIX.

The firſt note we find in Mr. Hollis's Diary of this year, expreſſes his diſlike of a pamphlet juſt then publiſhed, intitled, *The Controverſy between Great Britain and her Colonies reviewed.* "A tract," ſays Mr. H. "which to me leads out ideas, that in the execution of them will pro-"duce bloodſhed, ſeparation, and ruin to both parties, Britain at leaſt."

The author of this pamphlet was Mr. Iſrael Mauduit, ſufficiently known in the political and commercial world; but not ſufficiently to us to give the reaſon why, from being entruſted by the colonies as their agent, he became a bitter partizan againſt them.

We ſhall exhibit below ſome of Mr. Hollis's ſentiments concerning the proper qualifications of an agent for the colonies. Whether he had in his deſcription an eye to Mr. Mauduit's conduct, we cannot ſay.

Jan. 21, appeared in the London Chronicle a paper, ſigned, "*ſuum* "*cuique*," giving an account of two medals, ſtricken by order of the ſenate of Sweden, on their deliverance from the plot of 1756, of which we have given an account above.

The paper will be found entire in the Appendix; but ſome particulars reſpecting the publication of it, and the ſentiments of an eminent Swede upon it, muſt not be omitted in this place.

The paper end thus, "One *Abdiel* [faithful only he] hath it ſeems "been found in Sueden at this time, SEBALD, the burgomaſter of Stock-"holm, who, upon the preſent trying occaſion there, had firmneſs to "declare, that he diſſented from his colleagues, becauſe he deemed the "procedings of the king to be contrary to the form of government.

"Praiſe him, ye aſſertors of liberty, throughout all countries; nor "omit the memory of him for example!"

Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with Sweden, particularly with the learned and ingenious Mr. de Berch, was managed by Mr. Valtravers; who received a letter from that gentleman, dated March 31, where he takes notice of this paper in the London Chronicle. The letter is in French, and, as it is curious, will be found intire in the Appendix. The tranſlation of that part that notices the paper above-mentioned, is as follows:

"*Poſtſcript*. I have diſcovered your hand-writing on the cover of a "little printed piece which I have received; in which mention is made "of two Suediſh medals, ſtricken upon occaſion of the diſturbance of "1756, and of the laſt declaration of our burgomaſter. Does this little "morſel make a part of any of your political journals? It ſeems the "gentlemen of England take it for a prodigy, that any citizens ſhould "be found out of their iſland, who dare boldly ſpeak their ſenti-"ments."

The copy of this letter, in our hands, is in Mr. Hollis's hand-writing, who adds, at the end of it: "*Mem.* The QUESTION inſerted in the Lon-"don Chronicle, Feb. 7, 1769." viz.

"The king of Sueden, having lately, as has been ſaid, abdicated the "kingly office, could he reſume it legally, without a re-election?

"Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1769."

Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been apprized of the intrigues of the French, by which this mock abdication was effected, concerning which the very intereſting and valuable hiſtory of the Revolution in Sweden, by Mr. Ch. Sheridan, may be conſulted. It would have been to little purpoſe to aſk ſuch a queſtion of the Swedes at that time.

Mr.

Mr. de Berch perhaps had ſome reaſon to be piqued, that the paper in queſtion ſhould point out only one Abdiel in the Swediſh ſenate. Might he not have retorted upon us, and given inſtances where there was not even one Abdiel in the Britiſh ſenate; and that too when it was equally unqueſtionable that their procedings were againſt law, as that thoſe of the king of Sweden were? Whatever is againſt the principles of our conſtitution, is certainly againſt law; and whenever the crown has the command of parliament, by whatever means, the proceedings in the ſenate are not the procedings of parliament, but of the crown.

And now began the vengeance againſt America, which opened with addreſſes from the two houſes of parliament, followed by others from different places, and different orders of men; all which were graciouſly received, and aſſurances returned, "that the orders which the addreſ-"ſers recommended, as the more effectual means of bringing the au-"thors of the late unhappy diſorders in the province of Maſſachuſet's "Bay to condign puniſhment, ſhould be given without fail."

Senſible of the tendency of this madneſs Mr. Hollis ſent the following patriotic admonition to the London Chronicle, Feb. 15:

"Engliſhmen, Scottiſhmen, Iriſhmen, Coloniſts, Brethren, DISCORDIA "RES MAXIMAE DILABVNTVR."

He did not live to ſee, as we have done, the completion of his prophecy; but he lived to ſee enough of the folly, obſtinacy, and precipitation of attacking a brave and generous people, made deſperate by oppreſſion, by ſuch meaſures and ſuch counſels as the ſtrength and wiſdom of Great-Britain then afforded.

Mr. Hollis being informed, that there ſeemed to be a great diſpoſition in the court of Munich at that time to learn the Engliſh language ("the "language," as he calls it, "of liberty"), and particularly in an illuſtrious lady of that court, he made a choice and valuable collection of books for that lady as a preſent, "ſolely," as he ſays, "to promote that "diſpoſition."

In one of the books was incloſed the following card: "An Engliſh-"man, an aſſertor of liberty, having been informed, that Auguſta Ba-"roneſs Reizenſtain of Munich, in Bavaria, is deſirous of acquiring the "knowledge of the Engliſh language, requeſts to have the honour of

"preſenting

" preſenting her with a few books to that end. London, February 21,
" 1769."

March 13, a paper was ſent to Sir John Fielding, with ten guineas, with this notification, " A fautor of old to plans of Sir John Fielding,
" his mite towards binding out poor boys."

April 14, is the following entry in the Diary: " A fourth year of
" public ſervice excedings, above my plan, has been this my birth-day
" completed. I pray GOD, with reiterated humility, that he will be
" pleaſed, of his goodneſs, to point out the plan fitteſt for me to purſue
" in life, for the remainder of it, as yet not clearly ſeen, to his glory
" and the general good!"

We may preſume, from the expreſſions in this note, that Mr. Hollis had not yet finally determined to retire into the country. The proſpect of a civil war in America might ſuggeſt to him the expedience of remaining in town, to take the advantage of any incidents that would afford him an opportunity of doing ſomething towards healing the breaches between the two countries (which appears to have been all along his ardent deſire), and particularly to oppoſe the authors of the miſchief on this ſide the Atlantic, of whom he always conſidered the Scotch favorite as the principal.

With this idea, ſtrongly and juſtly imprinted on his mind, he ſent the following advertiſement to the London Chronicle, in which it was publiſhed May 29:

" In a pamphlet, ſcarce, the title of which follows, may be ſeen a
" clear view of the real principles and deſign of a favorite.

" SVVM CVIQVE.

" An apology for the conduct of a ſecond rate miniſter," [meaning Winnington] " from the year 1729, at which time he commenced
" courtier, till within a few weeks of his death, in 1746. Giving a
" clear view of his real principles and deſign, and containing many
" curious and intereſting particulars relative to the times, and to perſons
" in the higheſt ſtations. Written by himſelf, and found among his
" papers.

" *Trahit ſua quemque voluptas.*

" London, printed for W. Webb, in Pater-noſter Row."

This

This publication, at the time of its appearance, amuſed the world ſufficiently. Various were the conjectures of mankind concerning its authenticity, or, that being given up, who could be the author of the fiction?

We have now before us four or five pamphlets, occaſioned by the contents of it, ſome of the ludicrous kind, and others ſeriouſly oppoſing the doctrines of it, and attempting the exculpation of Mr. Winnington, whoſe executors thought it worth their pains to advertiſe in the public news, that no ſuch tract was found among his papers; an expedient that only tended to fix the imputation upon him with a ſtronger ſuſpicion.

The poſitive aſſertions, and not quite improbable evidence there exhibited, that Harley, Sunderland, Stanhope, Marlborough, Godolphin, Walpole, &c. &c. were attached by principle to the intereſt of the abdicated Stuarts, and were ſucceſſively at work upon a plan for their reſtoration, were matters not eaſy of digeſtion by the men in power, nor at all calculated for the repoſe of a chief Governor, who was to avail himſelf of their counſels.

At length Thomas Manning, Eſq. effectually developed the impoſture, by a detail of facts, which proved to a demonſtration, that the conduct of the parties accuſed was totally inconſiſtent with the ſuppoſition of their eſpouſing the principles or views aſcribed to them.

Winnington's pamphlet did not fall into Mr. Hollis's hands till a few weeks before the date of the advertiſement, at a time when all the manœuvres of government were aſcribed to the favourite, and his congenial fraternity; and it muſt be confeſſed, that whoever conſidered the tendency of Britiſh politics from the acceſſion to 1769, would certainly have thought the contents of the pamphlet, *mutatis nominibus*, not at all incredible; nor would a ſecond Mr. Manning have found his account in an endeavour to confront the imputed principles of the favorite and co. with a faithful detail of facts during that period.

This indeed was the perſuaſion at that time of more than Mr. Hollis, as appeared by another advertiſement, calculated to turn the attention of the people to the ſame object; *viz.*

Speedily

Speedily will be publiſhed,

The Hiſtory of Miniſters and Favourites, who have betrayed their Country and King.

I, under falſe pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courteſie,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Wind me into the eaſie-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares.—

Printed for George England, Andrew Scotland, and Patrick Ireland, at the Union, in Hanover Street.

May 10, 1769, Mr. Hollis writes to his reverend friend at Boſton: "Dr. Coleman, in his ſermon, ſuppoſes this law" [for eſtabliſhing gram-mar ſchools] "gives you great ſuperiority over the parent kingdom. "It is a juſt remark. I do not recollect to have read of any ſuch law "as yours among the antients, however obvious and excellent. That "law, it is ſuppoſed, you owe to the truly reverend Mr. Cotton, whoſe "*abſtract* ſhews great ability under ſome particularities, and a ſubject "in his day, not in all reſpects, it may be, inveſtigated and diſcuſſed."

In the ſame letter he writes, "The agent for the province of Maſſa-"chuſets ſhould always be a native of that province, of a decent family, "liberally bred, to government, and law eſpecially; ſhould be ſent out "for three years, being firſt ſolemnly harangued, ſworn by the prime "fathers of the land to truſtineſs and magnanimity, maintained am-"ply; then certainly recalled to honour and emolument at home, or to "contempt and infamy. Men of this caſt were Smith and Cheke, ſecre-"taries to that wonderful young king Edward VI. Their lives are now "ſent to Harvard College; and of all the ſtateſmen, worthies, during "the long glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth. And men of like caſt, I "am confident, are now among you; John Adams, Eſq. for example, "young too, and active, as ingenuous. The times are great, and your "and our neceſſities; and nations riſe and fall by individuals, not num-"bers, as all hiſtory, I think, fully proves.

"You ſee I ſcribble boldly; yet rather with ſome idea that it will not "prove altogether unacceptable to you that I do ſo.

"The

" The agent thus outlined to you is nearly the kind of perſon which " the Venetian Senate uſually ſends out on REAL buſineſs to ſtates and " princes, though ſtill more liberal."

We apprehend this character of a colony-agent was partly intended as a contraſt to the character of the author of *The Controverſy between Great Britain and her Colonies reviewed*, abovementioned, who, it ſeems, had been intruſted with the agency for the colonies ſome time before.

Mr. H. continues: " I heartily lament the unhappy ſtate of affairs in " N. A. and here, and ſee not when or how it will get mended.

" The preſent —— talks among his friends like a Whig, and acts " publicly like a Tory, witneſs the late addreſs of the province of ——, " and it ſeems probable he will lead on to any meaſures that any miniſ- " try ſhall ſeek, though not affecting them himſelf.

" The preſent miniſtry are generally diſliked, and there is ſome talk " of a change; but as all parties have had their turn *ſecondary*, through " fear of the favourite, and done his work, and their own jobbs only, " what can three kingdoms and their colonies gain by a change?

" The ſad fact is, no character of eminence for politics and integri- " ty, to whom the people might give confidence and lead, APPEARS; " while corruption and luxury bear down all before them like a torrent!"

To one part of this letter Mr. Hollis had an anſwer ſome time towards the end of the ſummer, which however we inſert here, as belonging to the ſubject in hand.

" The law fixing grammar ſchools in every town, you juſtly eſteem " a *prime* law; by means of it the ſeeds of knowledge are ſcattered " through the land; ſcarce any are to be found among us, even in the " obſcureſt parts, who are not able to read and write with ſome tole- " rable propriety; and it is beſides a happy proviſion for our young " gentlemen when they leave college, and prevents their hurrying into " the learned profeſſions, as they might otherwiſe do, for ſubſiſtence. " Some ſordid niggardly ſouls, enemies to all learning, of which there " are always enough in our general aſſemblies, have ever looked upon " this law with envy, and have deſired to get it repealed. We were " alarmed when a conſiderable town inſtructed their repreſentative to " move for a repeal. The miniſters openly appeared in defence of it, " [the law]. Having occaſion to preach before a number of the repre-

" ſentatives on one of our public thankſgivings, I endeavoured to ſhew " the advantage of this law. The ſermon was deſired for the preſs ; a " motion [for the repeal] was never made ; and there is no danger, at " preſent, that it will meet with ſucceſs, if it ſhould."

The lives of Smith, Cheke, &c. mentioned in the letter of Mr. H. were ſent off, June 26, 1769, with the following note:

" Thomas Hollis is deſirous of having the honour to preſent a ſmall " caſe of books, ſent under the protection of the Rev. Edward Holyoke, " Preſident of Harvard College at Cambridge, in New England, to the " public library of the people of Maſſachuſets, ever magnanimous."

This was the third box of books ſent by Mr. H. to the ſaid library ſince the beginning of May.

Mr. Hollis's account of a certain character mentioned in his letter is truly to be lamented; the reſpectable perſon intended certainly eſpouſed in his heart the moſt liberal principles, with reſpect both to church and ſtate. But when ſuch men are preferred, it is commonly on condition of their acquieſcence, if not of their compliance. But let us drop the curtain upon the diſagreeable ſcene, and cloſe it with a reflection that few men in Archbiſhop Abbot's ſtation could bear the frowns of a court with the ſpirit and fortitude he exerted on occaſion of Eſſex's divorce and Sibthorpe's ſermon.

We have ſeen above, that Mr. H's benefactions of the literary kind were not confined to America. We meet with the following entry in his Diary, June 8 :

" Twenty guineas ſent with the following paper:

" An Engliſhman, an aſſerter of liberty, civil and religious, at all " times, is deſirous of having the honour to preſent twenty guineas to " the curators of the public library at Zurich in Switzerland, to be laid " out by their wiſdom, in ſtrengthening the collection of books written " againſt the jeſuits, and preſented by him formerly to their library.

" London, June 5, 1769."

The next entry of the ſame date is, " Very ſpirited polite notice " was taken of the preſent of books in a letter from the baroneſs de " Reitzenſtein, ſent her by an anonymous Engliſhman."

Whether

Whether this polite notice was taken in a letter in the public prints, or in a private one to ſome perſon employed to convey the preſent, we are not able to ſay *.

On the 29th of June, propoſals were made to our patriot to offer himſelf a candidate for a ſeat in parliament, then vacant; which he wholly declined.

"I am," ſays he, "advancing in age; the times ſeek corruption. I "can live contented without glory; but cannot ſuffer ſhame. I have "paſſed the flower of my life, as I had vowed, in the ſervice of my "country; the remainder is at my own private diſpoſal, to paſs in lei-"ſure and with decorum."

Mr. Hollis indeed, about this time, ſeems not only to have declined public ſtation, but to have withdrawn himſelf from aſſociating with ſelect parties compoſed of perſons otherwiſe not exceptionable to him.

To an invitation to meet ſome particular company, ſuppoſed to be agreeable to him, he ſent this anſwer:

"My plan, inclination, character, need retirement; and I have been "long under the force of it. Be ſo obliging therefore to make excuſe "for me in ſome way that may be accepted."

We find the fragment of a letter, dated June 26, in the following words:

"As yet Gr—ft—n holds his head ſecondary; and the favorite, as "for theſe nine years! all *his* influence and tendency. No whig-pro-"cedure, feelings, views, among the great, ſo called, to my ſenſe, no, "no, no!"

This ſummer Mr. Hollis ſent ſeveral preſents of books to the reverend fathers of the oratory of Palermo in Sicily; for which Antonio Barcellone, library-keeper to the ſociety, ſent him a handſome letter of thanks, in the name of the fathers of the oratory, with an account that his benefaction had occaſioned many in that country to ſtudy the Engliſh language, particularly Monſignor O. A. Bayardi, a Roman at Naples.

He likewiſe ſent books to Don Vito D'Amico, prior of the Benedictine convent at Catanea in Sicily, author of the Leſſico Typografico Siciliano, in ſix quarto volumes.

* N. B. By a direct letter.

He likewiſe ſent the like preſents to Padre Pancrazi, of the order of Theatines, and author of Antiquities of Sicily.

In the Spring of this year Mr. Hollis procured the republication of a book, intituled, "The Romiſh Horſeleech; or, An impartial account of "the intolerable charge of Popery to this nation, in an hiſtorical remem-"brance of ſome of thoſe prodigious ſums of money heretofore extort-"ed from all degrees during the exerciſe of the papal power here."

This, we find by the advertiſement prefixed to the new edition, was the work of "Thomas Staveley, Eſq. of Cuffington in Leiceſterſhire, "who was admitted of the Inner-Temple, July the 2d, 1647; and was "called to the bar the 12th of June 1654. He was ſteward of the court "of records at Leiceſter, and died 1683."

Mr. Staveley publiſhed this book in 1674, "as the moſt probable me-"thod to alarm the public againſt popery (eſpouſed at that time by the "King and the preſumptive heir to the crown) in behalf of their pro-"perty," as we are informed in the preface.

It muſt however be obſerved, that Mr. Hollis had the materials for this new publication, as well as the information relating to Mr. Staveley's ſtation and character, from the late Mr. Baron, who ſeems to have put them into Mr. Hollis's hands ſome time before his death.

Mr. Baron had his information from Mr. Samuel Carte, brother to the hiſtorian, an eminent antiquary and ſolicitor in Chancery, whoſe father, Mr. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martins, in Leiceſter, was intimately acquainted with the author of the *Horſeleech*.

Mr. Hollis's view in giving the public a new edition of this book undoubtedly was to obviate the progreſs that popery ſeemed to him to be making in this country; and, if poſſible, to abate that credit and indulgence, they who profeſſed that ſuperſtition ſeemed to have obtained, to the ſurprize of all men ſenſible of the true intereſts of Britain, with our ſteersmen at the helm.

The epiſtle dedicatory to this book is indeed a maſterpiece, in expoſing the rooted principles of popery, and in ſhewing that they never can vary, without reducing the whole ſtructure which reſts upon it to rubbiſh.

Mr. Baron had likewiſe left with Mr. Hollis another work of Mr. Staveley, intituled, *The Hiſtory of Churches in England*, which was publiſhed in 1712, long after the author's death.

"This very curious work," (ſays the editor of the *Horſeleech* at the end of his preface) "is now become extremely ſcarce. If the Repub-
"lication of the HORSELEECH ſhould be encouraged, it may induce the
"Editor to give a new edition of Mr. Staveley's valuable Hiſtory of
"Churches."

But the condition of this promiſe not being performed, (for the reaſons of which the reader may conſult the Reviews and Magazines of this year) the ſaid valuable hiſtory continues ſtill to be extremely ſcarce.

Auguſt 12, we have the following extract of a letter of Mr. H. to a confidential friend:

"Why the favorite has returned home I gueſs not, unleſs to prevent
"*rigor from unbracing*; but although he has ſtill full power with one,
"who, of all perſons, ought never to have truſted him with any; yet
"I am of opinion that his time is in the wain; and that all circum-
"ſtances are concurring to his downfall, which GOD grant! though
"probably he may and will do great miſchief till that happen."

The expreſſion, "to prevent rigor from unbracing," means to prevent leſs rigorous methods with the colonies from taking place. What the circumſtances were which perſuaded Mr. Hollis of the approaching downfall of this man of miſchief we cannot ſay.

But, from the publication of a correſpondence, printed in courſe of the months of October and November in this preſent year 1778, ſince the death of the Earl of Chatham, we have room to conclude, that his downfall ten years ago would have been no little bleſſing to this country.

September 1, we find the following note in Mr. Hollis's papers:

"Thomas Hollis, an Engliſhman, an aſſertor of liberty at all times,
"a well-wiſher to all ingenuous purſuits, is deſirous of preſenting a
"caſe of mathematical drawing inſtruments to cavalier John Baptiſt
"Piraneſi, his friend."

Mr. Piraneſi's letter of thanks for this preſent is ſo very polite and honourable to the donor as to deſerve a place in the Appendix, where the reader will find it, in the original Italian.

On

On the 14th, we find this memorandum in the Diary: "At the "East India Houſe—queſtion propoſed there tending to delay or vacate "the commiſſion intended to be granted to the three ſuperviſors, it paſ- "ſed in the negative; ſo ended, at preſent, all oppoſition to the ſcheme "for ſending out ſuperviſors, a ſcheme, to my ſenſe, big with evil to the "company, the nation, and the ſuperviſors themſelves."

In the beginning of the year 1768, a clergyman, Mr. Moore, was employed by the inhabitants of Nova Scotia to ſolicit from government ſome ſtipend for their miniſters of the preſbyterian denomination, whom, they alledged, they could not maintain themſelves. A printed memorial of their caſe was diſtributed into the hands of ſuch perſons as were likely to encourage their application by private benefactions; one copy in particular Mr. Hollis, who gave handſomely "to the relief of theſe "poor diſtreſſed miniſters of that province;" but the ſum is not ſpecified in any papers we can find.

What was remarkable in this memorial was the information, "that "a popiſh prieſt was ſtationed in that province, with an annual ſtipend "of £. 100. by the Britiſh government," expreſſly contrary to a law of that province, paſſed in 1759, making it penal "to harbour, relieve, "conceal, or entertain, any ſuch clergyman of the church of Rome, "or popiſh prieſt, &c." and confirmed by the government of Great Britain.

In the printed caſe, no mention of, or reference to, this law was contained. Which made Mr. Hollis and others conjecture, that the manuſcript, having been laid before ſome of the miniſtry previous to its being printed for diſtribution, had been properly garbled, for the purpoſe of ſcreening the delinquents; and afforded a farther degree of probability of the deſigns of adminiſtration with reſpect to the colonies, and of the reluctance they had to ſupport the proteſtant religion among them in the form they profeſſed it.

What added to theſe ſuſpicions was, the publication of a letter of the late Abp. Secker to Mr. Walpole, in the year 1750, in conſequence of an expreſs order, under his Grace's own hand, dated May 25, 1759, moſt unſeaſonably, no doubt, at a period when the diſcontents between the mother-country and the colonies were advancing faſt to the deplorable extremities we have ſeen.

However,

However, againſt this fly, inſidious, and (with reſpect to its deſign) pernicious compoſition, an antidote was provided (whether by Mr. Hollis's procuring or not we cannot ſay) by publiſhing a nameleſs pamphlet, "A Critical Commentary on Abp. Secker's Letter to the Right "Honourable Horatio Walpole, concerning Biſhops in America."

We the rather think that this performance was fabricated under Mr. Hollis's patronage, as we find that he ſent no leſs than fifty copies of it into America, which he took of Dilly, October 14, this year, long before the pamphlet was publiſhed or advertiſed.

What effect it had in the colonies will appear by the contents of ſeveral letters Mr. Hollis received from thence in the year 1770, to which we refer the reader for farther particulars.

October the 3d is entered in the Diary as follows:

"Under very diſagreeable circumſtances, which I have made light "of, from the love I bear to liberty, and to three ſtill glorious king-"doms. What is to be the iſſue of all this I know not; or, in a cer-"tain ſenſe, care not; but will rely humbly on the ALMIGHTY, to in-"due me with wiſdom and fortitude, upon every trying unexpected "occaſion."

Again, October 10, "At Mr. Strahan's, to cauſe the two extracts re-"lating to the pretenſions of the houſe of Savoy to the crown of theſe "realms; and the penſion granted to Count Verri * the Sardinian mi-"niſter, under the name of George Charles, for negotiating the late "peace with the miniſter of France, which were inſerted in the Lon-"don Chronicle of July 9, 1768, to be reinſerted in that Chronicle, "Oct. 13. And my intention farther is, to cauſe thoſe extracts to be "printed afterwards in the St. James's Chronicle and Gazetteer.—More "real ſubſtantial patriotiſm than this in my private diſconnected, and at "this time watched and perilous ſituation, I cannot deviſe."

We have put theſe extracts into the Appendix, to gratify the curioſity of ſuch readers as have a like turn with our patriot. But we believe the date is miſtaken in the memorandum, and that the extracts were inſerted the ſecond time October . . . . 1768.

* Verois.

There

There are accounts of the affair, to which theſe extracts relate, in two celebrated pamphlets of thoſe times; viz. "The Muſgrave Con-"troverſy;" and, "A man of abilities for the Earl of Bute." In one of theſe pamphlets it is ſaid that the Sardinian ambaſſador (perhaps this identical Count Verois) gave in a memorial, or rather a proteſt, to our miniſters, aſſerting the claim of the houſe of Savoy to the Britiſh crown, at the coronation of George III.

N. B. *The man of abilities*, &c. was our worthy ſtateſman Lord G. G. It was ſuppoſed, at the æra of this pamphlet, that the nation wanted a man of a different ſort of abilities for the earl of B—, a man of bodily abilities and dexterity at lopping and ſevering.

Mr. Hollis had various proofs of his being watched and dogged, by the papiſts particularly; and the notices he received of it from ſome of his well-wiſhers gave him ſuch uneaſineſſes as are above expreſſed. He had reaſon to believe, that the jealouſy of ſome of the courtiers of thoſe days took methods of that kind to diſcover his haunts; but without any evil deſign upon his perſon. We remember to have ſeen, in ſome of the public prints, a bill of charges brought in to ſome of the public offices by an Iriſh chairman, and another by a travelling pack-man of North Britain; for the like ſervices; which perhaps, after all, were but *jeux d'eſprit*; meſſengers of the preſs are ſpies of more dignity.

November 22. He bought of Mr. Elmſly a very fine copy of the Polyglott bible in ſheets for ten guineas, "for the honour," as he ſays, "of Old England, and the promotion of learning," intended for a pre-ſent to the prince of Torremuzza. It was ſent to him, elegantly bound, the beginning of the next year; together with the Lexicon Heptag-lotton of Dr. Edmund Caſtle; and the works of Dr. Lightfoot.

It was Mr. Hollis's cuſtom to examine all the books of price he bought, to find out whether the editions were perfect, or whether there were any remarkable variations or cancelled leaves in the books he purchaſed, or other defect, before he ſent them to the friends for whom he deſigned them.

In examining this copy of the Polyglott bought of Mr. Elmſly, "it "appeared to him, that Dr. Walton printed two prefaces to that work, "one of which ſold openly with it, and the other diſtributed privately

"to

" to his friends. In the latter ſome paſſages are omitted, which are in " the former and many paſſages added, which bear hard upon, and " are bitter beyond meaſure againſt, the parliament and its adherents."

This we tranſcribe from an entry in the Diary, March 26, 1770.

How Mr. Hollis came to diſcover this difference he does not mention; perhaps from ſome imperfect verbal information.

April 4, the ſame year, he conſulted the late Mr. Bowyer, as the moſt likely perſon to inform him of the circumſtances of this variation; of which Mr. Bowyer, at that time, does not appear to have been fully appriſed, as he diſcovered no more at Mr. Bowyer's than that "there " were two prefaces under one common title-page, of the year 1657; " which prefaces," ſays Mr. Hollis, " differ conſiderably and eſſentially " from each other."

Upon this inquiry of Mr. Hollis's, it is likely Mr. Bowyer applied to his friend the ingenious and learned Cæſar de Miſſy; who, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated April 21, 1770, made a full diſcovery of this variation, and of the occaſion of his making it.

This letter Mr. Bowyer gave to the public, p. 138, of the Appendix to *The Origin of Printing*; which he publiſhed jointly with Mr. Nichols, in the year 1774; which letter, we ſuppoſe, Mr. Hollis never ſaw, as he died January 1 of that year.

Mr. De Miſſy's letter is curious enough to be tranſcribed into our Appendix, where it will be found entire.

But it may not be amiſs to give an extract from it here, ſo far as it relates to the variations themſelves.

Dr. Walton having, in the firſt preface, acknowledged the contributions of his friends and benefactors in general, goes on to enumerate their favours more particularly; as follows:

" PRIMO autem commemorandi, quorum favore chartam à vectiga- " libus immunem habuimus, quod quinque abhinc annis, a CONCILIO " ſecretiori primo conceſſum, poſtea à ſereniſſimo PROTECTORE, ejuſque " concilio, operis promovendi cauſa benigne confirmatum et continua- " tum erat. Quibus ſubjungendi D. Carolus Ludovicus princeps Pala- " tinus, &c."

" In

"In my copy," ſays Mr. De Miſſy, "which is one of the legal ſort, "the latter part of the paſſage (from the word PRIMO, down to the name "Carolus), is reformed, or transformed, in this manner :"

"Inter hos effuſiore bonitate labores noſtros proſecuti ſunt (præter eos "quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus) ſereniſ- "ſimus princeps D. Carolus, &c."

At the end of Mr. De Miſſy's Letter Mr. Nichols has noted the following variations in the leaf of the preface immediately preceding that collated by De Miſſy.

"P. 7. l. *ult.* impoſuimus (*as it ſtood in what may be called the re-* "*publican copy) is changed into* appoſuimus."

"P. 8. l. 7. exhibeatur *into* exhibetur."

"L. 27. impulerint ut opus, *into* impulerint ut temporibus hiſce "turbulentis, cum religio et literæ oſtraciſmum quaſi paſſæ videantur, "opus."—

"The late indefatigable Mr. HOLLIS," ſays Mr. Nichols, "took great "pains to diſcover the variations between theſe two prefaces; but theſe "abovementioned are all which have been obſerved." *The Origin of Printing, ſecond edition, publiſhed in* 1776, *p.* 141.

From theſe particulars it may be certainly concluded, that Mr. Hollis not only never ſaw Mr. De Miſſy's letter, but that he never had an opportunity of collating the two prefaces himſelf; otherwiſe he would not have written as he has done in his Diary. We conjecture he had never ſeen what Mr. Nichols calls *The Republican Preface*; but had received his account of it from ſome verbal and not very accurate information; wherein, we likewiſe believe, Mr. De Miſſy's name might be mentioned, and that Mr. Hollis might alſo mention it to Mr. Bowyer upon his application to him, April 4.

Our ſuſpicions are founded on the following very remarkable beginning of Mr. De Miſſy's letter.

"I will venture to be poſitive, that I never ſpoke a word before this "concerning two different *dedications* of Walton's Polyglott, though I "remember ſomething that may have been the occaſion of ſomebody's "thinking I did."

De

De Miſſy can never be ſuppoſed to have ſaid this but in anſwer to ſome ſuggeſtion of his correſpondent, that his name had been made uſe of as one concerned in making the diſcovery.

But, turning from theſe matters of mere conjecture, let us contemplate a little the nature and complexion of the manœuvre itſelf.

Bp. Walton certainly lived long enough to have made, or to have been acceſſary to the making, the alterations above-mentioned; nor would it be a phænomenon without precedent, that a biſhop ſhould adopt his political language to the faſhion of the times. But we are of opinion, that Mr. De Miſſy hath laid a very good foundation for the exculpation of Dr. Walton, who, whatever his ſentiments might be of the government from 1648 to the Reſtoration, could hardly be ſo ungrateful, if he had one moral principle in his heart, as to ſuppreſs an honourable teſtimony of his obligations to it.

There were various bigots in thoſe days, ſome with venerable titles, and ſome without, who would make no ſcruple to ſacrifice truth, honeſty, and even common ſenſe, to their idol, Monarchy.

Mr. De Miſſy obſerves, "that the words of the parentheſis, in the "loyal alteration, are ſo *well choſen*, that uncautious readers might as "eaſily take them for an indiſpenſable act of gratitude to the king's "council, as for a joyful effuſion of gratitude to a council ſet up by his "enemies."

This is dextrous enough for a *Chriſtian* divine; and yet perhaps not quite ſo baſe, as the ſhameleſs ſlanderer's ſaying, that, "in the turbu-"lent times before the Reſtoration, religion and learning ſeemed to ſuf-"fer a kind of oſtraciſm." Was not the work before him begun and finiſhed in thoſe times ſufficient to brand him in the forehead for an infamous liar? Was not the great Milton ſecretary to one, perhaps both, of thoſe councils, who granted Walton the favour to import his paper duty-free? Was the learned Selden one of thoſe who fell under the effects of this oſtraciſm?

Nothing is more to be lamented than this malignant ſpirit of calumny, which poſſeſſes by turns controverſial eccleſiaſtics of all denominations, unleſs it is their abject adulation of the political powers in being.

The reſpectable names who aſſiſted Dr. Walton in his great work were not all of this ſtamp. One of them indeed, Dr. Sanderſon, we remember to have ſpoken, in ſome of his pieces, contemptibly of the learning of the Preſbyterians; and no man more likely to correct the obnoxious preface to his own taſte. Be that as it might, it is but one inſtance among an hundred of the vile arts uſed after the Reſtoration, to extinguiſh every honourable memorial of thoſe patriots who preferred the true happineſs of their country to the pomp and glare of the trappings of Monarchy. The garbling of Gage's ſurvey of the Weſt Indies is one; and the filching of Moreland's dedication to Cromwell, prefixed to his hiſtory of the evangelical churches in the vallies of Piedmont, is another. But that indeed was done by himſelf, and, compared with the reſt of his hiſtory and publications, ſhews that he lived and died an hypocrite.

Dec. 5, Mr. Hollis, in anſwer to a letter from Boſton in New England, writes as follows:

" On occaſion of what you obſerve, 'that the people of Boſton would " be quite ignorant of what is ſaid for or againſt them in Great Britain, " if it were not for the care of one perſon:' I beg leave to obſerve, the " fitneſs of an excellent people ſubſiſting rather by the force of their own " rules, than by the accidental good-will of individuals, and, with due " deference, to recommend to them the ordering two ſeparate London " bookſellers to ſend them all the political publications forthwith as they " appear; with ſuch names of authors, and other circumſtances relat- " ing to them, as can be learned, and ſhall be choſen to be communi- " cated to them.

" I do confeſs, that the conduct of the gentlemen of New York ap- " pears to me to be ſpirited and wiſe; for when liberty, civil and reli- " gious, is ſtricken at, openly or covertly, the honeſt cannot be too " united, vigilant, to maintain it. Thoſe gentlemen, it is probable, " have not ſubſiſted upon precarious intelligence, but on their own " ſtock, diligently ſought out and cheriſhed.

" To my ſenſe, all things here are tending worſe and worſe, and to " confuſion; yet no otherwiſe than has been long expected by me. " Or I am miſtaken, general O Riley will ſhew you ſome reaſons, be- " fore

" fore it is long, why a popiſh biſhop has been placed in Canada; why " the forts at the back of your ſettlements have been demoliſhed, &c. " &c. &c.—For me, in all changes of the times, I remain a true old " Whig, almoſt unic. I pray GOD, preſerve us all! and grant us ſtill " his moſt beneficent protection!"

Dec. 9, he writes to a friend at ſome diſtance from the metropolis: " This morning reading the North American papers whilſt at breakfaſt " at the New England Coffee-houſe, behind the Royal Exchange, I ob- " ſerved, that all things are, in appearance, as before a ſtorm, at Boſton " and New York. Alas, for Revolutioniſts and Hanoverians!"

Mr. Hollis obſerved, in the ſame letter, that the blinking at the increaſe of popery at home, and the project of eſtabliſhing epiſcopacy in America, were the two ſubjects on which the great church-men were moſt liable to be made ſore; and there ſeem to have been ſome appearances from which Mr. Hollis conjectured, that the legiſlature was about to do ſomething to repreſs the inſolence of popery.

Abp. Secker was dead, and was ſucceeded by an eccleſiaſtic who had occaſionally exhibited inſtances of great moderation and liberality with reſpect to the rights of private judgment. But more I fear was expected from him in this province than his engagements would admit of. The divinity of the Warburtons, the Hurds, the Butlers, the Balguys, and the Tuckers, of the day, compoſed the ſyſtem in vogue; not to mention the Oxonian heroes, under the immediate protection of the firſt lord of the treaſury. So that whatever hope Mr. Hollis might form, that the tide was turning in the year 1769; he lived to ſee his prognoſtic defeated, and the tide ſetting in, in its old channel and its old direction, with more violence than ever.

December 14, Mr. Hollis was "with Mr. Horsfield with a view to " purchaſe a complete ſet of the late learned excellent Dr. Sykes's " works, to bind and ſend to Harvard College, for honourable preſer- " vation of his memory." A collection the more neceſſary, as well as the more valuable, as ſome of the doctor's tracts were become exceding ſcarce.

We have given above the moſt material extracts of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence this year with his American friends. Beſides theſe we find only a few lines to Mrs. Mayhew, dated December the 4th, giving

her notice of his ſending her ſome copies of Blackburne's Conſiderations on Popery, and Mrs. Macaulay's Hiſtory.

The reader will form ſome judgment of Mr. Hollis's expences in preſents and benefactions this year from the particulars ſpecified above. There are many others, and ſome very remarkable money benefactions to particular perſons. We eſtimate, as well as we can from his papers, the whole at upwards of £. 400.

MDCCLXX.

The firſt entry we find in his Diary is of January 23, in theſe words:

" O GOD, may I remember always with humility and gratitude thy " watchful providence over me this night ten years ago!"

This relates to the fire at his lodgings in Bedford-ſtreet, in the beginning of the year 1760; of which a particular account is given above.

Of the ſame date is another of his entries:

" GOD preſerve the principles of the Reformation and Revolution! " and uphold thoſe who endeavour to maintain them!"

Mr. Hollis ſent the three following advertiſements to different newspapers in the beginning of this year:

" Jan. 29. Speedily will be exhibited, by general O Reily and Co,

" Reaſons flagrant, why a popiſh biſhop has been eſtabliſhed in Ca- " nada, and the forts at the back of the ſettlements in North America " have been diſmantled, &c."

" February 26. The INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the Propagation of " the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, are deſired to inform the public, in their " enſuing annual abſtract of the proceedings of the ſociety, whether " the following article of news, which was printed in one of the daily " papers, Auguſt 31, 1769, is true.

" *Extract of a Letter from Halifax in Nova Scotia, dated July* 6, " 1769.

" The popiſh prieſt who was ordained at Quebec, by a biſhop of the " church of Rome, is now appointed by government as a miſſionary " in this province; and has obtained, by means of his good friends on " your ſide the water, a ſalary of one hundred pounds ſterling, ſettled " upon him for life. He is very active in his profeſſion, celebrates

" maſs,

" maſs, and many perſons flock to confeſſion. He has already made " many converts. As a convincing proof of his aſſiduity in office, ſe- " veral children who were baptized by proteſtant miſſionaries have been " rebaptized by him into the holy church, &c."

This account of the popiſh prieſt was left out of the printed memorial brought over by a Mr. Moore, in 1769, as mentioned above, ſoliciting a reaſonable ſtipend for the proteſtant non-epiſcopalian miniſters in Nova Scotia. This information was ſuppoſed to be expunged from the ſaid memorial by the official miniſter, or his order, to whom the memorial was firſt communicated. This article in the news-papers was never contradicted.

About the ſame time, appeared the following repeatedly inſerted in all the news-papers.

" THE PROTESTANTS " of the three kingdoms and colonies are requeſted ſeriouſly to con- " ſider, what is now tranſacting in the iſland of Grenada, and how far " the granting legiſlation and magiſtrature to papiſts may affect the prin- " ciples of the Reformation and Revolution."

Mr. Hollis, as well as others, ſaw very plainly what was the object of government in theſe indulgences to the Roman Catholics. They wanted a balance for the liberal ſpirit of the coloniſts, which they found invigorated their reſolutions, and encouraged their reſiſtance to ſuch meaſures as, in their apprehenſions, had the ſame complexion with thoſe which forced their anceſtors from their native country.

Had the project of ſending them biſhops upon the plan of prelacy adopted in England taken place, it is probable it might have anſwered the end, and ſuperſeded the expedient of oppoſing a popiſh countermine to the principles of the Americans.

The miniſters had nothing to fear from their giving the papiſts this conſequence abroad, but the clamours of the eſtabliſhed clergy at home. But, happily for the ſyſtem, the great churchmen, upon whom the little ones always depend, having been diſappointed and affronted that epiſcopacy had been rejected in America, readily made common cauſe with the civil powers, and patiently acquieſced in a meaſure which, if it turned to the account of the civil government, could hardly fail of being ſome way ſerviceable to theirs.

What

What the ſentiments of the coloniſts were upon all this we ſhall ſee by and by.

The month of February is marked, in Mr. Hollis's memorandums, with the death of two worthy and learned men, who had been among his particular friends. His eſteem for them will beſt appear by two paragraphs he ſent to the public papers on that occaſion:

"Thurſday died at Lambeth Mr. John Dodſworth, who for many "years was Britiſh conſul in the iſland of Malta, and acted in that ſta- "tion with ability and faithfulneſs, and the general approbation of all "men. During the latter part of his abode in that iſland, he ſomehow "incurred the diſpleaſure of the grand maſter; was impriſoned by him, "and afterwards ſhipped off ſuddenly for England, his intellects being "then impaired, and his whole fortune ruined.

"February 4 died, at Honiton in Devonſhire, the Rev. William Har- "ris, D. D. a proteſtant diſſenting miniſter, of eminent abilities and "character.

"He publiſhed an hiſtorical and critical account of the lives of "James I. Charles I. O. Cromwell, and Charles II. in five volumes, "octavo, after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He was preparing a like ac- "count of James II. He alſo wrote the life of Hugh Peters; beſide "many fugitive pieces occaſionally, for the public prints, in ſupport of "liberty and virtue. All his works have been well received; and thoſe "who differ from him in principles ſtill value him in point of induſ- "try and faithfulneſs."

Mr. Hollis was a moſt generous benefactor to Mr. Dodſworth during his diſtreſs and illneſs here in England; and after his deceaſe exerted himſelf for the eſtabliſhment of his two ſons; and this in gratitude for civilities received when at Malta. To Dr. Harris he preſented many valuable books, in reference to the ſubjects of his hiſtories; and was at the expence of procuring his doctor's degree from the univerſity of Glaſgow.

As Mr. Hollis was now meditating and preparing for his retreat into the country, the reader muſt not expect any ſtriking inſtances of his activity in his uſual walks of buſineſs and benevolence. The following entry in his Diary ſeems indeed to intimate ſome uncertainty with reſpect to his future plan of life. But we are aſſured his reſolution was fixed,

fixed, for ſome time before, to leave London; and his uncertainty was only where he ſhould ſettle, and how he ſhould employ himſelf after he had left it.

"April 14. A fifth year of public ſervice, exceding above my plan, is "now this my birth-day happily completed.

"I pray GOD of his goodneſs ſo to illuminate my mind, long per- "plexed in uncertainty, that I may be enabled ſurely and ſpeedily to fix "on that plan of life, for the remainder of it, which ſhall be moſt "agreeable to His will, and conducive to my own private decorum and "happineſs."

Our Patriot however was not idle, even in his retirement, or unmindful of any opportunity of ſerving the public which fell in his way while he ſtayed in town.

May 28, he paid £. 2. 15ſ. for inſerting Baron's advertiſement in the public prints; viz. "A Cure for National Evil, an Houſe of Com- "mons by Counties, with Election to it by Ballot."

We have already given our opinion of this expedient, and ſhall only add, that we think the more radical cure would be, annual elections upon the plan of that moſt reſpectable patriot John Cartwright, Eſq. major in the Nottinghamſhire militia.

In the preceding February he had ſent to the London Chronicle the ſame advertiſement, with a curious account of the Rev. William Stephens, Rector of Sutton, in Surry; which will be found in the Appendix.

In the year 1769 was publiſhed, at Boſton, New England, "A Col- "lection of Original Papers relative to the Hiſtory of the Colony of Maſ- "ſachuſet's Bay."

The Editor in his preface ſays, "The papers of which this volume "conſiſts are intended to ſupport and elucidate the principal facts re- "lated in the firſt part of the hiſtory of Maſſachuſet's Bay, and may "ſerve as an Appendix to it.—The author of that hiſtory was poſſeſſed "of many other antient and very curious original papers, which are ir- "recoverably loſt by an unfortunate event ſufficiently known."

The editor concludes his preface thus: "If this Collection ſhall be "favourably received, another volume of papers will probably be pub-

" liſhed, to ſerve as an Appendix to the ſecond part of the ſame Hiſ-
" tory."

The publication of this ſecond collection Mr. Hollis had an earneſt deſire to promote; and accordingly we find the following note in his Diary:

" June 5, 1770, Paid Meſſrs. Dilly ten guineas, to be remitted by
" them obligingly to Boſton, New England, on the part of an anony-
" mous perſon, for the purpoſe ſignified in a note *Pileatus Pileatorum*;
" an Engliſhman ſubſcribes ten guineas for a copy of a ſecond volume
" of a Collection of Original Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachu-
" ſet's Bay."

By a note, p. 401 of this collection, it appears, that Mr. Hutchinſon, lieutenant governor of Maſſachuſet's Bay, and author of the hiſtory of that province, in two octavo volumes, was the editor of this collection. The " unfortunate event," mentioned in the preface, was probably ſome way connected with the hoſtilities between Great Britain and the Americans. Mr. Hutchinſon's ſecond volume was publiſhed, and was thought not to be of ſo friendly a complexion towards the Americans as the firſt. But of this (having never ſeen it) we can ſay nothing. We believe, however, the ſecond collection of papers, promiſed in the preface, never was publiſhed.

The two firſt paragraphs of the ſaid preface are remarkable: " The
" natural increaſe of people upon the Britiſh continent of North Ame-
" rica is ſo great, as to make it highly probable, that, in a few gene-
" rations more, a mighty empire will be formed there.

" The riſe and progreſs of the ſeveral colonies of which this empire
" will be conſtituted will be ſubjects of entertainment for ſpeculative and
" ingenious minds in diſtant ages."

A ready penman in the pay of adminiſtration might plauſibly enough lay hold of theſe paſſages as ingredients in the proof that the North Americans were aiming at independency. A mighty empire, he would ſuppoſe, would hardly ſuffer itſelf to be governed by the politics of a Bute, a Grenville, a Mansfield, a North, a Germaine, or a Jenkinſon. And indeed, if Mr. Hutchinſon wrote theſe paragraphs, it muſt have been at a time when he had a better opinion of the cauſe of theſe colo-

niſts

niſts than that he afterward adopted; otherwiſe he would hardly have anticipated, at the period of this publication, the ſpeculations of diſtant ages, which would by no means be reliſhed by his more recent friends.

We have noticed above the publication of Abp. Secker's letter to Mr. Walpole, concerning the eſtabliſhment of biſhops in America, which he ſeemed to have left as a plan for his ſucceſſors to work upon in promoting that *pious* project.

We have mentioned likewiſe "A Critical Commentary" upon this letter; copies of which were ſent by Mr. Hollis to different places in North America. How this pamphlet was received, and conſequently how the coloniſts were diſpoſed towards the good Archbiſhop's charitable endeavours to procure them theſe ſpiritual paſtors for their ſouls, will appear from a few extracts of their letters to Mr. Hollis, in return for his preſents of this publication.

"*Boſton, June*, 1770.

"The Commentary on Abp. Secker's letter to Walpole is excellent "throughout. The Americans read it with avidity, and hold themſelves extremely obliged to the author. Be ſo good, if you know him, "to make my particular acknowledgments for this unanſwerable per"formance. May the author long live to be a ſcourge to bigotted and "inſidious churchmen! and to defend the rights and liberties of mankind!—I immediately ſent a copy to New York, where this contro"verſy is more warmly agitated than it is with us. Our churchmen "cannot write."

From a preſbyterian miniſter at New York: "I am much obliged to "you for Burton's panegyric, Secker's Letter, and the Critical Commen"tary upon it; the laſt of which gives me a pleaſure I cannot expreſs."

From Dr. Stiles of Newport: "I received great pleaſure from the "Remarks" [on Secker's Letter], "and am highly obliged to you for "it. I ſhall lend it to ſome of our church tories; it will be a good "doſe for them. The author has opened the cabinet, the Pandora's "box, and diſcovered the latent intrigues of this archbiſhop. This "piece ſatisfies me that he, and the reſt of the biſhops, even gladly en"couraged and brought forward the popiſh epiſcopacy at Quebec. I "was not before ſo clear that Chandler" [viz. Thomas Bradbury Chandler] "was excited to write by this Archbiſhop. Chandler was proſe-

" lyted 1748, learning and imbibing then an aſſurance, that in his day
" the hierarchy would be erected here, and that the young adven-
" turers had a fair chance of becoming biſhops and dignitaries in the
" church. The ſame bait was at that time offered to me. I did not
" ſee thoſe letters between Dr. Johnſon (a convert like himſelf) and
" Secker, though I eaſily might. I think the author enters well into
" the objection of the Americans. We are all obliged to him for de-
" veloping ſundry particulars, which we believed before, yet were in
" the dark. Burton's panegyric betrays Secker's high Oxonian domi-
" nation and tyranny over conſcience, and " the Remarks" are a good
" antidote for this piece of extravagant adulation. What will Chandler
" ſay to an epiſcopal divine (as it ſeems the author is) ſo boldly and
" authoritatively deciding the diſpute, with a declaration of the futility
" of his reaſoning?"

Again, from another hand: " I have endeavoured to diſpenſe the
" admirable Critical Commentary among our public libraries, eſpecially
" thoſe in the colleges, where I thought it would be moſt read and moſt
" uſeful."

It ſhould ſeem, by ſome hints in theſe extracts, that Mr. Hollis knew the author; we are informed, however, that a certain epiſcopal divine (who knew nothing of the matter) was ſharply expoſtulated with by a biſhop whoſe withers were wrung by a paſſage in the Commentary, and who received from the ſaid divine as ſharp an anſwer.

Our materials grow thin as we advance to the time of Mr. Hollis's retreat into the country, which was in the latter end of Auguſt, or the beginning of September of this year.

June 18, he received a packet from New England, containing a vote of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in public town-meeting aſſembled, on Thurſday March 22, 1770, directing, " that the honourable James Bowdouin, Dr. Joſeph Warren, and Samuel
" Pemberton, Eſq. a committee appointed March 13, to make repre-
" ſentation of the late horrid maſſacre in Boſton, by the ſoldiery, be de-
" ſired to tranſmit, by the packet, to Thomas Hollis, Eſq. F. R. S. a
" printed copy of ſuch repreſentation. It contained likewiſe a letter to
" T. H. from that committee, requeſting, on the behalf of the town of
" Boſton, the favour of HIS interpoſition and influence, that the troops
" in

" in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay might be withdrawn from it,
" and the loyal ſubjects of the town and province not again be diſtreſſed
" and deſtroyed by them."

To which Mr. Hollis " anſwered," as he expreſſes it, " at once :"

" GENTLEMEN,

" The packet, with a duplicate letter, dated March 23, 1770, was
" received this day. I ſhould be proud at all times to ſhew reſpect to
" the people of the town of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſets; be-
" lieving them to be a virtuous, loyal, and magnanimous people. But
" ſo ordinary a perſon am I, and ſo very a whig, that I do not appre-
" hend I can be of other uſe to them than to ſend them a few books
" occaſionally for their college. I have the honor to be,

" GENTLEMEN,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" T. H."

But, though Mr. Hollis declined to attempt ſerving the colonies in a way that was out of his line, he gave them all the aſſiſtance he could within it.

It ſeems there were in the Narrative of the horrid maſſacre at Boſton, March 5, 1770, ſent to Mr. Hollis from the town-meeting, ten pages, which were not in the copies of this Narrative firſt ſent to England, and other parts. Theſe ten pages Mr. Hollis gave Dilly three guineas to reprint.

" Service of this ſort," ſays he, " is the beſt, it is apprehended,
" which I can render to the worthy, and now, alas, diſtreſſed people of
" Boſton! to cauſe their own ſentiments to be made known on this
" ſide the water, on points of the higheſt conſequence to both of us."

And here ends Mr. Hollis's Diary. The time of his retreat was now at hand; and commenced, as we believe, ſome time in the latter end of Auguſt. He did not, however, intirely drop his intercourſe with ſuch of his former correſpondents as were proper either to give or receive intelligence of ſuch matters as employed his cares and concern for the public.

It is chiefly from the remains of ſuch correſpondence that we muſt gather, and that from no great number of inſtances, how he ſpent the remaining part of his time allotted for his pilgrimage on earth.

Some

Some time in the year 1769 Mr. Hollis ſent, as a preſent to the library of the congregation of the oratory at Palermo in Sicily, Ainſworth's Dictionary, Wallis's, Lowth's, Prieſtley's, Cooper's, and Peyton's, Grammars, together with Harris's Hermes, &c.

For this donation he received the following letter of thanks from Antonio Barcellona, library keeper of the ſaid congregation, dated July, 1770:

" Do not imagine, Sir, that this generoſity ſurpriſed me. It certainly " would have ſurprized me, if this preſent had come from another na- " tion, or from another man; but coming from a nation naturally " magnificent and liberal, and well known in all parts of the world, and " eſpecially from Mr. Hollis, who, in liberality and magnificence, has " ſurpaſſed his countrymen, I am not at all ſurpriſed. Yet I muſt not " forget to return you thanks in the name of all my company, who " have received the books with great ſatisfaction, for their own merit, " and on account of the donor. And as the beſt thanks is the good uſe " of a gift, I aſſure you, Sir, that not only many of us are encouraged " to ſtudy the Engliſh language, now become neceſſary to the literati, " but now that my congregation have opened their library for public " uſe, theſe books will occaſion many others to ſtudy the language, who " without them would not have done it. I am,

" Sir, in the name of all, &c."

On the 30th of July, juſt before he left London, he received a begging letter from a pretended Corſican, named Luigi Baſſi; who ſet forth in it, that " he was of the family of the Counts of Ornani, born " at Olmetta, and loſt his country, with a father and three brothers, in " the conteſt for liberty; he ſays that he had the misfortune to ſee with " his own eyes the devaſtation of the habitation of his family, and, hav- " ing loſt his whole fortune, was obliged to fly his country; and, after " various wanderings, had at laſt arrived in England."

He adds, " that he was educated in the college of nobles at Siena in " Hetruria, and afterwards ſtudied phyſic at Rome for the ſpace of four " years; and after ſtudying two years more at Padua, under the fa- " mous profeſſor Morgagni, he commenced Doctor in that faculty, an " honour, as he ſays, gratuitouſly conferred upon him on account of the " merit of his public exerciſes. After which he thought it right to re-

" viſit

" visit his native island, and lend his countrymen his best aid by his " advice and his activity. But the French fleet then harrassing the coasts " of Corsica, he found it necessary to take his leave of it in the month " of May preceding, lest he should sacrifice in vain his own private li- " berty with that of the public."

A letter like this, plausible in its frame, not improbable with respect to facts, and written in not inelegant Latin, was a sure bait for Mr. Hollis's compassion and benevolence. Accordingly, having procured Signor Bassi's address, he completely cloathed him, purchased him a valuable assortment of surgeon's instruments, and put him money in his pocket to enable him to seek out a proper station for the exercise of his professional talents. But the rascally impostor, having made his market of his patron, suddenly decamped, and was never heard of more, being indeed nothing less than what he had pretended to be.

The last memorandum of Mr. Hollis's being in town we find in the following extract of a letter from him dated August 12:

" I am going into Dorsetshire for some time; where to settle after- " wards—I know not; but no where, certainly, with that severity of " retirement and study with which I have passed more than the whole " flower of my life, hitherto patiently and contentedly, for the public " good."

The first note of his, after he left town, is in these words: " If I " was in town, I should certainly be against the measure of granting an " increase of salary to the directors. The motion shewed the luxury " and exorbitancy of the times. But the earl of ——, and the other " enemies of the commerce and splendor of these nations, will, or I am " much mistaken, cure and free us soon from such motions."

The following intelligence from the prince of Torremuzza, of his receiving the Polyglott bible, appears to have come to Mr. Hollis, at Corscombe.

" I received, by way of Leghorn, your present of the Polyglott Bible " of Walton, the two volumes of Castel's Lexicon, and the Works of " Lightfoot. I am astonished at your excessive goodness. These works " are hardly ever seen in the best public libraries. I am at a loss to find " words to express the obligations with which your goodness is conti- " nually loading me. The note which you have put in the preface to

" the

" the Polyglott, is to me moſt agreeable, becauſe it is new to me that " there are two editions" [of that preface], " one in the time of the Pro- " tector Cromwell; and the other after the houſe of Stuart was replaced " on the throne of thoſe kingdoms. The Eſſays on Huſbandry [Harte's] " I eſteem very much, admiring in them the benevolent genius of your " nation, employed in rendering itſelf uſeful to all the world."

This letter was anſwered by Mr. Hollis, of the date of September 22:

" The greateſt favour," ſays he, " your excellency can beſtow upon " me, after a benign acceptance of the laſt books ſent to you, is cer- " tainly, not to take notice, of any kind, of me, in any of the valuable " writings in which you ſhall be concerned in future. I ſeek not com- " mendation, much leſs public, glaring commendation; but to do good " offices quietly as I am able, though in a plain petty way; nor ſhould " I have ventured to have ſent the laſt books, if I had not believed that " they were in point to your own direct ſtudies; and that it was pro- " bable you would not otherwiſe have known and been poſſeſſed of " them.

" I have diſpoſed of the books received from your Excellency, as I " generally do, to public bodies, reſerving ſuch of them only to my- " ſelf as you, my diſtinguiſhed benefactor, have figured in yourſelf. A " diſpoſition of this ſort I eaſily fell into, partly as more decorous to- " wards you, partly as more ſerviceable to the public, and partly as " conforming to the rule of (ſome time laid down by me) a ſingle man, " now almoſt fifty years of age, and thinking rather how much leſs I " need, than how much more, that my own proper library ſhould not " ſwell beyond a certain ſize, and ſhould contain little other than the " few tools, ſo to ſay, which I might ſtill want occaſionally to handle."

The prince of Torremuzza had, in the ſame letter wherein he acknowledged the preſents of the Polyglott, &c. recommended to Mr. Hollis's civilities the Count Sandoval, who was about to viſit Britain, not with the mere curioſity of an idle ſpectator, but with a view of profiting by an accurate obſervation of the manners and policy of the country; part of what Mr. Hollis anſwered to this recommendation we ſhall exhibit:

" Much may be obſerved in England by foreigners at this time; " great power, under an imperfect worn out conſtitution, and very

" paltry leaders; great luxury, and the remains of great ingenuity and " virtue."

What could be more characteriſtic of the times and their leaders? Yet, by our patriot's leave, theſe defects would not lie ſo open and obvious to a foreigner as they did to him. There might be perſons bred among us, and certainly were, in office and out of office, who were more immediately concerned to obſerve, cenſure, correct, and reform, this paltry ſtate of our government, but who were not ſo well aware of the radical cauſe of the diſtemper as Mr. Hollis; otherwiſe it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the ſame leaders would have been ſuffered to wear out the conſtitution to the very brink of a final decadence, by purſuing their conſumptive plan for the ſeven years that have elapſed ſince this ſagacious ſketch of our condition was exhibited by our patriot; who well knew how unequal a match the weak remains of ingenuity and virtue would be for the vigour of a luxurious ſenſuality, ſupported by the ſuperior numbers of a depraved people in various ſtations and departments.

The following account of Mr. Hollis's ſituation we find in a letter of his, to a friend, dated Sept. 24, from Corſcombe:

" An abſence of fifteen years from this country has occaſioned ſeve-
" ral inconveniences to me, and would occaſion many more, were I not
" now on the ſpot to prevent them. It is probable I ſhall ſtay here till
" towards Chriſtmas, and then only go to town for a month, two, or
" three, if poſſible to get clear of it. Retreat is now become more and
" more acceptable to me. Where I ſhall dwell afterwards preciſely, I
" do not know at preſent; but as near to this place as may be. It is
" called Urles, or Urles-farm; and is a moſt healthy, and, I think,
" beautiful ſpot; the very earth itſelf is ſweet beyond a noſegay; but
" the houſe is a bad and very old farm-houſe.

" I thank God I am well, but I feel, in ſeveral ways, the effects of
" my late long moſt rigid plan; I riſe from ſix to ſeven, and to bed
" from eleven to twelve; and the whole day, each to the other, paſſes
" into ſuch a variety of tranſactions, ſome not perſonal and of ſcope,
" that I am often ſurprized at the recollection of them. That of which
" I am moſt chary, is my time; and people knowing the ſtreightneſs
" of my apartment, and that I mean well, under certain ſingularities,

" are cautious enough in general not to break in upon and conſume it.
" The idea of ſingularity, by way of ſhield, I try by all means to hold
" out."

From Mr. Hollis's expreſſion in this letter, that "he was often ſur-
" prized at the recollection of the variety of his tranſactions from day to
" day," we conclude, that he kept no written memorandums of them; though we are pretty well aſſured, that the public was materially concerned in the event of them, as well as himſelf.

We cannot aſcertain the exact time of Preſident Holyoke's death. It happened, we believe, ſome time this year, and before the month of November, Mr. Hollis receiving an account, that on the 12th of that month "the thanks of the corporation of Harvard College were voted to
" be given to T. H. for his continued generoſity in ſending two large
" boxes of curious and valuable books to their library,"—which thanks were tranſmitted to Mr. Hollis by Mr. Locke, then promoted to the preſidentſhip of the college, in the room of Dr. Holyoke, in the following letter:

"Samuel Locke, an American, a friend to liberty, to his country, to
" mankind, unworthy the honor beſtowed upon him by the govern-
" ment of Harvard College, but ſolicitous to gratify their wiſhes and
" thoſe of his country; brought upon the public ſtage in a moſt critical
" and difficult day; ſurprized and grieved at the conduct of ſome men
" in power, and of ſome out; deſirous to promote wiſdom, liberty, vir-
" tue, and peace, if it be poſſible, among all men; rejoicing in all helps
" and encouragements to ſo arduous and important a work; in this
" view, deeply penetrated with gratitude to the name of Hollis, for per-
" ſonal, as well as public advantages received, eſpecially from the pre-
" ſent Thomas Hollis, Eſq. of London, a moſt generous benefactor to
" Harvard College, of the effects of whoſe favours all New England
" partakes; and which doubtleſs will largely contribute to lay the
" foundation of empire large and firm in this new world; yea, to per-
" fect and eſtabliſh the church on its proper baſis; does himſelf the
" honor to acknowledge the receipt of an obliging letter, and two caſes
" of curious and valuable books, ſuperſcribed to his protection, and to
" tranſmit the moſt hearty thanks of the corporation of Harvard Col-

" lege to the worthy Mr. Hollis of Lincoln's-Inn, for theſe, and his " own, for that"——Here the paper breaks off.

But there is a poſtſcript, in which Mr. Locke ſays, " We have at Har- " vard College now 200 ſtudents; hope for another new college ſhort- " ly, and one new profeſſorſhip at leaſt. Perhaps at firſt ſhall be oblig- " ed to blend anatomy and phyſic into one. Are obliged to Mr. Hollis " for his ſtrictures, and ſhall receive farther propoſals and hints from " his pen with peculiar pleaſure."

By the way, this Mr. Samuel Locke is not mentioned by Mr. Hollis in any of his papers which are come to our hands; though it ſhould ſeem, that Mr. Hollis muſt have had a perſonal regard for him, both from what Mr. Locke ſays of having particular obligations to him, and his committing to his protection the two caſes of books above-mentioned.

Mr. Hollis had certainly a predilection for America, but was always intimately grieved at the proſpect of its diſunion from Great Britain. Mr. Locke indeed aſcribes to his benefactions to Harvard College an effect which Mr. Hollis certainly did not think to be inconſiſtent with the ſubordination of that country to Britain; namely, *the laying a foundation of empire wide and firm in that new world.* It might eaſily be foreſeen, however, that when this foundation was laid, and any conſiderable progreſs made in the ſuperſtructure, the leading men in the colonies would not ſubmit to the treatment they met with in their application to the powers in the mother-country for redreſs of grievances, or acquieſce in the deciſions of ſuch men as have preſided in the cabinet at home for fifteen or ſixteen years by paſt. Of this Mr. Hollis ſeems to have been perfectly ſenſible; and this, we may preſume, was one principal cauſe of his indignation at the conduct of the confidential miniſters of the crown, whoſe aim he thought it was to ſubdue the ſpirit of liberty in America, by way of facilitating the introduction of deſpotiſm into the mother country.

It muſt however be obſerved, that he always avoided a correſpondence with the political leaders in that country; his chief epiſtolary intercourſe and confidence was with men of letters, or men of commerce. But he declined private viſits from thoſe Americans who occaſionally came to England on different errands.

When matters indeed were verging towards a criſis, he ſaw in what ſort of patriots the Americans would find their chief reſource; and ſpeaking of Mr. Adams in one of his letters, he ſays, "I am miſtaken "if his abilities and integrity do not raiſe him to a ſtation of eminence." But it does not appear to us that he had the leaſt correſpondence with that gentleman, or with any other who has had a ſhare in forming their late extraordinary defection.

This preſent of books, acknowledged by Mr. Locke, was probably the laſt he ſent to America. He did not, however, upon his retreat into the country, give over his correſpondence with his friends in it. We have ſeen above the advice he gave them, with reſpect to their procuring Engliſh publications. To this one of them anſwered from Boſton, June 28, 1770: "I have endeavoured to make a proper uſe of the "hint about political publications. Several have engaged to ſend for "them. Our accounts of things are chiefly by private correſponden-"cies." And more eſpecially by their correſpondence with Mr. Hollis, who, now retreating from his ſtation where ſuch intelligence was moſt conveniently to be had, the coloniſts were, from that time, to ſupply his place as well as they could.

We are uncertain to whom the following intelligence was written; but believe it might be to ſome of his correſpondents at Rome:

"We are in a ſtrange way at preſent—a favorite, no Whig, more "than a Tory, guides all things; a deſcendent from one of the four "peers who proteſted againſt the Succeſſion figures premier en ſeconde; "a ſett of penſioners call themſelves the two houſes of parliament; a "ſett of patriots would again be penſioners, as they have been; a— "of the — of —— is made to act the ——; and not a ſingle man of "ability and principle of ſize is to be found throughout the land." 88.

We find a note in the papers before us, importing, that "Mr. H. "intereſted himſelf much to find two proper clergymen to go to Cron-"ſtadt and Peterſburgh;" and this during his retirement at Corſcombe, in 1770; with a view to promote civilization, and ſpread the Engliſh language and good principles in Ruſſia. With the ſame view he furniſhed Dr. Dumareſque, chaplain to the factory there, with books, &c. But the doctor, it ſeems, after various attempts among the great, found

them

them ſo ignorant and ill diſpoſed, that he deſpaired of any ſucceſs, and left them.

MDCCLXXI.

We have no account or any note of Mr. Hollis's tranſactions or correſpondence this year till the 28th of Auguſt, of which date we find the following fragment of a letter from Corſcombe to one of his correſpondents in America:

—"Too great commendation cannot be beſtowed on the learned excellent Mr. Bollan, for his unremitted energies in behalf of liberty and his country.—Poor Dr. Harris died of a conſumption, contracted by midnight ſtudies. It is great pity, ſeemingly, that he lived not long enough to bring his work down to the Revolution, eſpecially in the jacobitical retrograde day of ——. I ſtill think it probable, that the confuſions which are likely to break out ſoon here at home will put an end to American epiſcopation; and that if thoſe confuſions ſhould not break out, and that the earl of B. ſhould reign favorite, that ſcheme will be driven into execution at all events; for he is ſurely a Stuart, odiates liberty, and the abettors of it; and remembers well the original ſin that is in you; to which alone are to be imputed all your late evils."

There had happened in North America ſome difference between the baptiſts and ſome other denominations of antiepiſcopalians, to which we find ſome obſcure alluſions, not ſufficiently explained. It ſhould ſeem that they had not joined the others in ſome application or endeavours to prevent biſhops from being ſent to America; and for ſome reaſon or other complained of perſecution.

This we learn only from a letter ſent to Mr. Hollis from one of his correſpondents there [perhaps Dr. Elliot] of which the following is an extract:

"I wiſh our fathers had contrived ſome other way for the maintenance of miniſters than by a tax. Thank GOD, we have none in Boſton! I do not like any thing that looks like an eſtabliſhment. The baptiſts have no reaſon to complain, for, proving they *are* baptiſts, they are excuſed from all miniſterial taxes. There is nothing in the preſent complexion of this country that looks like perſecution. Both

"magiſ-

" magiſtrates and miniſters are as free from it as they ever were in any " age or country. If it were not ſo, I ſhould deteſt New England as " much as now I love it, and, if poſſible, would leave it. I hate every " ſpecies of perſecution, and cannot bear that a people ſhould be accuſed " of it, that in my conſcience are free from it. The conteſt with the " baptiſts is owing to the epiſcopalians."

But what this conteſt was we are no farther informed than from this extract, and the following ſcrap of anſwer to it from Mr. Hollis:

" The baptiſts ſeem to have been off their guard, and duped by the " epiſcopalians.—The papers relating to them I have put into the hands " of the preſbyterians and baptiſts at home."

He goes on ſtill in the ſame letter:

" I mean to ſettle in the Weſt; I have done too much already to be " fit now for any thing but retirement. Combinations I can no longer " bear. London I abominate; in the winter I muſt return to it, in " order, it is hoped, afterwards to take my leave of it for ever.—The " worthy and excellent people on your ſide the water may do well in " the future to lodge copies of their intereſting publications, the con- " troverſial eſpecially, in Williams's library, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Crip- " ple-gate, London, which is a good public library, was founded by " an eminent diſſenting miniſter, and is, at this time, under the direc- " tion of a very reſpectable body of diſſenting gentlemen and divines, " who are the truſtees of it. By ſo doing, every thing of theirs will " become known at once in the centre of our metropolis, and attend- " ed to probably, and preſerved; and your worthy people and libraries " will get enriched [probably] by the liberality and wiſdom of the weal- " thieſt, ableſt, moſt beneficent of thoſe truſtees, their friends, acquain- " tance and others."

The following character of Jaſper Mauduit was ſent to the public papers ſome time in Auguſt, 1771, by a friend of Mr. Hollis's:

" Jaſper Mauduit, Eſq. who died lately at Hackney, having imbibed " virtuous and honeſt principles, acted agreeably and conſiſtently thro' " life, with a reſolution and firmneſs not often practiſed in theſe days. " He was an active and good citizen; and as ſuch engaged in much " public buſineſs. He was a warm and ſtrenuous friend to civil and

" religious

" religious liberty, on the principles of toleration; and exerted himſelf " on all occaſions in ſupport of it. Being agent for the colonies, he " foreſaw public calamity, and was greatly afflicted at what he knew " would be the conſequences of any attack upon their conſtitution. He " lamented the general defection and want of fixed principles, as de- " ſtructive of every thing which is valuable. In his walk through life " he was affable and frank. There was in him an humane affection " which always diſcovered itſelf to thoſe whom he eſteemed for their " virtue. To the profligate and deſigning he was reſerved and cool. " Lament, reader, the loſs the public ſuſtains; but let not his memory " be loſt to poſterity !"

We have given an account above of Mr. Hollis's edition of Algernon Sydney's works, in the year 1763. That edition being nearly ſold off, it was determined by the proprietors to reprint it; but Mr. Hollis being apprized of ſome errors in the text of the " Diſcourſes on Government," prevailed with the learned and ingenious Mr. J. Robertſon to reviſe the whole impreſſion; which that gentleman undertook, and performed, greatly to the advantage of that important work, as may be ſeen in an advertiſement by him prefixed to this new edition.

If it ſhould be aſked, why the errors of former editions were ſuffered to ſtand uncorrected in that of 1763; we can only ſay, on the part of Mr. Hollis, that he concerned himſelf no farther with that edition than to furniſh it with notes to Sydney's Life; his letters from the Sydney papers, chiefly to his father; thoſe to the honourable Henry Savile, publiſhed by themſelves, in octavo, in the year 1742; to Sydney's Trial and his Apology in the day of his death; leaving the correction of errors to the perſons uſually employed by the bookſellers for that purpoſe.

In this edition, reviſed by Mr. Robertſon, are added, " Letters of " Algernon Sydney, taken from Thurloe's State-papers," which were not publiſhed in 1763.

October 24. Mr. Hollis received the following letter from Mr. William Strahan, junior, together with a copy of the new edition, reviſed by Mr. Robertſon:

" "Dear

" Dear SIR, *Snowhill, Oct.* 22, 1771.

" I was ſorry to hear, upon inquiring in Pallmall, that you are not " expected in London till after Chriſtmas; though it could not but give " me great pleaſure to hear that you enjoyed ſo good health.

" The new edition of Sydney's Works being at laſt nearly finiſhed, I " thought it my duty to ſend a copy for your inſpection before publi- " cation, that any alteration you would chuſe might be made. The " whole impreſſion is thrown off, except the title ſheet.

" Mr. Robertſon having ſuggeſted, that as all Sydney's works are now " collected into one view, perhaps ſimply, *The Works of Algernon Sydney* " would be as well as enumerating them; a title is likewiſe ſent in that " form for your conſideration.

" You will pleaſe, Sir, to look at the introductory paragraphs Mr. R. " has prefixed to the *General View of Government*, in caſe you ſhould " chooſe to have that leaf cancelled.

" Mr. Cadell has deſired me to requeſt the favour of you, Sir, to let " him have the plate of the head, to throw off a number, 500, for the " edition.

" I have better health than for many years paſt; but too much lei- " ſure. The enſuing winter, I hope, will produce many things; tho' " I do not hear of any new works of great merit that are expected.

" Wiſhing you all health and happineſs, I have the honour to ſub- " ſcribe myſelf,

" Dear SIR,

" Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

" W. STRAHAN."

To which Mr. Hollis anſwered:

" Dear SIR, *Corſcombe, Nov.* 2, 1771.

" The ſending of the copy of the new edition of A. Sydney's Works " is a freſh and acceptable proof of your attention toward me.

" I have eyed the copy. The editor has diſtinguiſhed himſelf emi- " nently, even beyond my great expectation of him, by his ability, " learning, and induſtry. The printer has done his part likewiſe, " with a uniform and elegant ſimplicity, which cannot fail of ſtriking " every intelligent obſerver of it. May the work prove fortunate to the " latter, and obtain him that preeminency with the bookſellers, his pa-

" trons,

" trons, and others, which, in that reſpect, it is bare juſtice to declare " he ſurely deſerves from them.

" What has occurred farther in regard to the new edition, I have " written on the returned papers.

" The plate of the head of A. Sydney was engraven by the ingenious " Mr. Baſire for the late Mr. Millar, I think, at my expence; and I ap- " prehend the plate is now with the heirs or aſſigns of Mr. Millar, or " with Mr. Baſire.

" Ever be praiſed the liberality of the gentlemen proprietors, for " having given ſtability with decorum to the works of A. Sydney! a " man now in the over-meaſure of heavenly bliſs, to die a ſecond time " for them, and for us all, were there need, and the poſſibility ſo " to die.

" I thank GOD I continue in perfect health, with many workmen, " labourers, about me. After Chriſtmas it will be neceſſary for me to " ſee London, in order to make good my final retreat into this coun- " try. I am,

" Dear SIR,

" Your affectionate friend,

" T. H."

What Mr. Hollis's farther ſentiments were of this new edition will appear in an extract of his letter to Mr. Robertſon, to be preſently exhibited.

Some people may, perhaps, think that Mr. Hollis's veneration for A. Sydney may have carried him a little too far towards the enthuſiaſtic, in what he ſays of Sydney's readineſs to die a ſecond time for the liberties of his country: ſuch people, I mean, as are attached to the ſyſtem of the Dalrymples and Macpherſons of the preſent age. But to ſuch no apology is neceſſary, as they can have no idea of the principle which actuated the noble author of the " Diſcourſes on Government," nor of the generous gratitude which they who value the conſtitutional freedom of Engliſhmen, above the mean ſervility of a court dependant, deſire to expreſs to ſuch an advocate.

In a letter to Mr. Robertſon, of the ſame date with that to Mr. Strahan, Mr. Hollis ſays:

"You have exceded my higheſt expectation, Sir, in your late un-
" dertaking, and which to admire moſt, your learning, judgment, dili-
" gence, I know not.

"The "*General View of Government*," on the review of it, ſeemeth
" not to have been written by A. Sydney; but, marked as it is, will be
" worth preſerving. I am clearly of opinion that the labors and abili-
" ties of the ingenious editor ought to be pointed out and made known
" to the public.

" The *Apology* was dictated by A. S. probably to Ducas, a French-
" man; the ſame who gave evidence in his behalf at his trial.

" The *Trial*, it is appehended, ſhould be printed alſo, as well as the
" *Apology*, from the laſt edition, much pains having been taken with it
" by the late ingenious Mr. Spence, a friend to liberty, and another per-
" ſon, to render it more correct.

" It is ſaid, there are a few letters of A. Sydney in Thurloe's State
" Papers; if ſo, they ſhould be added to the other letters, and perhaps
" head them. The letters, all of them, it is apprehended, ſhould take
" modern ſpelling."

Mr. Robertſon had propoſed to inſcribe the new edition to Mr. Hollis, who declined it.

" My earneſt and ſincere requeſt," ſays he, "is, that no notice be taken
" of me, directly or indirectly, in the new edition of the *Diſcourſes*. In
" reſpect to dedications, I am below them, diſlike them, and never did,
" or will, accept of one of them."

We wiſh we could do juſtice to the merit of this worthy reviſer of the laſt edition of Sydney's Works, which, for want of authentic information, is not in our power. We are told, he was formerly curate to the late excellent Dr. Sykes, with whom his liberal principles, with reſpect to religion and government, would meet with ample encouragement. A manuſcript hath been communicated to us, written by Mr. Robertſon, containing ſome ingenious obſervations on the uſe of the letter S in the writings of our countrymen, wherein the preference given by Mr. Addiſon and others to the termination *th*, in ſuch words as *doeth* and *hath*, for *does* and *has*, is ſhewn to be a mere prejudice; and that, with reſpect to the *hiſſing* in our language, occaſioned by the frequent uſe of

the

the letter S, the Latin is full as reprehenſible as the Engliſh. This little piece, being a curioſity never printed, that we know of, is inſerted in the Appendix.

It may be obſerved, that when old people begin to loſe their teeth the pronunciation of the letter S firſt betrays this defect. This imperfection in his elocution gave occaſion, we preſume, to Quin the actor, when he grew old, to ſay, "*He would whiſtle Falſtaff for no man's plea-*" *ſure.*"

Mr. Hollis's papers afford us no other inſtances of his correſpondence or intercourſe with the political or literary world, during the year 1771, ſave only a memorandum that he received four copies of the following work, as preſents from the author, towards the latter end of December:

" Diſcorſo academico ſopra un' antica inſcrizzione trovato nel Teatro " della Citta di Catanea recitito nell adunanza de Paſtori Etnei, dal principe " di Biſcari, Fondatore e protettore della medeſima in Catanea, 1771." Quarto.

We have mentioned the Prince of Biſcari already, and ſhall take occaſion to ſpeak of him again.

MDCCLXXII.

We meet with no memorials of Mr. Hollis this year earlier than September 2; of which date we find a letter from his worthy correſpondent at Rome; part of the contents as follows:

" The ſyſtem of affairs in this country may probably not be very in-" tereſting to you; but I am perſuaded it will always give you ſatisfac-" to be informed of any man doing his duty, which is the caſe of the " preſent Pope; a man who, conſidering his education, and former ſta-" tion in life, does wonders, and is a reproach to moſt other ſovereigns. " His integrity is not inferior to his abilities; and, although he has every " difficulty to ſtruggle with, has hitherto conducted things with uncom-" mon ſucceſs. The great are the leaſt ſatisfied with him; he having, " by his impartiality in adminiſtering juſtice, ſtopped the abuſes hereto-" fore practiſed by them in every ſort of oppreſſion. Upon the whole, " I believe him to be as honeſt a man as lives."

Mr. Hollis anſwered, October 28:

" The character of the preſent Pope is intereſting to me, a thingling, " and in retreat. I honour his great abilities and integrity, and wonder " he plays the loſing game, the hardeſt of all games, with ſo much good " humour and ſkill. My own opinion has long been, that the happi- " neſs of mankind procedes from individuals, not numbers; and that " moſt rarely princes are found to be of thoſe individuals."

To which Mr. Hollis's correſpondent replied, December 16:

" Having frequent acceſs to the pope, either for his ſervice or others " (never for myſelf), I had an occaſion of repeating preciſely what you " ſaid of him, with which he was well pleaſed, acknowledged the truth, " as far as conſiſtent with his modeſty, which is unaffected; and added, " that he prayed GOD to aſſiſt him to diſcharge the truſt committed to " his care; confeſſed, he was ſenſible the troubled ſea in which he " had to navigate required ſuperior abilities, but he hoped the juſtice of " his intentions would compenſate much. On another occaſion, ſpeak- " ing to me of the circumſtances of the times, reſpecting his ſtation, he " ſaid, few great effects were produced without a cauſe; that his pre- " deceſſors, having too many of them acted on motives of intereſt in- " ſtead of duty, they had by that means loſt the reſpect heretofore paid " them; therefore it was not to be wondered at that they loſt their in- " fluence.—Many anecdotes reſpecting this worthy man prove the pru- " dence of the choice of him for a ſovereign. But they that elected " him are not by any means content; for having been, in the former " part of his life, in a private ſtation, he had occaſion to be witneſs of the " abuſe the great made of their uſurped power, which is now ſuſpend- " ed to ſuch a degree that a cardinal or prince, in matters of juſtice, " counts no more than a private man, as far as it is poſſible for the " pope's intelligence to extend.—The affair of the jeſuits is ſtill here a " great object undecided. Several ſteps have already been taken againſt " them; and it is believed the order will be aboliſhed. The pope acts " with much circumſpection, and hitherto has proceded upon evident " proofs in every reſolution taken againſt them."

The reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee theſe particulars, and this teſtimony of the pope's juſtice and magnanimity, from a man who had

ſo

ſo many opportunities of being near his perſon, and, in ſome degree, in his confidence. We cannot find any anſwer of Mr. Hollis to this laſt letter, though we doubt not but the correſpondence was kept up to the very laſt of Mr. Hollis's life. We ſhall hear more of this worthy Pope under the next year.

September 23. Mr. Hollis, among others, ſent the following epitaph, as proper to be inſcribed on the monument of general Wolfe, to the St. James's Chronicle:

" THE PARLIAMENT
" ERECTED THIS MONVMENT
" TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERAL JAMES WOLFE.
" WHO HAVING DISTINGVISHED HIMSELF EMINENTLY
" IN EVROPE AND NORTH AMERICA,
" BY A STRETCH OF MAGNANIMITY,
" GAINED A MASTER-VICTORY AT QVEBEC,
" SEPTEMBER 13, 1759.
" AND FIX'D, VPON THE SPOT, IN DEATH,
" THE FVLNESS OF HIS FAME."

After the reſolution was taken to erect a monument to the memory of general Wolfe, many writers tried their hands at a proper inſcription for it; perhaps this of Mr. Hollis might not be the worſt, nor do we exhibit it as the beſt; nor indeed ſo much for its merit as a compoſition, as to ſhew that Mr. Hollis, in his retreat, was not forgetful of the good of his country, or of the men who, in his idea, had been eminent benefactors to it in their ſeveral ſtations.

Along with this inſcription, compoſed by Mr. Hollis, was found another, by an anonymous writer, publiſhed in the St. James's Chronicle, September 17; to which, becauſe it appears by his preſerving a copy of it to have had Mr. Hollis's approbation, we ſhall give a place in the Appendix.

We find the copy of a note, dated October 1, ſent to Mr. Strahan, from Lyme Regis; viz.

" Thomas Hollis preſents his beſt compliments to Mr. Strahan, and " begs the favour of him to cauſe a ſecond article to be inſerted into the " London Chronicle, Tueſday, October 5; and into Lloyd's Evening

" Poſt,

" Poſt, Friday, October 8; and the expence of that article, like the " former, ſhall be thankfully repaid in December next, Oct. 1, 1772."

Mr. Hollis was miſtaken in the date intended for his article. The 5th of October that year was Monday, and conſequently Tueſday was the 6th. The article however was inſerted in the London Chronicle, from October 6th to October 8th.

The title of this article was, BOOKS FOR THE SVEDES; containing a liſt of patriotic books and tracts, by Poynet, Goodman, Languet, Buchanan, Hottoman, Milton, Harrington, Nedham, Locke, Moleſworth, and Trenchard; which we inſert at length in the Appendix.

The concluſion is this: " Of the abovenoticed books, it ſhould ſeem " the fifth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, are particularly expedient to " be tranſlated into Suediſh *at this time*; and it is probable they will, " by ſome among the bands of nobles, clergy, lawyers, or others, of " that free renowned country; who, knowing well the *rights of human* " *nature*, and *their own rights*, prize them above all things.

" COSMOP.

" In England, under liberty, Oct. 5, 1772."

——This I hold firm,
Virtue may be aſſail'd, but never hurt,
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthrall'd;
Yea even that which miſchief meant moſt harm
Shall, in the happy trial, prove moſt glory;
And evil on itſelf ſhall back recoil, &c. &c.

MASK of J. M.

Mr. Hollis's benevolent advice to the Swedes, couched in this little publication, came ſomewhat out of due time. In the preceding Auguſt their king had found the means to ſeize the government, to give the death-ſtroke to their antient conſtitution, and to render himſelf abſolute.

A late elegant hiſtorian of this remarkable revolution has been very particular in his account of the fineſſes of his Swediſh Majeſty, and his cooperators in bringing about this change in the government; nor does he ſeem to think thoſe artifices at all inconſiſtent with an aſſemblage of virtues and excellencies which he hath conferred upon this monarch with

with a bountiful hand, and in a ſtile ſufficiently captivating to make readers of a certain claſs fall down and worſhip ſo enchanting an idol.

But after all the embelliſhments beſtowed upon the character of the King of Sweden by this ingenious and agreeable writer, we are obliged to confeſs, that we ſee nothing in it that riſes above the honeſty or abilities of a dextrous ſharper at the head of his accomplices, whoſe arts, being detected in men of inferior ſtations, would have preferred them to the pillory.

It is indeed alledged, that they whom Mr. Hollis diſtinguiſhes by *bands of nobles, clergy, lawyers, and others*, to whom the protection of the liberties of Sweden were committed in truſt for the people, were at that time ſo corrupt and venal as to be fit for nothing but that ſtate of ſlavery to which the royal politician reduced them.

Admit this to have been the caſe, would a juſt, virtuous, magnanimous prince have taken the advantage of this circumſtance to inſlave a whole people of all ranks and orders to his own deſpotic will?

Corruption and venality, objected to the curators of government, never deſcend below certain ſuperior claſſes of men in public office. If you are inclined to conſider a revolution of this kind in the light of a puniſhment inflicted on theſe unworthy citizens, you ſhould not forget the injuſtice and impropriety of making millions of honeſt and innocent men miſerable, for the wickedneſs of five or ſix hundred raſcals who had betrayed their truſt.

The ſame circumſtances which afforded the King of Sweden the means of making himſelf arbitrary, would have impowered him to puniſh every villain in office, and to have executed thoſe laws of the country which ſecured the freedom of the people, and to have ſubſtituted other officers in the room of thoſe he found reaſon to remove as traitors to their country, and moreover to have procured ſuch good ſupplementary laws, for the durable happineſs of his people, as the occaſion ſuggeſted.

In a poſtſcript to the note ſent to Mr. Strahan, as above, Mr. Hollis ſays, "he had not ſeen the news-papers for a week paſt;" conſequently he had not ſeen a pretty long detail of his Swediſh majeſty's proceedings, in a letter from Stockholm, dated September 15, and publiſhed in the London Gazette, Oct. 2. wherein are exhibited inſtances of the inſults

of deſpotic power, in purchaſing the abject ſubmiſſion of the magiſtrates, burghers, and others, with ſuch baubles as laced hats, yellow ribbands, and medals, commemorating the king's triumph and their own infamy. In the ſame Gazette we read of *bands of nobles* accepting of the like decorations, of which, we may ſuppoſe, they thought themſelves too highly honoured to ſet about the drudgery of tranſlating the books recommended to them by Mr. Hollis, not to mention that they were now engaged to other ſtudies.

We have ſeen above, that the worthy Mr. De Berch of Stockholm was affronted that Mr. Hollis could find but one Abdiel to defeat the plot in favour of the crown, in 1756, in all Sweden. If he was living at the time of this revolution, what may he be ſuppoſed to have ſaid, that not ſo much as one ſucceſſor of the ſaid Abdiel was to be found in 1772, when a much more pernicious conſpiracy againſt public liberty was in agitation?

Perhaps indeed Mr. Hollis's reference to the bands of nobles, &c. with the character he gives them of "knowing well *the rights of human na-*" *ture*, and *their own rights*, and *prizing them above all things*," might be ironical, and a bitter ſarcaſm, that ſhould rankle in the heart of every Swede, *till evil on itſelf hath back recoil'd*; which ſome people have propheſied may be the caſe, upon the demiſe of a certain prince nearly allied to the Swediſh adventurer. In the mean time, we ſeem to ourſelves to hear many a brave and honeſt Swede repeating privately, along with his morning and evening oraiſons,

Exoriare aliquis noſtris ex oſſibus ultor!

It is not improbable that Mr. Hollis, in pitching upon theſe books, might have an eye to his countrymen, as well as to the Swedes. It may be preſumed, from ſome of his foregoing ſtrictures on the men in office, and their meaſures, that he did not think the admonitions contained in theſe books either inapplicable to the occaſion, or unſuitable to the neceſſities of real Britiſh patriots.

He had ſent every one of theſe books to the public library at Harvard College, and ſome of them to private perſons, and the Americans appear to have made the proper uſe of them. Had the counſels of the Britiſh cabinet prevailed, and the plan of ſubduing the coloniſts ſucceed-

ed, no ſenſible man ever doubted, that the experiment would have

been

been made upon England, when the virtue and integrity of ſenators, nobles, lawyers, and clergy, would not have ſtood in the way of that unconditional ſubmiſſion of the Britiſh ſubject, which was projected for the patient and rude American. But they ſeem to be reſerved for a better fate; and if from thence we may derive a reſpite for ourſelves, let us be thankful, and patiently wait for the hour when Nemeſis ſhall play her part;—cum—*dabit in laqueum veſtigia noſter*

Perfidus, et nigri patietur carceris uncum,
Aut maris Ægæi rupem, ſcopuloſque frequentes
Exſulibus magnis. Pœnâ gaudebis amarâ,
Nominis inviſi: tandemque fatebere lætus
Nec ſurdum, nec Tireſiam quenquam eſſe Deorum.

The laſt note of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence we have found is dated October 28; but to whom written does not appear:

"It has pleaſed God, my dear Sir, to grant me, for the general, good "health, ſince I left London; but I am evidently verging on infirmi- "ties and old age. Had I ſtayed in London, I ſhould have adled. O it "was a terrible magnanimity with which I lived there! with dangers "compaſſed round and ſolitude!"

He ſeems, by ſome fragments we have picked up, to have characteriſed ſome of the great men of that time, both in and out of office, either in the ſame letter, or one of the ſame date. Of the Earl of Chatham he ſays, "If he has infirmities, let us remember human nature, "and his virtues." The reſt is imperfect.

MDCCLXXIII.

We are now arrived at the laſt year of Mr. Hollis's life; in which we have no written memorandums how he was employed till June 26, of which date we find part of a letter to ſome friend abroad, we believe to his correſpondent at Rome:

"The Earl of Chatham," ſays he, "has taken a houſe at Lyme Regis, "and thinks the air the pureſt he ever breathed, and the ſituation the "moſt delightful and ſtately. There are who mean to make his lord- "ſhip pay for theſe advantages, by urging his intereſt with parliament "for the reſtoration, amplification of Lyme Cob, a matter of the high- "eſt conſequence to the welfare of the town of Lyme Regis, always for

" liberty; and to the ſafety of the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh navigation;
" and, in times of peace, the navigation of our neighbours the French
" and Dutch, and all the other northern nations."

We are informed that Mr. Hollis had a perſonal interview with the Earl of Chatham when his Lordſhip came into that neighbourhood. Mr. Hollis was perhaps one of the politeſt men of his time, and would not be backward in paying this little complement to a man whom he eſteemed to be much greater for his virtues and abilities than for his titles. To viſit the earl of Chatham at Lyme Regis, was a very different thing from viſiting him in town, at leaſt in Mr. Hollis's ideas; and could have no interpretations put upon it, beyond the demands of good breeding; unleſs perhaps we have liberty to preſume that Mr. Hollis was one of thoſe " who meant to make his Lordſhip pay for the advan-
" tages of his ſituation by promoting the improvements at Lyme Cob,
" and conſequently the welfare of Lyme Regis," to which Mr. Hollis himſelf was a bountiful benefactor. But this is but ſpeculation and conjecture; and as ſuch we leave it.

In the ſame letter he ſays, " in regard to politics, to my plain ſenſe,
" things are conducting from very bad to much worſe; and in the re-
" verſe, preciſe way to what a whig, a friend to the principles of the
" Revolution, would wiſh and expect.

" Among the nobles and great commoners reign venality, ignorance,
" and fribbleiſm: among the middle ranks, diſſipation and ſquander;
" and among the lower claſſes, wickedneſs and want; to the increaſe of
" which the late and preſent very dear times have not a little contri-
" buted. In reſpect of want, the preſent caſe of the poor people of
" Cornwall, for the general an induſtrious people, were there room to
" relate it, would make your heart bleed. Farewell."

By a letter, dated Auguſt 25, 1773, it appears that Mr. Hollis continued his correſpondence with his friend at Rome, who wrote to him, of that date as follows:

" By a copy of the Pope's brief, which I ſend you, which aboliſhes
" the late order of the jeſuits, and was written by the Pontiff himſelf,
" you will ſee with what moderation he has proceeded, and how effectu-
" ally he has diſarmed all the partizans of the order, who were nume-
" rous and mighty. Indeed it required nothing leſs than a man of the

" pope's abilities, to conduct an affair of ſuch importance alone, and " without conſulting one cardinal, when all of them ſuppoſe they have " a right to be called upon on much leſs occaſions; whereas he never " communicated his meaſures to any until the brief was ſent to the " courts, and then he deputed a congregation of five cardinals and two " prelates to execute his orders. This is the principal event in this city; " which will probably preſerve peace for ſome time with the foreign " powers, who all ſeem to be bent upon a reform, at leaſt a ſaving in ec- " cleſiaſtical affairs."

We do not meet with any remains of an anſwer to this letter among Mr. Hollis's papers. We wiſh we could have gratified the reader with any ſketch of Mr. Hollis's ſentiments on ſo important and intereſting an event. It is indeed probable enough, that this letter came too late for an anſwer; as it was not now of ſuch moment to Mr. Hollis to be punctual in his correſpondence as it had been heretofore.

The abolition of the order of the jeſuits was an incident in the hiſtory of Europe which concerned more ſtates than thoſe of the Roman Catholic religion; and England perhaps not ſo little as ſome people may imagine; concerning which we ſhall humbly offer one or two reflections of our own, after we have given another extract of a letter from this correſpondent of Mr. Hollis to another gentleman, containing likewiſe ſome farther particulars of the character of pope Clement XIV:

" Fame will have informed you of the character of the Pope, which " I can confirm to you of my own knowledge. He is, I ſuppoſe, the " moſt diſintereſted man alive; and, as far as depends upon himſelf, " his conduct is unexceptionable. It is the unhappineſs of ſovereigns, " that they muſt of neceſſity depend much on others; and few there " are indeed that approach them, but with ſelfiſh, and too often indi- " rect views. The pope, on a principle of duty, has erected a new " muſeum at the vatican, where many antiquities of conſequence are " placed, particularly the two famous centaurs, and the antique moſaic " of the pigeons, purchaſed by him for a conſiderable ſum. The build- " ing is rather expenſive than commodious or fitting, having been con- " ducted by perſons deficient in the neceſſary abilities. This does not " leſſen the goodneſs of the ſovereign's intentions, though for his ho- " nour, as well as of the age, it were to have been wiſhed it had fallen

" into other hands. Human nature muſt ever be the ſame, and the " greateſt events are produced by the ſprings of private paſſions, and " therefore no wonder they ſhould influence in leſſer matters."

This extraordinary pope died September 22d; and, as we are informed by one of his biographers, " ſcarce had he expired, when his " body turned black, and appeared in a ſtate of putrefaction; and, ac- " cording to the report of eyewitneſſes, upon taking out his bowels, " marks of a cruel poiſon were thought to be diſcovered."

Of this murder the jeſuits were brought in guilty, by the common ſuffrage of Europe, for

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding freſh,
And ſees faſt by a butcher with an axe,
But will ſuſpect, 'twas he that made the ſlaughter?

The abolition of the order of jeſuits was an act of heroiſm which could be undertaken and accompliſhed only by a man who valued his life leſs than his duty.

We have a reflection above of one of Mr. Hollis's correſpondents, who ſays, " that this event would probably for ſome time preſerve " peace with the foreign powers;" which might probably have been the caſe, though the meaſure in itſelf had been ever ſo unjuſt. But it would detract from the merit of Ganganelli, to ſuppoſe that, beſides the ſtate-policy of this abolition, he had not reſpect to the *morale pratique* of the ſociety, or that he was not in earneſt when he intimated that it was *detrimento potius, ac perturbandæ magis populorum tranquillitati, quam eidem procurandæ accommodata.*

One effect however of this proſcription was the bringing over additional numbers of the exjeſuits into England, where they might be received into popiſh families, and exerciſe their functions there, and in other ſtations, without being affected by the cenſures paſſed upon them in Roman catholic countries.

The world has been over and over appriſed of the miſchievous principles of the jeſuits, particularly with reſpect to their operations in proteſtant countries.

Religion is worth ſomething to every civil government, except when it is uſed and encouraged as the engine of ſtate-policy; and then it is worth nothing. If civil governors will take upon themſelves the care

of

of religion, they ſhould order the forms of it ſo that it may have a vital effect upon the manners of individuals. The public religion has very little of this effect among any rank of our people; and none at all upon thoſe who have their ſenſes exerciſed to diſcern good and evil; and hence, whatever it might be in the beginning of its eſtabliſhment, we mean at the Reformation, it is now degenerated into a mere ſyſtem of politics, and, with reſpect to the genuine influence which religion ſhould have upon the underſtandings and minds of its profeſſors, a mere heap of contradictions and abſurdities.

If this were not the caſe, the late laws in favour of Papiſts could never have paſſed in a Britiſh Proteſtant parliament, at leaſt before a thorough examination had taken place of the intrinſic merit of our public religion, and the genuine principles of popery; which are, by the moſt authentic writings of the moſt approved writers of that communion, declared to be unalterable and indiſpenſable.

" It was the ſaying of a famous patriot of the laſt age, that, *if the* " *common people of England once loſt the cry againſt popery, it would be* " *the eaſieſt matter in the world to take away their liberty.*" We tranſcribe this from a work publiſhed in three volumes, from 1716 to 1719 *. A work much valued in its day, by the few who ſaw the almoſt neceſſary tendency of the principles it oppoſed.

The patriot ſuppoſed to be the author of the maxim was the Lord Somers, who ſaid, perhaps on the ſame occaſion, that " he ſhould trem- " ble for poſterity, if he thought the *principles* of the Reformation, and " thoſe of the Revolution, would ever ceaſe to be eſteemed the pillars of " the Britiſh conſtitution."

Traces of theſe principles have indeed been diſcerned of late years in the books of certain writers who wiſhed to have them adopted as current rules of practice; at the ſame time that they have been and are univerſally rejected by thoſe who ſhould be bound both in conſcience and honour to act upon them.

Before parliament had looſened the reſtraints upon popery, it ſeems to have been expedient to inquire what number of jeſuits were reſident in England, what were their ſtations, what proviſions were made for

* Occaſional Papers, N° II. intituled, " The Character of a Proteſtant."

their

their ſubſiſtence, and what lay-families were admitted to partake of the merits of the fraternity. The controverſy concerning Bower the hiſtorian of the popes, and the narrative of one Mr. Arnold, afforded prēgnant occaſion to the civil magiſtrate to inform himſelf of the facts ſpecified and aſſerted in the courſe of thoſe publications by ſome kind of verbal proceſs; a matter which, by the way, Mr. Hollis had much at heart, but had the mortification to find all his remonſtrances on that head received with a coolneſs nothing ſhort of contempt.

The jeſuit Philips, on another hand, was obliged, in conſequence of the remarks made on his hiſtory of cardinal Pole, to explain himſelf on the article of civil allegiance due from papiſts to a proteſtant prince, which he did with ſo dextrous a duplicity as to leave it a moot point in the underſtandings of almoſt all, but thoſe of his own communion, whether the papiſts in general were not really better ſubjects to his majeſty than any one proteſtant in his dominions.

We cannot, without deviating too far from our plan, exhibit a particular account of father Philips's political principles on the ſubject abovementioned; we will only obſerve, that he has not ſecured the allegiance of a papiſt to a proteſtant prince, ſo far as to exclude the pope from interfering with it whenever his holineſs finds it neceſſary to act the politician *in ordine ad ſpiritualia*. Nor do we believe that, upon Philips's principles, any honeſt papiſt could conſcientiouſly take the oath preſcribed by the late act of parliament; and if any jeſuit in particular ſhould take it, it is a ſign only how little his declaration againſt mental reſerves and equivocations is to be depended upon.

We have been informed, that when ſome of the Roman catholic nobility and gentry explained themſelves, at a meeting with thoſe members of parliament who introduced the bill into the houſe of commons, they expreſſed their contempt of the political ſentiments of their prieſts in pretty ſtrong terms; and even went ſo far as to give ſome of the company room to ſuſpect, that they were not much influenced even by the better principles of religion which papiſts hold in common with proteſtants. The principal object of theſe was undoubtedly to hold their eſtates on a leſs precarious footing than they had hitherto done; and if their indifference for religion was ſuch as they pretended, the much nearer way to their object had been to profeſs themſelves proteſtants,

teſtants, and to have taken away all jealouſy at once, by giving the church and ſtate all the ſecurity of their good faith which the law has provided on that behalf.

One or two popiſh prieſts had, it ſeems, been convicted upon the ſtatute which makes the exerciſe of their function, impriſonment for life; and were, at the time when this bill was in agitation, actually under that ſentence. To relieve them from the ſeverity of that penalty, was an act of humanity, highly becoming the principles of a proteſtant ſenate, and in that view, praiſeworthy, and of good report; and if the delinquents under that law could prevail with themſelves to take the preſcribed oath *bona fide*, they might with propriety be entitled to the indulgence of the new act in their favour; becauſe, in that caſe, their civil allegiance was a ſeparate conſideration from their ſpiritual obligations.

But how far it was prudent or conſiſtent with their fidelity to their proteſtant and hitherto free conſtituents, for Britiſh ſenators to throw an increaſe of property, and conſequently of power, into the hands of laymen, whoſe allegiance conſiſts ſolely in an attachment to the prerogatives of the crown, without any abatement in favour of public liberty (as they themſelves ſtate their own merits in their addreſs to the king), muſt be left to time to develope; and if, in proceſs of time, experience ſhould ſhew the next generation that this was a capital miſtake in their predeceſſors, we imagine it will be found difficult, if not impracticable, to have this law repealed, even if its pernicious conſequences ſhould be ever ſo ſeverely felt. And we cannot but ſuſpect that any future ſovereign, who ſhould give his royal aſſent to ſuch repeal, would find no redemption from the fate of Ganganelli, in ſcruples ſuggeſted to the aſſaſſin by the merely religious articles of his creed.

Upon the whole, however reaſonable, or however expedient, ſuch a law may be in itſelf, we cannot but think it was premature in the preſent ſtate of our religion; that is, without previouſly giving to it, in the proteſtant ſcale, all the weight and advantage it is capable of receiving from the operation of its genuine principles, encouraged by thoſe privileges which have ſo often been ſolicited in vain, and from which it

is

is excluded by laws which give the lie to all our pretenſions to religious liberty.

Whether the patriots who introduced and promoted this law were believers of the Chriſtian Revelation or not, we may be aſſured they were well affected to the generous principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and muſt certainly underſtand, that the ſtrength and permanency of that had a very conſiderable connection with the public *profeſſion* at leaſt of the proteſtant religion.

A general toleration of all religious ſects, they will ſay, is a principle of the proteſtant religion. It is granted. But where the religious opinions of a ſect are complicated with political principles of a tendency to promote arbitrary power, it was certainly neceſſary, in our caſe, to give all poſſible ſtrength to the proteſtant religion, by a reformation of ſuch particulars in it, as hindered its benevolent operation, previous to granting farther indulgence to a ſect whoſe fundamental principles are abſolutely deſtructive of the peace and liberty of all who differ from it.

The laſt remains we find of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with America, is an extract of a letter, dated, as we believe, in the latter end of December, 1773, viz.

" The people here in the Weſt do not talk much concerning politics, " eſpecially at this ſeaſon; but they are diſſatisfied, and inclined rather " towards Mr. Wilkes, as they perceive no other perſon who ſtands " forth with any tolerability to combat miniſtries, and uphold their " rights."

The good people of the Weſt were happier in their indifference about politics, than in the choice of the hero from whom they expected relief in their diſſatisfactions. Mr. Wilkes would have combated half a dozen miniſters, one after another, with ſucceſs, had he fought them hand to hand. But when it came to a pitched battle, a large majority of the patriot's forces fell ſick of the yellow fever; for the cure of which Mr. Wilkes had no drugs in his medicine-cheſt; and the court phyſicians being ready to accommodate them from government ſtores, the proſpect was too flattering to be reſiſted; and the few healthful bands who had eſcaped the infection were too feeble to protect their general from a melancholy defeat.

January 1, 1774. As Mr. Hollis was walking in the fields at Corſcombe, and giving directions to his workmen, he ſuddenly dropped down in a fit, and expired.

He had written ſeveral notes that morning upon different buſineſſes. The concluſion of that he wrote to one of the ſervants in his houſe in Pall-mall, to prepare for his coming to town (and probably the laſt), was, "I have to thank GOD for continuing me in health, of his bounty; "and I wiſh you all well. T. H."

Men who have made brilliant and conſpicuous figures in life ſeldom go to their graves without commemorations of their extraordinary talents, or their uncommon exertions in promoting the glory, the wealth, the learning, and ſcience, of their country, in that line of character to which they have been determined by their education, or thoſe accidents of fortune, which oftentimes overrule their own choice as well as that of their friends.

But theſe are generally public men, whoſe ſtations have unavoidably preſented them to public obſervation. Ingenious panegyric in proſe and verſe conſecrates their fame; and the fidelity of hiſtory prevents their falling into oblivion.

Mr. Hollis was not one of theſe. In the midſt of the moſt benevolent and ſucceſsful energies in behalf of the welfare and reputation of his country, he managed ſo as to draw no public regard upon himſelf during his life; which may be given as one reaſon why (ſo far as we know, or have been able to learn) his exit was not decorated with any of the valedictory encomiums of poetry.

It had indeed been marvellous if all his numerous benefactions had fallen upon men whom neither gratitude could excite, ſenſibility inſpire, nor genius enable, to publiſh their loſs; and to inform the world how great a part of it ought to ſympathize with them in their feelings for it.

Some few of theſe paid a mournful tribute to his memory in elegant but chaſte proſaic elegies, which have ſufficient merit in the compoſition to intitle them to a longer life than is allotted to the evaneſcent eſſays in a news-paper, where only, ſo far as we know, they have yet appeared.

Theſe we ſhall preſent to the reader, as more than equivalent to any thing of the kind we could give them of our own fabric, introducing them with a character of our patriot, which appeared in one of the public prints ſome years before Mr. Hollis's death, viz. July 5, 1770.

" THOMAS HOLLIS is a man poſſeſſed of a large fortune; above the " half of which he devotes to charities, to the encouragement of genius, " and to the ſupport and defence of liberty. His ſtudious hours are " devoted to the ſearch of noble authors, hidden by the ruſt of time; " and to do their virtues juſtice by brightening their actions for the re- " view of the public. Wherever he meets the man of letters, he is " ſure to aſſiſt him; and were I to deſcribe in paint this illuſtrious citi- " zen of the world, I would depict him, leading by the hands Genius " and Diſtreſſed Virtue to the temple of reward. To point out more " minutely the character of this excellent man, might be too great an " offence to his modeſty. I know he wiſhes not to be known, as much " as I wiſh him to be imitated by all mankind."

This character is contraſted with that of another perſon, whom the writer calls Peter Haughty, of whom (as we profeſs not to know him) we ſhall ſay nothing, but that Mr. Hollis did not want ſo wretched a picture of depraved humanity to ſet him off.

The firſt delineation of his character after his death appeared in the Public Advertiſer of January 8, 1774; as follows:

" THOMAS HOLLIS, eſq. of Corſcombe, in Dorſetſhire, was a man " formed on the ſevere and exalted plan of antient Greece, in whom " was united the humane and diſintereſted virtue of Brutus, with the " active and determined ſpirit of Sydney; illuſtrious in his manner of " uſing an ample fortune, not by ſpending it in the parade of life, " which he deſpiſed, but by aſſiſting the deſerving, and encouraging " the arts and ſciences, which he promoted with zeal and affection, " knowing the love of them leads to moral and intellectual beauty; " was a warm and ſtrenuous advocate in the cauſe of public liberty and " virtue, and for the rights of human nature and private conſcience. " His humanity and generoſity were not confined to the ſmall ſpot of " his own country; he ſought for merit in every part of the globe, " conſidering himſelf as a citizen of the world, but concealed his acts of " munificence, being contented with the conſcioufneſs of having done " well.

" well. Poſterity will look up with admiration to this great man, who,
" like Milton, is not ſufficiently known by this degenerate age in which
" he lived, though it will have cauſe to lament the loſs of him."

February 1, The following eulogy appeared in the St. James's Chronicle, dated January 25:

" A ſhort and imperfect ſketch of a great character; a tribute due
" to the memory of the beſt of men.

" TRISTIS.

" The ſudden death of the worthy, learned, and ingenious THOMAS
" HOLLIS, Eſq. who expired ſuddenly in the fields at Corſcombe, in
" Dorſetſhire, on the firſt day of this month, deprived this kingdom
" and its colonies of a ſteady, faithful, and judicious friend to their in-
" tereſts. His inviolable attachment to, and firm zeal for, civil and re-
" ligious liberty, were tempered with a moderation dictated by the moſt
" conſummate wiſdom. The travels which he made with a view of
" examining in perſon the ſeveral ſtates of mankind under the different
" diſtributions of government, as well as for the ſake of improvement
" in hiſtory, antiquities, and the fine arts, in all which he was a very
" great proficient, confirmed him unalterably in an opinion which he
" had always entertained, that happineſs dwelt moſt conſpicuouſly in the
" courts of liberty; and that the quantity of national felicity was ex-
" actly in proportion to the degree of national liberty. Under the im-
" preſſion of this ſentiment, we cannot wonder that his favorite authors
" were Milton and Sydney; the fine imagination of the one, the manly
" freedom and eloquence of the other, and the principles of both,
" charmed him. His taſte was fine, and only to be equalled by his
" judgment, which was clear, correct, and deciſive. He had a native
" politeneſs in his addreſs, and a ſoftneſs in his manners, which was pe-
" culiarly and characteriſtically his own; and his converſation was ſo
" various, ſenſible, ſpirited, and engaging, that he was univerſally
" eſteemed the moſt accompliſhed gentleman of the age. But his hu-
" manity, charity, and univerſal benevolence, ſhone forth ſo reſplen-
" dently amidſt his other virtues, that he was emphatically called *The*
" *good Mr. Hollis*. His great abilities were entirely devoted to acts of
" public and private good. His vaſt fortune was totally devoted to the
" ſame ends. His labours in theſe great, good, and important ſervices,

" were ſo conſtant, ſtrenuous, and unremitted, that a ſtrong, robuſt,
" athletic make, and a healthy vigorous conſtitution, which kind nature
" had not denied him, could only ſupport him under them. To ſum
" up his character in a few words, it may be juſtly ſaid, that in his
" death Liberty loſt her champion, Humanity her treaſurer, and Charity
" her ſteward."

We agree with this ingenious writer, that Milton was one of the models on which Mr. Hollis formed his principles and conduct; but we cannot think it was Milton's *fine imagination* that charmed him ſo much as the ſtrength and ſolidity of his arguments, and the energy of his ſtile, in his defences of liberty.

The following appeared in the Sherbourn Chronicle, ſome time in January:

" Saturday the firſt inſtant the public ſuffered an irreparable loſs, in
" the ſudden death of Thomas Hollis, Eſq. of Corſcombe, in this county.
" A gentleman of the moſt amiable and excellent character, both in
" public and private life. No age could ever boaſt a more truly diſin-
" tereſted lover of his country, a more inflexible patriot, or a warmer
" friend to the liberties of mankind. Always a ready, zealous, and
" active promoter of every public-ſpirited, every uſeful deſign; of
" which a numerous and ſplendid detail of inſtances might be given.
" In private life he was moſt humane, moſt generous, moſt friendly,
" and univerſally benevolent. So forward and abundant in all good
" offices, that even they, who little deſerved it of him, have often ex-
" perienced the happy effects of his overflowing bounty. Happy in
" himſelf, it was his great wiſh and aim to ſee every one happy around
" him; and to compaſs this noble end he devoted a very great part of
" his time and fortune. They that knew him beſt, eſteemed him moſt,
" and will be moſt ſenſibly affected with his loſs.—This gentleman
" ſeems to have been one of thoſe few great ſpirits who purſue intrepid-
" ly the path of virtue; and are ſo finely deſcribed by Chiabrera:

" Certo da cuor, ch'alto deſtin non ſcelſe,
" Son l'impreſe magnanime neglette;
" Ma le bell' alme alle bell' opere elette,
" Sanno gioir nelle fatiche eccelſe:

" De

" De biaſimo popolar, frale catena,
" Spirito d'onor, il ſuo cammin raffrena."

The following more particular account of our patriot, drawn up, as we are informed, by an ingenious and reſpectable clergyman ſtill living, appeared in the London Chronicle, Feb. 8, 1774:

" ESSE QVAM VIDERI.

" Rare and eminent virtue ſhould be held out for a public benefit; " and the more, if its poſſeſſor hath had the ſingular merit of concealing " much of it from others. Such was the late THOMAS HOLLIS, Eſq. " of Pall-mall, and of Corſcombe, Dorſet. A ſpirit of munificence " might be ſaid to have been hereditary in him, being deſcended from " anceſtors who employed part of their great fortunes in promoting the " religion of the goſpel where it was little known, in eſtabliſhments " for the relief of decayed tradeſmen at home, and the encouragement " of ſcience in our new-acquired world in America.

" His mind ſeaſoned with the beſt principles, and ſtored with a juſt " knowledge of our excellent conſtitution and laws, he travelled for " farther improvement into other countries, ſtudious every where to " collect whatever might be of ſervice to or adorn his own. And ſuch " his manly, noble, and engaging behaviour there, ſuch inſtances of " the trueſt courage and generoſity are recorded, that his character is " ſtill held in admiration among foreigners, and often by them propoſ- " ed for a model to his countrymen. It was his ambition through life " that the name of Engliſhman ſhould be as much revered and honour- " ed throughout the world, as was that of Roman in the moſt virtuous " times of the republic.

" Like his own admired Milton (juſtly admired) on the report of a " *prieſt-rid Italian Stuart* invading his native country, and pretending " a *divine right* to rule over free-born men, he haſtened home; and at " that time of danger was ſingularly uſeful in this great city and in the " country. The great variety of publications, new and old, which he " then procured and circulated, are a monument both of his wiſdom and " ſpirit at a very early age. Returning abroad again, and finiſhing " this diſcipline of travel, like the great antients, he came back highly " accompliſhed, at a period when Britain, like Athens of old, though " in the height of her commerce and greatneſs, was ſecretly waſting, and

" on

" on the decline, through increaſing luxury and diſſoluteneſs, the effect
" of her vaſt wealth and a total void of principle and proſtitution in all
" ranks of men. In this ſtate of things he did not deſpair of our com-
" monwealth; but with his great natural and acquired abilities and
" powers, and the influence of a very large patrimony, in the prime of
" life, he devoted himſelf wholly to his country's ſervice, to ſave her,
" and to revive the loſt ſpirit of virtue and regard to the public.

" Were it not better done, as others uſe,
" To ſport with Amaryllis in the ſhade,
" Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair?

" Deaf to the Syren's voice, he ſteadily purſued his generous plan, and
" ſo far ſucceded in it, that much of what remains amongſt us of virtue,
" and a well-directed zeal for liberty, civil and religious, is owing to the
" labours of this one man. To him we owe Locke on Toleration,
" and Sydney on Government. The former the moſt perfect model of
" printing with ſimplicity and neatneſs, worthy of the noble ſubject;
" the latter, calculated of itſelf to make tyrants tremble, enriched with
" ſuch notes as muſt ever endear to Engliſhmen their country's liber-
" ties, and its juſt and equal laws. Milton's proſe-works had been, un-
" fortunately for the public, recently publiſhed by another hand. Mar-
" vell's Works, eſpecially his Rehearſal Tranſproſed, were deſigned for
" that public; but no hand equal to the work could be found, and he
" had not leiſure for it himſelf.

" It were endleſs to ſpeak of the number of valuable writings of our
" countrymen, living or dead, which he publiſhed either wholly or in
" part, or encouraged others to publiſh. His moſt pleaſing employ-
" ment was to ſearch out ingenious men in all the uſeful and elegant
" arts, and to encourage and reward them. But his ſervices, though
" much devoted to his country, were no leſs extended to the whole
" community of mankind. Few men ever kept up ſuch large connec-
" tions and correſpondencies. To Ruſſia, Sweden, Holland, the Italian
" States, Sicily, Switzerland, to ſeveral parts of the Eaſt Indies, but eſ-
" pecially to New England and the large continent of America; books,
" and other means of civilization, were continually tranſmitted, to
" ſpread Engliſh light and literature, and the love of Engliſh liberty
" along with them.

" Scarce

" Scarce any man was ever more free from ſelfiſh reſpects and re-
" gards. The intereſt and happineſs of others was his pure purſuit.
" He loved truth and virtue, and ſought to promote them for their own
" ſake.

" None more ready to make allowance for human frailties; but where
" integrity and good principle were deſerted for baſe ends, or the pre-
" tence of them made a ladder to riſe up into high place and wealth,
" theſe he was wont to call *ſcrub* characters; he had the misfortune to
" meet with not a few of them, and held them in due deteſtation. His
" converſation the moſt improving, chearful, various, and agreeable,
" and manners truly polite and manly; he was formed to pleaſe, and to
" be pleaſed with the learned and ingenious. But this pleaſure the
" ſeverity of his plan to ſerve the public conſtrained him, in a great
" meaſure, to forego; and for the ſame reaſons he was the moſt ſparing
" of his time above all other things, becauſe he knew the value of it.

" No miſanthropic turn, or diſcontent at the world, which ſome have
" idly imagined, drove him from this great city, for near twenty years
" the theatre of his generous public ſervices. The ſtate of his health,
" brought on by his labours of body and mind, made ſuch a retreat ab-
" ſolutely neceſſary. Thoſe that had the happineſs of his acquaintance
" cannot fail recollecting intimations frequently given of the fatal ſtroke
" that ſuddenly ſtopt and ended a life ſo valuable; and would have
" ended it ſooner, had he not relaxed his plan.

" He was happy in that *Euthanaſia*, which he had often been known
" to deſire, if it might pleaſe the good providence of GOD; and it was
" of a piece with and agreeable to the whole admired tenour of his life,
" which was to be as helpful and ſerviceable as poſſible to all men, but
" to be as little troubleſome to, and depend as little as poſſible on
" others. LYCIDAS."

There is certainly a miſtake in the ſuppoſition that Mr. Hollis was abroad at the breaking-out of the Scotch rebellion in 1745, and that he returned to England on that occaſion. It is certain that he did not go abroad the firſt time till July 1748; and that he returned in December 1749.

Hiſtorical characters of eminent men are, by certain claſſes of readers, reckoned to be imperfect, without ſome particular account of their religious and political principles, and eſpecially of thoſe who have, by their labours or good offices, promoted learning and ſcience.

Mr. Hollis has, by ſome people, been ranked among the unbelievers of revelation; by others, among downright atheiſts. Theſe imputations have fallen upon him from an obſervation that he never reſorted to places of public worſhip, nor ever connected himſelf, in the way of church membership, with any religious ſect or party whatſoever. It was not ſufficient for the curioſity of theſe inquiſitive gentry, that Mr. Hollis *acted the Chriſtian* throughout his whole life. His good deeds might be but *ſplendida peccata*, if the articles of his creed were not orthodox: and ſo probably thought the ſcribes and phariſees of the good Samaritan.

This was however a ſecret which Mr. Hollis never communicated, as we believe, to his moſt confidential friends. We have exhibited above a reproof from him to one (probably an intimate) who ſeems to have wanted ſome ſatisfaction on this head; and he received the opinions even of ſome of his particular confidents on certain theological matters with profound ſilence, having never ſignified the leaſt inclination to know them.

Indeed if it was a common caſe with perſons of any ſect to value religion for its moſt beneficial uſes in the ordinary commerce of life, any ſect would be proud of ſuch a member as Mr. Hollis, without requiring him to ſubmit to an inquiſition *de fide*. In fact, he was a member of them all; he extended his bounty to them all in their turns, wherever it was wanted. He contributed to the repairs of their places of worſhip, was generous to their worthy miniſters, denied them no good office in their own way, in whatever article they might be accommodated, either by his purſe or his intereſt. And though he profeſſed himſelf a diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed church, as abovementioned, (and perhaps on that ſingle occaſion;) he repaired, beautified, and otherwiſe expended a great deal of money on ſeveral pariſh churches, partilarly thoſe of Corſcombe, Halſtock, Luccam, and Lyme.

How ſolicitous he was to find out proper men for the cures within his patronage, has appeared in theſe memoirs, in a very ſingular inſtance;

ſtance; the reputation of the church of England would not be diminiſhed, if all patrons of benefices would uſe the ſame circumſpection in the choice of their clerks; nor would it add to the reputation of a biſhop, who ſhould reject a candidate qualified according to Mr. Hollis's requiſitions, merely becauſe he varied in ſome of his opinions from the received ſyſtem of the church.

With any farther reſpect to his private faith, we have not ſo much as the ſlighteſt conjecture to offer; and to thoſe who might ſuſpect we muſt have met with hints in his papers that would in ſome meaſure gratify their curioſity, we frankly declare, that, after all we have ſeen or heard of, we know nothing of the matter.

Sydney was one of Mr. Hollis's prime favourites. Burnet has told the world that he was a chriſtian after a way of his own. We ſhall quote ſome reflections upon this part of Sydney's character in ſome additional circumſtances we ſhall give of this great man's hiſtory in the Appendix. Mr. Hollis might or might not think as Sydney did in matters of this nature. But one preſumptive proof of his infidelity we ſhall preſume to oppoſe, as, according to our information, it came from a perſon who has been valued for his pretenſions to candor among the true lovers of it.

The preſumption is taken from an anecdote at the foot of the print of the taking down of the body of JESUS from the croſs, engraved by ——, at Mr. Hollis's expence, to this effect:

"A certain gentleman, perceiving his ſon held, and was deſirous to "publiſh, ſome opinions contrary to the eſtabliſhed creed of his church, "pointed to a crucifix, and ſaid to this young man, BEHOLD THE FATE "OF A REFORMER!"

It is not obvious how this incident may be applied to prove the infidelity of the reporter, or even his diſreſpect for the ſufferer himſelf. It is taken from the conduct of a man who had a crucifix in his poſſeſſion, and ſo placed as to make it next to certain that he made a religious, or, if you pleaſe, a ſuperſtitious uſe of it. In that caſe he would not be underſtood to infer, that, becauſe CHRIST ſuffered for his attempts to reform the world, his ſufferings had no ſalutary conſequences with reſpect to his diſciples; or that it was not proper to follow his example.

The young reformer had no ſuch conſequences to expect from *his* attempts; and the affection of a parent might well be ſuppoſed, from conſiderations of human prudence, to warn his ſon of his danger in propagating heterodox notions, eſpecially in a popiſh country, where this tranſaction is ſuppoſed to have happened. You may, if you pleaſe, ſuppoſe the father to have been too much a man of this world; but you can conclude nothing from this little narrative to the diſparagement of his faith.

Mr. Hollis at leaſt acknowledged the principal object in the print for a reformer. In this reſpect he followed his ſteps (as was mentioned in an elegant compliment paid him by a gentleman to whom he preſented it) without being diſmayed or intimidated by the fate of the original, for whoſe character he could hardly be without ſome impreſſions of eſteem and reverence. The various encouragement he gave to other reformers, ſhews that he never intended to deter ſo uſeful a claſs of men, wherever he found them, from purſuing their reſpective plans with ſpirit and intrepidity, ſome of whom were employed in vindicating Chriſtianity from the reproach of party views and excluſive intereſts, to which the rigid bonds and arbitrary ſymbols of modern churches and ſects had expoſed it.

Hence we doubt not but the application was intended for the admonition of perſecutors and intolerants of all complexions and denominations. He well knew the temper of his own times, and the leading paſſions of eccleſiaſtics in high places; and the vindictive ſpirit, which had appeared in ſome of them againſt ſome of Mr. Hollis's own friends, made it highly ſeaſonable to remind them how like that ſpirit was to that of their prototypes who were the agents in, or acceſſaries to, the *fate* of the principal figure in the picture.

For the reſt, if the inſtances we have given from his private papers and confidential letters of his ſerious unaffected piety towards God, his thankfulneſs for benefits and deliverances, his firm reliance on the divine Providence, and his humble reſignation of himſelf and his concerns to the wiſe diſpoſal of the great Creator;—if theſe will not paſs for proofs of a deep-rooted ſenſe of the beſt ſort of religion, we ſhall be glad to ſee a ſpecimen of a better ſort indiſputably brought forth by the peculiar

liar tenets of any ſect or denomination of Chriſtians in any age or country ſince their firſt appearance.

The truth is, that the circumſtance of Mr. Hollis's abſenting himſelf from all places of public worſhip gave ſuſpicions to ſome perſons, of the moſt reſpectable characters for candor and liberality of mind, that our patriot was *a man*, as they choſe to expreſs it, *of no religion*. We have found inſtances of this in our converſation with ſuch worthy perſons at a time when we were not ſo well prepared to vindicate the character of Mr. Hollis from ſuch an imputation; and, indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that ſome of his moſt intimate friends were ſurprized to find, among his papers, ſo many repeated inſtances of a mind ſo conſtantly and ſo devoutly *ſtayed on* GOD. The gentleman diſtinguiſhed above, by the ſignature LYCIDAS, was not only perſonally acquainted with Mr. Hollis, but one of his confidential friends. Yet it may be obſerved, that though he ſpeaks of his "anceſtors as employing part of their great fortunes "in promoting the religion of the goſpel," he ventures not to characterize any of Mr. Hollis's good deeds in ſuch terms, though undoubtedly many of them had the ſame effect; nor indeed does he ſay any thing of his perſonal piety towards GOD, which we are ſatisfied he would not have omitted to mention, had he known particulars, as he himſelf is one of the moſt ſerious chriſtians within our knowledge. So careful was our excellent patriot to conceal his devout intercourſe with his Maker from the obſervation of men, in full aſſurance, that he who *ſaw it in ſecret* would, in due time, *reward it openly*.

It would be perfectly ſuperfluous, after what has appeared in theſe memoirs, to add any ſpeculations on Mr. Hollis's political principles. He ſubſcribed, as we have ſeen, Lord Moleſworth's preface to his tranſlation of Hottoman's Franco-Gallia, as the confeſſion of his political faith. If any man therefore think (as ſome, we are informed, have thought) that Mr. Hollis, under the denomination of a republican, was a man of dangerous principles, let him read that incomparable preface, and he will find a proper reply to that imputation, at page v, vi, vii, viii. Or, if he has a mind to ſee Mr. Hollis's account of his own ſentiments, in his own words, we refer him to his letter to Dr. Mayhew, of Aug. 27, 1760, exhibited above; wherein he endeavours to rectify Mr. Holyoke's notions concerning Milton. Mr. Hollis, indeed, lived near thirteen

years after the date of this letter; and, in that interval, ſaw by what means the monarch might poſſeſs himſelf of the powers of legiſlation, and procure laws militating directly againſt the original principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, without appearing to be the ſole arbiter of the peoples rights and liberties. What Mr. Hollis thought of this caſe he hath plainly ſignified in a quotation from Locke, upon occaſion of the affair between the late Mr. Legge and Lord Bute; viz. "Thus to regu-
"late candidates and electors, and *new model the ways of election*, what
"is it but to cut up the government by the roots, and poiſon the very
"fountain of public ſecurity?" In ſuch exigencies, all the comfort is,
"that there remains ſtill inherent in the people a ſupreme power to re-
"move or alter the legiſlative, when they find the legiſlative act con-
"trary to the truſt repoſed in them; for when ſuch truſt is abuſed it
"is thereby forfeited, and devolves to thoſe who gave it."

Mr. Hollis did not make uſe of this latter citation; nor could he find perhaps this ſpecial caſe ſtated and argued by Milton, who, having in his view a patriotic parliament, might think the corruption of their ſucceſſors an impoſſible ſuppoſition. But Mr. Locke however could never have come at his concluſion without adopting thoſe principles of Milton, which are the moſt obnoxious to the aſſertors of monarchical prerogative, and call for the puniſhment of thoſe who adminiſter the poiſon, as well as for the removal of thoſe who are infected by it.

The matchleſs author of a pamphlet publiſhed on occaſion of the determination of the houſe of commons upon the Middleſex election *, ſpeaking of the application of this *inherent* remedy, ſays, "*That* is an
"unnatural ſtate of things, and therefore is painful. The *conſtitution*
"*feels the anguiſh* of an univerſal diſſolution. But ſhe is then in a par-
"turient ſtate, and from the teeming womb of her diſſolving frame,
"under favourable auſpices, the fair child of LIBERTY is, in the pro-
"pitious moment, born again, and cloathed afreſh with beautiful ar-
"ray of a legal government.—GOD forbid, that we, or our poſterity,
"ſhould ever ſee this terrible ſcene, or ſhare in the agonies of ſuch a
"painful regeneration!" p. 234.

* Intituled, "A Fair Trial of the Important Queſtion, or the Rights of Election aſſerted, againſt the "doctrine of Incapacity by Expulſion, or by Reſolution, &c." Almon, 1769.

Mr.

Mr. Hollis probably dreaded the experiment as much as this honeſt excellent writer, who little ſuſpected perhaps that within a few years the experiment would be actually made, and with ſucceſs, in a part of the Britiſh empire; nor poſſibly did Mr. Hollis, who lived three or four years after the date of this pamphlet. But preſuppoſing the oppreſſions of the coloniſts by the Britiſh legiſlature to have been ſuch as they, from their own feelings, have deſcribed them, and to have proceded from a corrupt influence, and, as they pleaded, an unconſtitutional uſurpation; Mr. Hollis, we are perſuaded, would not (fruitleſs as his exhortations were to a reconciliation) have been ſorry for the event of a conteſt where the diſappointed party had, in the progreſs of it, paid ſo little regard to the rights and liberties of Britiſh ſubjects, and might eaſily have found his juſtification in the articles of the creed he had ſubſcribed.

In one of his letters to Dr. Mayhew he has referred that gentleman to ſome of the books he had ſent to America for a draught of his political features; and to thoſe likewiſe we deſire to refer our readers, with an aſſurance that from the principles there to be found he never varied.

Of ſome of theſe he procured new editions, and diſperſed them in the world at a very conſiderable expence, which made it leſs neceſſary for him to publiſh any performances of his own on thoſe ſubjects, which, as we have been led to conjecture, ſome perſons of his acquaintance deſired and expected.

"To publiſh new and correct editions of the works of approved au-
"thors," ſays Bp. Newton, "has ever been eſteemed a ſervice to learn-
"ing, and an employment worthy of men of learning. It is not mate-
"rial whether the author is antient or modern. Good criticiſm is the
"ſame in all languages. Nay, I know not whether there is not greater
"merit in cultivating our own language than any other. And cer-
"tainly, next to a good writer, a good critic holds the ſecond rank in
"the republic of letters."

Thus Dr. Newton thinks fit to apologize for his republiſhing, in a beautiful edition, Milton's poetical works. We may obſerve, however, that inſtead of *editor*, he ſubſtitutes the word *critic*, as the more honourable,

nourable, or rather the leſs diſhonourable term, implying, that, inſtead of the mean drudgery of a mere editor, a critic has always ſomething to produce which is originally and peculiarly his own.

Mr. Hollis might in part have availed himſelf of this apology, without aſpiring to the character of critic in Dr. Newton's ſenſe of the word. His notes upon Sydney, Toland's Life of Milton, &c. conſiſted chiefly in tranſcripts of paſſages from other authors, tending to illuſtrate the writer under his hands, applied with judgment and propriety to the ſeveral paſſages where they are found.

The province of criticiſm is, in Dr. Newton's own eſtimation, a province of conjecture, and, in other reſpects, a precarious province, as appears by his high commendations of Warburton's notes on Shakeſpeare, contraſted with Edwards's Canons of Criticiſm. The Biſhop's uncandid, not to call them malevolent remarks on Dr. Bentley's edition of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, are another inſtance; and it is not impoſſible that a critical genius may ariſe in ſome age or country who may prefer *Bentley's Dotages* to the cool and leſs adventurous wiſdom of the Doctors Pearce and Newton—we were going to add to the liſt, the enterprizing Warburton. But there is in Dr. Newton's Collection a gunpowder note of his, which, by the help of a pun upon the title of Mr. Edwards's book, may be ſaid to have been diſcharged from a canon of criticiſm, and characteriſes him for a far more ardent and impetuous engineer in that department than his neighbours.

And ſo much for critics by profeſſion, in which ſociety Mr. Hollis did wiſely not to enroll his name.

Wiſely indeed! if, as we are told in the St. James's Chronicle of September 19, 1778, "Mr. Hollis's abilities were *inferior*, FAR INFE-"RIOR, to Mrs. Macaulay's Hiſtory of England." Somebody, it ſeems, had reported, that after the death of Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Hollis aſſiſted his widow in compoſing her Hiſtory, which might be done by a perſon of abilities far inferior even to thoſe of Mr. Hollis, as this letter-writer has rated them. In a compilation of facts, it is lending ſome ſort of aſſiſtance to the compiler, to furniſh him or her with curious, important, and authentic materials, which were not otherwiſe to be procured by the compiler. This ſort of aſſiſtance, as has appeared, Mr. Hollis

endeavoured

endeavoured to lend Mrs. Macaulay, at no little expence; and if that lady thought *that* aſſiſtance too inconſiderable to be acknowledged, ſhe might have undervalued it *to the people of England*, without diſparaging Mr. Hollis's abilities in compariſon with her own.

We remember the facetious Colley Cibber, being ſneered by Mr. Pope for his want of ability as a writer of tragedy, replied, with his uſual pleaſantry, that the ſatyriſt forgot to mention, that "he could "not make a ſaddle." Cibber indeed, we believe, tried his hand at tragedy; but Mr. Hollis never attempted hiſtory as an author; nor is it to be preſumed, that, becauſe Mrs. Macaulay excelled him in one ſort of compoſition, Mr. Hollis might not as far excell her in another department of authorſhip.

We ſhall, in the Appendix, inſert two pieces of Mr. Hollis's compoſition, which we will venture to ſay are as much ſuperior to Mrs. Macaulay's abilities, as it is "to dance upon the rope." And we will add, that we have in our cuſtody the draught of a character, under his own hand, which certain reſpects oblige us to ſuppreſs, that has been admired as a maſter piece by judges, equal at leaſt in abilities to the writer in the Chronicle, to whom Mrs. Macaulay is as much ſuperior in the art of good writing, as ſhe ought to be (and we hope ſhe is) in liberality of ſpirit.

We ſay this upon a charitable preſumption that Mrs. Macaulay was unconſcious of this mean reflection upon Mr. Hollis's abilities, even while we are ſuſpecting that it came from one whom Mrs. Macaulay has had ſufficient opportunities of informing, how little Mr. Hollis was ambitious of the reputation of aſſiſting her in her hiſtory.

There remains but one circumſtance in Mr. Hollis's conduct to be accounted for, namely, his ſecluding himſelf ſo much from promiſcuous company, which ſome of his back friends have choſen to call by the name of miſanthropy; and to this deteſtable diſpoſition of mind has been aſcribed his final retirement into the country, as it is added, "in "diſcontent."

To this it would be ſufficient to ſay, that if fifteen years employment in and about the metropolis in every encouragement a man of his fortune could give to the improvement of arts and ſciences, and becoming a member of public ſocieties for that purpoſe; if diſtributing at home

and

and abroad tracts which, in his opinion, contained the trueſt principles of political happineſs; if ſupplying bountifully ingenious men with the means of purſuing their ſtudies in ſeveral branches of learning; and if in extending his benefactions in almoſt innumerable inſtances, by generous contributions to relieve the public and private diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures;—if theſe come under the denomination of *miſanthropy*, we muſt freely give him up to the malevolent accuſation: but we preſume they will paſs, with more competent judges, for deeds of the higheſt philanthropy, and loſe nothing of their merit for being done with the leaſt poſſible oſtentation.

For the reſt, the individuals who compoſe promiſcuous companies are not always the beſt judges of the value of that time which they, who are better qualified for the eſtimation of it, deſire to ſpend in retirement.

"There are not a few," ſays a very ingenious writer, "who, though "neither lords nor ſlaves, are unbleſſed with the power of labouring, or "the content of thinking, who are no more capable of indulging than "ſuppreſſing their wiſhes for tranquillity and improvement; who are "ſo unhappily circumſtanced as to have their intellectual repaſt conti-"nually in proſpect, but never in poſſeſſion; and who, by that inter-"courſe with the world which their ſtation requires, are ſubject to much "adventitious moleſtation from ignorance, idleneſs, ſeeming civility, or "real effrontery, and retarded in their literary purſuits by a multitude "of ſuperfluous and perplexing impediments.—It is certainly a mis-"fortune to a man of a ſtudious diſpoſition to be ever open to the ad-"miſſion of thoſe with whom he has the ſlighteſt or no connexion; to "be perpetually diſturbed in the pleaſures of retirement by thoſe who "cannot exchange them for better, and be compelled to the offices of "friendſhip, where thoſe of humanity alone can reaſonably be required. "But ſo it is, that perſons of moderate fortunes, like unfortified towns, "are expoſed to the levy of heavy contributions; any contemptible party "can alarm at diſcretion, can, without beſieging or beſeeching, as Mil-"ton has it, unceremoniouſly enter their defenceleſs dwellings, and, "with licentious outrage, force the ſilent apartments of every contem-"plative Archimedes. Yet ſurely theſe viſitants of violence, from what-"ever motive they are troubleſome, want admoniſhment to a degree of

"decency,

" decency, not to ſuſpend, by unſeaſonable intruſion, a recreation they " cannot participate, or obſtruct that intelligence they cannot impart."

Mr. Hollis's fortune and ſpirit enabled him to repel theſe attacks in town, for which he had many a hard name beſtowed upon him by thoſe who propoſed nothing by obtaining ſuch occaſional acceſs to him but to pay him an inſipid compliment, or to find ſome trifling amuſement for an idle hour in a converſation ſuited to their taſte, of which perhaps Mr. Hollis had never taken any meaſure.

In the country he was not ſo ſubject to theſe incurſions: " That of " which I am moſt chary," ſays he, " is my time; and people know- " ing the ſtreightneſs of my apartment, and that I mean well, under " certain ſingularities, are cautious enough in general not to break in " upon and conſume it. The idea of ſingularity, by way of ſhield, I try " by all means to hold out."

Theſe imperfect defences of Mr. Hollis's character, we truſt, will be amply ſupplied by the foregoing detail of his perſonal hiſtory; to which therefore we ſhall add nothing but the exhortation from a gracious Reformer, to thoſe who are bleſſed with the ſame means and capacities,

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

Mr. Hollis, in order to preſerve the memory of thoſe heroes and patriots for whom he had a veneration, as the aſſerters and defenders of his country, called many of the farms and fields in his eſtate at Corſcombe by their names; and by theſe names they are ſtill diſtinguiſhed.

In the middle of one of theſe fields, not far from his houſe, he ordered his corpſe to be depoſited in a grave ten feet deep, and that the field ſhould be immediately plowed over, that no trace of his burial-place might remain.

ADDENDA.

SOME of Mr. Hollis's papers, relating to his hiſtory and employments between the year 1753, when he returned from his travels, to the beginning of his Diary, having been diſcovered too late to be inſerted in their proper places, we take the liberty to ſubjoin them here; as alſo ſome other particulars omitted in theſe memoirs, for the ſame reaſon.

May 7, 1753. A ſmall time before his return to England, he and his fellow-traveller Mr. Brand ſuffered an irreparable loſs in the death of Thomas Gregge, Eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, with whom they were connected by long acquaintance, ſimilar purſuits, and principles.

Mr. Gregge was a ſtudious and ingenious gentleman, and, in the opinion of thoſe who knew him, promiſed to make an illuſtrious figure in his profeſſion, if providence had vouchſafed him a longer life. Indeed, he muſt have been no ordinary man to have engaged ſo much of Mr. Hollis's eſteem and confidence when living, and to have been ſo deeply regretted by him when dead. This was a heavy ſtroke to Mr. Hollis and his friend; but it was remarkable that Mr. Hollis never talked of thoſe who were gone, however he eſteemed them, nor kept any memorials of them. He uſed to ſay, "it was too much." Different men have different degrees of ſenſibility on ſuch occaſions. That Mr. Hollis was deeply affected by the loſs of his valuable friends, ſuch as the Duke of Devonſhire, Mr. Howe of Leghorne, Dr. Harris, &c. appears in ſeveral paſſages of theſe Memoirs. And perhaps he was in the right not to renew his feelings by fruitleſs converſations on ſuch tender ſubjects.

Beſides the notes taken by Mr. Hollis in his journals, he wrote ſeveral letters to his friends from different places, all breathing the ſame ſpirit of virtue and liberty which influenced him to the end of his days.

From Syracuſe he writes, "Here they ſhewed me the tomb of Archi-
"medes, a plain and ordinary one, and probably not the real; yet as
"I look upon one philoſopher, eſpecially ſuch a one, to be worth a
"dozen

" dozen of kings, I conceived a certain reſpect even for this imaginary " ſepulchre."

Speaking of Dion's camp at Girgentum, he ſays, " After virtue and " good health, perhaps liberty is the greateſt object to be deſired; and " the nobleſt paſſion of the mind is to procure it for others. But Syra- " cuſe and Agrigentum are no more, ſo to ſay, cities that each once " contained more inhabitants than now exiſt in the whole of this natu- " rally delicious iſland. What changes, what caprices, are in towns " and things! Sicily, once the moſt free, the moſt knowing, and inge- " nious, in all that is worthy of a thinking creature, is now almoſt as " no more; and Britain, once the moſt barbarous and ignorant of all " places, is now the place where the arts, true knowledge, and liberty, " almoſt only flouriſh. You, my dear Sir, and I, are ſenſible of the " truth of what I ſay, by the ſorrowful experience of our travels. Let " us, then, when we get back again to our own charming native land, " each in our little ſpheres, value the bleſſings in it, and ſtrive to tranſ- " mit them, in their vigor, to poſterity."

Mentioning, in another letter, the earthquakes in Sicily, he ſays, " Happy England, that, among other happy circumſtances, knoweſt " neither theſe frightful, terrible earthquakes, nor this ſcorching ſun, " nor yet the benumbing, ſtupifying atmoſphere of the more northern " climates, but can equally and conſtantly enjoy the common advan- " tages of nature, without its diſadvantages!"

Some mention has been made of the copy of the Pandects at Florence, noticed by Mr. Hollis in his journal. The manuſcript of the Pandects is in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence; and the firſt printed copy in the library of St. Mark, on blue paper. They who deſire a farther account may conſult Keyſler. It is ſaid ſomewhere that the manuſcript was found at Amalfi, perhaps a different copy from that at Florence. There is a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1776, concerning the printing and correcting of them by Gronovius. Some time ago Mr. Brinkman, of Holland, promiſed an account of the Pandects, together with a correct text. Whether he fulfilled that promiſe we know not. Bayle ſays, " the firſt book of the Pandects is neglected by the doctors, " but contains the fineſt laws of nature, and of moral and civil

" philoſophy *." We learn, from another hand, that he who firſt found the Florentine Pandects had an excluſive privilege granted to him of commenting upon them †.

In a window of an inn at Falmouth was written the following judgment of the manners of foreigners, which has been aſcribed to Mr. Hollis by ſome of his friends, being found among his papers in his own hand, and dated April 14, 1753, his birth-day: to this likewiſe agrees the ſignature COSMOP.

" I have ſeen the ſpecious vain Frenchman, the trucking ſcrub
" Dutchman; the tame, loſt Dane; the ſturdy ſelf-righting Swede;
" the barbarous Ruſs; the turbulent Pole; the honeſt, dull German;
" the pay-fighting Swiſs; the ſubtile, ſplendid Italian; the ſalacious
" Turk; the ever warring, lounging Malteſe; the piratical Moor; the
" proud, cruel Spaniard; the bigotted, baſe Portugal; their countries;
" and hail again, Old England, my native land!

" Reader, (if Engliſhman, Scotchman, Iriſhman,) rejoice in the free-
" dom, that is, the felicity of thine own country; and maintain it ſacred
" to poſterity! COSMOP.

" *Apr.* 14, 1753."

The ſtile and expreſſion are altogether in the manner of Mr. Hollis; nevertheleſs there are objections to his claim, as the original author of this ſatyrical piece.

1. "It is ſaid, he did not come home from his ſecond tour till June,
" 1753." But if we ſuppoſe him to have landed at Falmouth, and to have written this upon his arrival, it was natural enough for him to throw the date back to his birth-day, which he ſeems to have been deſirous to mark with ſome extraordinary incident; or he might take the real date of the compoſition from his original tranſcript.

2. " It is certain Mr. Hollis had not ſeen *all* their countries;" nor indeed does he ſay ſo; and his expreſſion may be limited to ſuch of their countries as he had ſeen. But theſe, we own, are conjectures, on which

* We take this from the Index to the Engliſh tranſlation of Bayle's Dictionary, voce, *Pandects*, which refers to vol. I. p. 477, where there is nothing about them.

† Remarks on Dr. Lowth's Letter to the Biſhop of Glouceſter, p. 18.

we deſire not to lay more ſtreſs than they will reaſonably bear. If we are miſtaken, we doubt not but there are perſons ſtill living who can aſcertain the property.

What follows we aſcribe to Mr. Hollis, upon good authority:

"ANECDOTE.

"In the ſummer, 1752, when the two firſt volumes of a work "relating to Herculaneum, Stabiæ, Pompeii, and the antiquities diſ-"covered in thoſe cities of late years, were ready for publication; "Monſ. Bajardi, the author of them, a learned good prelate of the Ro-"miſh communion, though it hath been ſaid of a genius not alto-"gether ſuitable to that work, waited on the King of Naples, now King "of Spain, to receive his directions for the diſtribution of thoſe volumes, "which had been printed by his own ſpecial command, in order to be "ſcattered, as other volumes have been ſince, among the learned every "where; the King ſaid to him immediately, without noticing Neapoli-"tan, Spaniard, or any other people, *Give five hundred copies to the "Engliſh.* Bajardi, who was by no means diſinclined to that nation, re-"plied, bowing, *I fear, in that caſe, the reſt of Europe will fail of their "proportion.*——LET THE PRESS BE SET ANEW.

"COUNTRYMEN,

"Applaud the munificence of the Monarch, and believe him to be, "what in fact he is, though ſometimes miſled by bad ſervants, a friendly "honeſt man. AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER."

The *Advice to a young Painter at Rome*, written by Mr. Hollis, in the year 1753, we have inſerted in the Appendix, as it ſerves for a ſpecimen of Mr. Hollis's abilities in treating ſubjects to which he turned his attention. It is ſenſible and maſterly; and ſhews the futility, as well as the invidiouſneſs of the concluſion, that becauſe a writer does not excel in one branch of authorſhip, his abilities muſt be inferior to the abilities of thoſe that do, in every other department.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, 1753, to a friend at Rome:

—"If I could get one or two heads, in marble, of a good age, per-"fect, untouched upon by the modern ſculptors, and repreſenting

"worthy

" worthy characters (for ſcoundrels, though dignified in ſtone, I de-
" ſpiſe) at a reaſonable price, it would give me pleaſure to be maſter
" of them.

" From what I have been able to obſerve, yet at Paris, the French
" are equally loſt to architecture, ſculpture, and painting, from what
" they were in the middle of Lewis the XIVth's reign, with the Italians
" of to-day, in compariſon of their anceſtors of even a century ago. But
" what they have loſt in theſe things they ſeem to have gained in others.
" To me they are become a more knowing, thinking, grave people, than
" heretofore; and conſequently leſs vain, leſs pert, which, I ſuppoſe, is
" to be imputed to the effects of divers of their academies, and to the
" connivance at a certain liberty of the preſs.

" I am ſtocking myſelf with French prints; which I value the more
" for having been in Italy. Hardly one of Pouſſin's will eſcape me. I
" grow more and more pleaſed with him each day; and he appears to
" me the only Frenchman that never fell in any degree into the flutter
" or affectations of his country; on the contrary, all is propriety, ſim-
" ple, natural, and graceful, with him."

Extract of a Letter to Rome, 1753.

——" Mr. B. could ſcarcely bear the more ſouthern cities and king-
" doms of Germany after Italy; and his going out of his way to ſee
" the little city of Hanover, and its barren territory, would have put
" him out of all patience, had he not, without doubt, at the ſame time,
" with pleaſure beheld the leaſt miſerable and mildeſt governed people
" of that vaſt empire. The traces however of good government and
" happineſs are diſcernible there, in compariſon to England, as objects
" are by moon-light, or by a noontide-ſun."

To the ſame correſpondent, Jan. 1754.

——" Indeed, notwithſtanding that the Engliſh integrity is greatly
" admired every where, yet there is a ſort of rugged bluntneſs and
" monoſyllable diſcourſe which attend many of us, that is very diſagree-
" able to foreigners, and eſpecially to the quick-ſighted courtly Italian,
" and often cauſes them to decline a friendſhip with us that otherwiſe
" would be mutually prized and cultivated. It is with real pleaſure we
" have

" have obſerved a contrary diſpoſition in you, of which, no doubt, you " yourſelf have been ſenſible of the good effects."

Speaking, in the courſe of the ſame correſpondence, of the people of England, he ſays, Feb. 1754,

" The greateſt of them, out of their legiſlative houſes, are but mere " private citizens, impotent to do harm, though powerful to do good."

If by this be meant, that the greateſt private citizen is equally under the coercion of the laws with the meaneſt, it muſt be taken with a grain of allowance. For one private citizen that is *below* the law, there are an hundred that are above it; and who make it appear, one way or other, that they are not inſenſible of their ſtrength in that reſpect.

Aug. 1754. He writes thus to the ſame friend: " I am not in par- " liament. Ah, Mr. *****, that it ſhould come to this! that an in- " dependent man of circumſpection can hardly now obtain this honor! " Yet it is better to pick up pebbles on a ſtrand, than ſeek it ſome ways. " But I mean to be content, and believe, " whatever is, is right," tho' " often at a loſs to fix it ſo."

We find, by ſome few particulars, that the amount of Mr. Hollis's preſents and charities in the year 1754, was £. 375; among which were:

Twenty guineas towards a fund for ſupporting the cauſe of the diſſenters againſt the city of London, when one of their body was nominated for ſheriff.

Thirty guineas to Jackſon, a poor artiſt, for engraving a portraite of Algernon Sydney, in wood.

Contribution towards building a dwelling-houſe for a diſſenting miniſter, and likewiſe for a ſchool-houſe, both in Yorkſhire; towards building a diſſenting meeting-houſe in Yorkſhire and another in Wiltſhire.

We find no particulars to add to what we have mentioned in the former part of theſe memoirs of Mr. Hollis's bounty in the year 1755; at the end of which, computing from April 14, 1755, to April, 1756, it appears, that he had expended three hundred thirty-eight pounds eleven ſhillings, including ten guineas to Mr. Millar for publiſhing Baron's

edition

edition of Milton's Iconoclaſtes; and ten more to Baron himſelf, for procuring that publication.

Feb. 10, 1753, we find an anecdote, which muſt be wrong dated, and, as we believe, belongs to the year 1756.—Mr. Hollis was a governor of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, where it ſeems it was propoſed to eſtabliſh a fourth phyſician; but not a fourth ſurgeon: on which occaſion Mr. Hollis remarks, a little abruptly, "Much reluctance, timidity, and puz-"zle, on his part" [one of the ſurgeons], "and ſome ſteadineſs and "reſolution on mine. What I apprehend is fitting and my duty I will "adhere to, without much ſolicitude for the event, with which, in a "certain ſenſe, I am not concerned." This reminds us of what was ſaid on a particular occaſion by one of his friends: "He often ſtood "ſingle and alone in public ſocieties; but not diſcomfited: ſatisfied "with his own intentions, and not diſſatisfied with the determinations "of others. And this happened often enough to give occaſion to men "of a certain caſt, who knew him not, but judged of him perhaps by "their own feelings, to ſay, that he retired in diſguſt." After all, this adventure may probably belong to the year 1763.

We have given an account, in its place, how Mr. Hollis was affected with the circumſtances and event of the Swediſh plot, in the years 1755 and 1756; together with a deſcription of ſome medals ſtruck on that occaſion. Beſides theſe, he was in poſſeſſion of a medal ſtricken in 1753, in honour of the Queen of Sweden, and on occaſion, as we conjecture, of eſtabliſhing ſome literary ſociety at Stockholm. The effigies of the Queen was on the face, with the proper legend. On the reverſe, a table with three crowns of olive: the inſcription CERTAMEN LITERAR. CONSTIT. 1753. We are informed, that Count Teſſin was concerned in ſketching this medal, and probably in forming the conſtitution to which it relates.

Some little account of this worthy Count may not be improper in this place. He was a real patriot, and a lover of virtú. He wrote a few things for the uſe of the prince (now king of Sweden), to whom he was tutor. At length, diſguſted with the principles and practices of the Queen and court, he retired. He ordered the words TANDEM FELIX

to

to be inſcribed on his monument. The public has had a detail of his hiſtory, and of his diſcontents, to which we refer. The following particular, however, which we have from a friend, we take leave to add, as a matter of curioſity.

Count Teſſin had collected many valuable articles of virtú, which, being unwilling to leave either to honour or adorn a court with which he had no reaſon to be pleaſed, he diſpoſed of, and ſome of them came to England. Among the laſt is a ſteel chair, wrought all over with parts of the Roman Hiſtory, in baſs relief. This chair was made by the city of Augſbourg, and intended for a preſent to the emperor Rudolphus. But falling into the hands of Guſtavus Adolphus, it was carried, with other valuables, to Sweden. It is now in the hands of an Engliſh gentleman, and is a very ſingular and curious piece of workmanſhip.

The amount of Mr. Hollis's preſents and charities in the year 1756 are put down at one hundred and three pounds two ſhillings, excluſive of his other expences in purchaſing articles of virtú, &c.

April, 1757. Mr. Hollis ſent the following letter to the publiſher of the Monthly Review:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your zeal for liberty is ſo undoubted, and has ſo remarkably ap-
"peared of late, that I promiſe myſelf you will take the very earlieſt
"opportunity to expoſe and laſh the ſubtle, deliberate, miſchievous,
"author of the tract lately publiſhed (and with a low and uſeleſs art by
"your printer) intituled, "*An Eſſay on the Expediency of a national*
"*Militia*," by ſo much the more dangerous than that other infamous
"tract, "*A Word in Time to both Houſes of Parliament*," as it not only
"ridicules a militia, but, under the pretence of that moſt ſacred name,
"propoſes a ſcheme whereby moſt effectually to enſlave the nation; or,
"in the words of that able honeſt pamphlet, "*An Eſſay on Militia*," to
"bite us by our own Militia."

They who know the hiſtory and management of the Britiſh Militia for the laſt ſeventeen years, will be apt to ſuſpect, that the author here recommended to the Reviewers for correction was in the ſecret of the times.

This year Mr. Hollis paid the whole expence of pulling down and rebuilding the chancel of the church at Corſcombe, amounting to one hundred and twelve pounds.

He gave likewiſe this year five guineas to the proteſtant church at Thorn.

He alſo ſubſcribed five guineas to the Marine Society.

Some time after Mr. Hollis returned from his travels, he became acquainted with Dr. Thomas Secker, then biſhop of Oxford, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, of whom our patriot had, in thoſe days, a very high opinion, and as a teſtimony of his eſteem preſented the biſhop this year with a head of Socrates, engraved on green jaſper by Laurentius Natter, and ſet in gold as a ſeal, which coſt Mr. Hollis ſix guineas.

One might account for the very different ſentiments Mr. Hollis entertained of the Archbiſhop afterwards, from his Grace's conduct with reſpect to the Americans, and particularly from his controverſy with Dr. Mayhew. We have however been informed of a more immediate occaſion of coldneſs between them, which we are not at liberty to mention; wherein, however, Mr. Hollis acted in his own uniform character of honour and generoſity; nor perhaps was Dr. Secker without his reaſons for what happened on his part. But there we muſt leave it, at leaſt for the preſent.

This year Mr. Hollis gave to the Antiquary Society twelve volumes in folio of ſtate papers from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles II. incluſive, which he bought of Davis for ſix guineas.

The amount of Mr. Hollis's preſents and charities this year was three hundred eighty-ſeven pounds.

1758.

The drawings for the engraving of Sidney, Milton, Ludlow, Marvell, &c. were made in January this year.

We have mentioned a preſent from Mr. Hollis to a learned man in Holland, of certain effigies modelled in wax. They were, as we learn from a ſubſequent memoir, thirteen in number, and were executed this year, from the choiceſt originals then extant, by that moſt ingenious artiſt Mr. Iſaac Goſſet, for which Mr. Hollis paid him nineteen guineas

and a half. They were the heads of Wickliffe, Buchanan, Raleigh, Bacon Lord Verulam, Selden, Harrington, Milton from a buſt, A. Sydney, Ludlow, Marvell, Boyle, Locke, Newton.

May 16, we find the following entry: "Sent to a perſon in great diſ-" treſs, and unjuſtly injured, twenty guineas;" which we mention only as one inſtance among many others of the ſame kind.

"June 1. Preſented to the charity of repentant proſtitutes twenty " guineas.

"July 12. Gave to the Aſylum ten guineas."

Theſe articles we put down for the ſake of the following:

"Auguſt 18, Preſented to the charity for repentant proſtitutes, to-" wards a ſubſcription for enabling them to unite themſelves, in certain " reſpects, with the Lock-Hoſpital, five guineas."

What the project of this union was, or whether it was carried into execution, we are ignorant; nor have we been able, upon various inquiries, to obtain any information concerning it.

September 8th, we find the following memorandum: "Preſented " Dr. Marſili with an exact copy handſomely bound of an original ma-" nuſcript in quarto found by my friend Mr. Brand at a ſtall in London, " 1757, and given by him to me, intituled, "*La Tina equivoci Ruſticali " di Antonio Malateſta, compoſti nella ſua villa di Taiano il Septembre dell'* " *anno* 1637, *ſonnetti cinquante dedicate all illuſtriſſ. ſignore e padrone,* " *oſſervo^mo. Il ſignor Giovanne Milton nobil Inghileſe.*"

And, in the ſame month, is the following:

"September 26. Sent the following books to Mr. James Howe, of " Leghorn, to be forwarded free of all charges whatſoever to Dr. John " Marſili of Florence, to be preſented by him (in full aſſembly) to the " academy of La Cruſca; with the following compliment:

"An Engliſh gentleman is deſirous of having the honour to preſent " to this academy a manuſcript of Signor Antonio Molateſti, believed " an original and unknown, now in his poſſeſſion, dedicated *all' illuſtriſſ.* " (as above)." This preſent was accompanied with Milton's works, in five volumes, quarto, moſt richly and ſingularly bound by Montague; and Toland's Life of Milton, handſomely bound likewiſe; as was the MS in vellum.

We have mentioned this preſent before, but not with theſe circumſtances. If we remember right, Mr. Hollis had the thanks of the Academy for this preſent.

About the ſame time our patriot "ſent to the Cavaliere Foſcarini of "Venice, a painting of the divine Milton, in water colours, done by that "worthy Britiſh antiquary Mr. George Vertue, which he bought of "him Jan. 1, 1755, for ten guineas; and Milton's Hiſtory of Britain, "with notes; with the following compliment:

"An Engliſhman, a lover of all ingenuous men, and a cheriſher of "their memories, is deſirous of having the honor to depoſite the por-"traite of John Milton in the gallery of illuſtrious hiſtorians formed by "Mark Foſcarini a noble Venetian, knight and procurator of St. Mark; "and alſo to lodge a copy of Milton's hiſtory of Britain in his library."

The mention of *notes* in this copy of Milton's hiſtory of Britain ſuggeſts a queſtion, what ſort of notes they might be? There are no printed notes to the quarto of 1670 [the book preſented to Foſcarini]. "It is "reprinted," ſays Dr. Birch, and, after him, Mr. Baron, "in the firſt "volume of Dr. Kennet's Complete Hiſtory of England;" and here, indeed, there are notes; but they are Dr. Kennet's notes, or notes taken by him from other hiſtorians or antiquaries.

But it was indeed reprinted ſome years before the date of Dr. Kennet's collection; *viz.* in that edition of Milton's proſe-works procured by Toland 1698, where it is as deſtitute of notes as the original edition in quarto. Why neither of the abovementioned editors of Milton's Life choſe to mention Toland's edition, we can ſee no reaſon but one, which is not honourable to either of them.

We conclude therefore, that theſe notes in the copy ſent to Foſcarini were in manuſcript, tranſcribed poſſibly by the perſon to whom the book had belonged from Bp. Kennet's copy. If they were Mr. Hollis's own notes, they were probably tranſcripts of the accounts given by Richardſon *, Toland †, and Birch ‡, of the paſſages in Milton's original copy, expunged by the licenſers.

It is remarkable that Toland and Richardſon give different reaſons for theſe expurgations. Toland thinks the paſſages were expunged by the

* Richardſon's Life of Milton, xlvii.
‡ Birch's Life of Milton, lv.
† Toland, Mr. H's ed. p. 129.

"ſagacious

" ſagacious licenſers," upon a ſuppoſition that, under colour of expoſing the ſuperſtition, pride, and cunning, of the popiſh monks in Saxon times, Milton meant to reflect on Charles the Second's biſhops.

Mr. Richardſon ſays, the caſtrated part was but a ſort of digreſſion, and was expunged to avoid giving offence to a party quite ſubdued, and whoſe faults the government was then willing to have forgotten.

Dr. Birch does not give any opinion of his own, and only extracts a part of the preface by the editor of this fragment, from which Mr. Richardſon ſeems to have taken his notion of Milton's deſign.

Baron tranſcribes Birch to a ſingle tittle; which is the more remarkable, as he appears to have had no more reſpect for the ſyſtem of the preſbyterians of Milton's time, than for that of the Biſhops at any time.

We have not ſeen the pamphlet in which this fragment was publiſhed in 1681. Richardſon and Birch muſt both have ſeen it. And we have nothing before us to determine which of them was in the right, as to the application, but a ſhort quotation in Mr. Richardſon's Life of Milton, p. xlvi, xlvii. which we here exhibit:

" They were ſeen under ſubtle hypocriſy, to have preached their own " follies, moſt of them, not the goſpel; time-ſervers, covetous, illite- " rate, perſecutors, not lovers of the truth, like in all things whereof " they accuſed their predeceſſors."

This, as hath been obſerved, was certainly intended by Milton to have been inſerted about the beginning of the third book of his Hiſtory of Britain; and, literally taken, was part of the character of the Saxon clergy of that period.

Now the title of the publication of 1681 is this:

" Mr. John Milton's Character of the Long Parliament and Aſſembly " of Divines in 1641, omitted in his other works, and never before " printed; and very ſeaſonable for theſe times."

This was ſurely taking very great liberties with Mr. John Milton, and was making him contradict himſelf in an hundred paſſages of his other works, which had *before been printed*.

It ſhould ſeem, that the government had reaſon to be full as tenderly diſpoſed towards the preſbyterians in 1681, as in 1670; and, on the other hand, that this character of that ſect was full as *ſeaſonable* for the year

year 1670, as for the year 1681. For this it may be ſufficient to refer to the hiſtory of thoſe two periods.

This inſinuation of the Editor of the *Character*, and the viſionary imaginations in the preface, effectually impoſed upon Mr. Richardſon (who was by no means a friend to Milton's real principles); and induced him to interpret the word *predeceſſors*, of the proteſtant biſhops of Charles the Firſt's time (an application moſt abſurd with reſpect to the preſbyterians in 1641), inſtead of the popiſh clergy, the *predeceſſors* from whom the epiſcopal clergy pretended to have ſeparated, on account of the corruptions enumerated by Milton.

It is probable Toland had ſeen the paſſages expunged by the licenſers in 1670, in manuſcript, without knowing of this curious pamphlet of 1681.

About the ſame time Mr. Hollis ſent a handſome preſent of books to Dr. Lami of Florence.

April 14, he mentions his having bought a model in clay of Sir Thomas More, by Mr. Vertue, at his ſale, for one guinea, which he obſerves was under its value.

April 4, 1759, Mr. Hollis bought, at the auction of profeſſor Ward's books, "a ſett of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, with Hooke's Col-"lections and Lectures, and the Cronian Lectures; being the com-"pleteſt and beſt collection ever ſold; and ſo completed by Dr. Ward "himſelf." For this collection Mr. Hollis paid £. 33. 13 *s.* intending it, as he ſays in his memorandum, for Berne, whither they went, as appears by the printed catalogue, together with Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, by way of Supplement.

About this time his faithful and honeſt ſervant Franceſco Giovanini left him, in order to ſettle at Rome; on that occaſion Mr. Hollis made him a preſent of £. 200. and on the morning he left him gave him fifteen guineas, having compleatly cloathed him, and made him other preſents. Mr. Hollis valued this ſervant highly for his honeſty and fidelity, and left him an hundred pounds and an handſome annuity in his will, calling him there his faithful ſervant Franceſco Giovanini, "who "is worthy of all things that a man in his ſtation can pretend to, and "more." The £. 200. abovementioned, we believe, was intended for a mar-

a marriage-portion to his daughter. Mr. Hollis likewiſe made him annual remittances to Rome during his life-time.

Franceſco was not the only ſervant to whom Mr. Hollis extended his bounty. He ſent a ſum of money to Naples, to releaſe from priſon Carlo Carolenuto, who had been his honeſt faithful ſervant; which was effected, and his immediate wants ſupplied.

And to another ſervant who had lived with him five years, and behaved well, and was going to ſettle, he gave twenty guineas. Of theſe two laſt benefactions we have no dates.

In the latter end of the year 1759 he gave a picture of Sir Henry Vane the younger to the Britiſh Muſeum. Under the memorandum of this preſent is written this ſentence from Petrarch: *Che trae l'uomo de l'ſepolcro, ed in vita il ſerbo.* We ſuppoſe this motto accompanied the preſent, in ſome ſhape.

We have no dates to the following tranſactions.

Mr. Hollis knowing that the letters between Colonel Robert Hammond, governor of Cariſbrook Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, and the committee of Lords and Commons at Derby-houſe, relating to Charles I. while a priſoner there, were in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Leatherland, was deſirous to procure them for the uſe of the Rev. Mr. Harris, who was then writing the life of Oliver Cromwell, and applied to the doctor for that purpoſe. The doctor at that time excuſed himſelf, but with great civility; and took care that they ſhould be publiſhed after his death, *viz.* in the year 1764, under the inſpection of Dr. Birch.

He gave a guinea to a Swiſs, as a ſubſcription for a print of William Tell; and lent him a rare medal in ſilver of the three Swiſs heroes. There is no note that this print of Tell was ever publiſhed, or even executed *.

—"Paid four guineas, the full ſubſcription for ſix copies of the "Remains of Japhet, by Dr. James Parſons; burnt five of the ſubſcrip-"tions." We give this memorandum juſt as we find it, being uncertain whether a friendly partiality for the author, or the ſubject, was the motive of this generous ſubſcription. It is certain that there are poſitions in that book from which, we apprehend, Mr. Hollis would diſſent.

* It was engraved, and publiſhed.

From

From ſome papers now before us we ſuppoſe the caſe to have been this: In the year 1719 a book was publiſhed with this title, *The Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy, by Sir* John Forteſcue, *Lord High Chancellor of* England, *under King* Henry VI. *publiſhed with remarks by Sir* John Forteſcue Aland, *one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench.*

In one of the notes on this treatiſe it is ſaid, "The Gothic and Greek "probably came from one common language ſpoken by the ſons of "Japhet, p. 20." To which Mr. Hollis ſubjoins, "See the above idea "ſupported by the late learned Dr. Gregory Sharpe, in his preface to his "Greek Grammar, addreſſed to the preſent Earl of Shaftſbury, and by "the late James Parſons, M. D. in his *Remains of Japhet.*" To which is added, "Or rather, that the Greek and Latin languages are both of "them derived from the antient German language; if ſo, how neceſ-"ſary the Teutonic, Celtic, or German Language, to a root-ſcholar; "and the Saxon to a lawyer, a gentleman,—the gentleman figured by "James Harrington."

We ſee, by this remark, how earneſt Mr. Hollis was to turn every branch of learning and ſcience to the uſe of the public; and perhaps we need no other account of his ſix ſubſcriptions to the *Remains of Japhet.*

In the Preface to Sir John Forteſcue's book is a quotation from Lord Clarendon, who ſays ſomewhere, "Our conſtitution is one of the plain-"eſt things in the world."

On which Mr. Hollis writes, "Note, as ſeen by Blank Blank, through "his days, one part influences two parts."

Among Mr. Hollis's remains we find a paper in this form:

"Locke, A. Sydney, Neville, Harrington,
"it is apprehended, well underſtood, form the circle of goverment.
"Reaſon, Practice, Adoption, Plan,
"Of Government."

Mr. Hollis, whenever his attention to public liberty was required, was a faithful centinel, never off duty. On Mr. Hooke's Roman Hiſtory he has this note: "See a curious tract written by Mr. Spelman, intituled, "*A ſhort Review of* Mr. Hooke's *Obſervations, &c. concerning the Roman*

"*Senate,*

" *Senate, and the character of Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus. London, printed* " *for Griffiths*, 1758. *octavo*. In which the biaſſes of that yet reſpectable " gentleman Mr. Hooke, a Romaniſt, are ſet forth."

In the year abovementioned, Mr. Hooke publiſhed *Obſervations on the accounts given by* Vertot, Middleton, *and* Chapman, *on the Roman Senate*; in which he treated Dionyſius as a mere writer of romance, &c. and the abovementioned authors, particularly Dr. Middleton, with a diſrepect for which the ſubject gave no occaſion, and which the Monthly Reviewers aſcribe to the Doctor's *offenſive* letter from Rome.

Mr. Spelman had then publiſhed, or was about to publiſh, his excellent tranſlation of this ſame Dionyſius's Hiſtory; and on that, and other accounts, thought it neceſſary to obviate the prejudices which might be inſtilled into ſome part of the public by theſe obſervations in the ſhort Review above-mentioned. In this little piece he fails not to vindicate his hiſtorian, though briefly, yet, as competent judges have determined, very effectually, not without proper reprehenſions for his zeal for *roaſting proteſtant parſons, &c.*

It is the hardeſt thing in the world for a writer of the popiſh religion, be his ſubject or his pretenſions to candor and impartiality what they will, to ſtifle his predilection for deſpotiſm in politics, and intolerance in religion; for which reaſon the books of ſuch writers, and particularly ſuch books as Hooke's Roman Hiſtory, ſhould never be put into the hands of proteſtant youth without an antidote againſt thoſe paſſages where the author's ſentiments on religion and government occur.

Mr. Hooke's paſſion for the deſpotic form of government appeared by an anecdote communicated to us by a gentleman who was an eye and ear witneſs of the tranſaction.

" In the year 1746 Mr. Hooke, in company with ſome gentlemen of " reſpectable characters, took out of his pocket a pamphlet, written by " Mr. Warburton (afterwards Bp. of Glouceſter) juſt then publiſhed; " from which he read a paſſage to the following effect: *When God in* " *his juſtice weighs the fate of nations, he conſiders all arbitrary governments* " *as paper and packthread in the ſcale!* What! ſaid Mr. Hooke, does " Mr. Warburton imagine, that GOD ALMIGHTY conſiders the great " monarchies of France and Spain only as paper and packthread? No

" one in the company made any reply, and the converſation dropped." But, we may ſuppoſe, they took the fairneſs of the citation for granted.

The paſſage alluded to is in a pamphlet, intituled, *An Apologetical Dedication to the Reverend* Dr. Henry Stebbing, *in anſwer to his cenſure and miſrepreſentations of the ſermon preached on the general Faſt Day appointed to be obſerved* December 18, 1745, *by* William Warburton, M. A. *Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales. London, *printed for* J. *and* P. Knapton, *in* Ludgate-Street, 1746.

Divines, upon occaſion of deprecating the wrath of heaven in times of public calamity, generally impute ſuch calamities to the vices and wickedneſs of the people, and call them national judgments. Dr. Warburton went out of the common road; and, from a detail of the ways of God in dealing with nations and governments, predicted the deliverance of England from the evils of this rebellion on account of the good faith of our government in all her treaties and alliances with the neighbouring ſtates.

Dr. Stebbing, on the other hand, brought examples from God's dealing with the antediluvians, the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, the ſeven Canaanitiſh nations, and Nineveh, to ſhew that Dr. Warburton's ſyſtem was chimerical and inadmiſſible.

In anſwer to this Dr. Warburton tells his antagoniſt, that his doctrine was, that "God, in his common government of the world, doth not "deprive nations of that greateſt bleſſing he ever beſtowed on them, a "free and equal government, for the vices of particulars.

"In a word," ſays Dr. W. "I ſpeak of the greateſt human happineſs "hoſtilely aimed at, and in danger to be loſt; and you confute my doc-"trine by inſtances of the greateſt human miſery occaſionally extin-"guiſhed; the loſs of the whole conſtitution of Sodom and Gomorrah, "to which you decently compare the free government of Great Britain. "I was ſpeaking, and ſpeaking only, of a conſtitution of a country where "civil and religious liberty flouriſhed at their height, and in their moſt "palmy ſtate. I never concerned myſelf how God would deal with a "community of ſavages; nor ever thought it worth my while to conſider "what kind of a puniſhment it was to overthrow a tyranny. *I regarded* "*thoſe illuſtrious ſocieties as no more than paper and packthread thrown into* "*the balance, when God, in his juſtice, weighs the fate of nations.*"

Without

Without conſidering the effect of Dr. Warburton's anſwer upon Dr. Stebbing's objection, the reader ſees here, that Dr. W. mentions neither *all arbitrary governments*, nor *great monarchies*; but only *ſuch ſocieties*, namely, as the antediluvians, Sodom and Gomorrah, Nineveh, and the ſeven nations of Canaanites. Mr. Hooke therefore muſt either have underſtood France and Spain to be conſtituted and governed like theſe ſocieties, or at leaſt to be ſuch tyrannies as produce the greateſt human miſery, and then France and Spain may go into the balance among the reſt of the paper and packthread without injuſtice or impropriety; or he ought to have ſhewn why, being arbitrary and deſpotic monarchies, they ſhould be exempted on account of their *greatneſs*.

Dr. Warburton complimented Great Britain in his ſermon with "an "equal and free government," where "civil and religious liberty flou- "riſhed at their height, and in their moſt palmy ſtate." And ſo it might be thought perhaps by more than court-dependents when the ſermon was preached. But if the ſame *palmy ſtate* ſhould be predicated of her now, perhaps Blank Blank would qualify the compliment with ſome diſagreeable drawbacks; which might put us in mind of Mr. Hooke's *great monarchies*.

In June, 1773, Mr. Hollis wrote to a friend, "I thank GOD, I enjoy "good health, though not altogether ſo full, nor ſhould I expect it, as in "time paſt. The real caſe of T. H. is, that he has too many ideas; and "that from his own free uſe of them, and the uſe of them by other "people,, his mind is always implicated and ſtretched."

Nine readers in ten would call this account of himſelf obſcure and unintelligible; and perhaps one muſt be in the very ſituation Mr. Hollis was when he wrote it, to comprehend it perfectly. By his own free uſe of his many ideas, he muſt mean his attention to purſue and realize them all to accompliſhment and effect. On the other hand, if another perſon accepts your ideas, and works upon them, he will be for ever applying to you in his progreſs for more ideas how to execute and complete what you firſt put into his head.

Mr. Hollis carried always in his pocket book the extract from Chiabrera, mentioned above, *Certo da Cuor*, &c. "that," as he ſaid, "he "might keep up to it." As likewiſe Milton's favourite proverb, *Coſa fatto, capo ha*.

Some years ago a perſon in one of our univerſities, and a writer of ſome reputation, was perverted to the Romiſh ſuperſtition; on which occaſion Mr. Hollis writing to a friend ſays,

" Surely any government owes to itſelf its own ſupport; and has a " right effectually to bridle a ſet of people, who, enjoying among us li- " berties that they will not permit in other countries, have the boldneſs " to pervert our principal inhabitants, even in the centre of the king- " dom, and in our firſt univerſity."

We do not recollect to what incident this reflection relates, though it muſt have been notorious at the time. The obſervation we ſhould have made upon it is, that ſome particular doctrines muſt have been taught in *that* univerſity, which the convert might think to be conſiſtent enough with the pretenſions of popery to infallibility.

In the additions we propoſe to put down, to what has been ſaid of Milton, which came to hand too late to be inſerted in their proper places, we ſhall give ſome account of Mr. Hollis's ſentiments on the toleration of popery.

If ever Mr. Hollis diſcovered any indignation, it was againſt *ſcrubs* and trimmers: this was called ill-nature and miſanthropy; of which he had not the leaſt particle in his compoſition.

" Certainly," ſays he, in a letter to a friend, " nothing is ſo deſirable " as virtue itſelf; but nothing ſets it off ſo much, and occaſions it to " enjoy itſelf ſo much, as good humour and chearfulneſs." Accordingly, no man was more ſociable and chearful in company that he liked, which, in other words, might be called, *the beſt company*, than Mr. Hollis.

In another letter he ſays, " You know it has been my opinion long, " that a man's chief ſatisfactions rather depend within himſelf than " upon other folks; though I would not be underſtood by this to ex- " clude or make little of the pleaſures of friendſhip, which is the great- " eſt ſatisfaction of life and the balm of it."

If a man of ſtrict integrity, and ſtrict adherence to good principles, may not have leave to ſhun the company and familiarity of thoſe whom he knows for ſcrubs, trimmers, neutrals, &c. &c. without incurring the reproach of ill nature and miſanthropy, it would be beſt for him to turn monk, and take his chance of ſuch companions as he may meet with

in

in a cloiſter, and where he may be full as uſeful as he could poſſibly be in the world at large, ſurrounded and influenced by ſycophants, hypocrites, and knaves of all work. Many an honeſt man of middling fortunes muſt have intercourſe and dealings with ſuch characters, and has nothing to defend himſelf againſt their venom but his prudence, and a degree of ſagacity which falls to the ſhare of a very few. Mr. Hollis's fortune ſet him above the neceſſity of keeping ſuch company, and he would have been highly blameable not to have taken the advantage it gave him; in agreement with that noble declaration he made to one of his friends, whoſe honeſty, we ſuſpect, was more unqueſtionable with Mr. Hollis than his intrepidity. "Caballing, temporizing," ſays Mr. H. "I ſcorn, and ſeek only truth and freedom; and think, with Cato, that "to ſwerve a line, is by degrees to loſe all centre."

It has been ſaid of Mr. Hollis, that "he might have partook of power, "if he had not generally oppoſed it." This deſerves to be explained. The power of doing good or of doing miſchief is commonly in the ſame hands, and operates according to the diſpoſition of the poſſeſſor. If by *power* is meant, *power* in the ſocieties of which he was a member, he might obſerve in their reſolutions a tendency to do harm, or at the beſt to do no good; in either caſe an oppoſition to power is a virtuous oppoſition. If miniſterial power is meant, his oppoſition to it is more accountable. Whatever his own inclinations might be towards the public good, his own power to promote it muſt have been greatly, if not totally, checked, by the interference of thoſe who he well knew muſt have been his coadjutors.

Mr. Hollis was Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Antiquarian Society, a Governor of Guy's Hoſpital, and of St. Thomas's Hoſpital; Guardian of the Aſylum, and of the Magdalen; Member of the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce, and perpetual Member of the Society of Artiſts to ſupport decayed Brethren.

The books he publiſhed, or procured to be publiſhed, were the following:

Wallis's Grammar of the Engliſh Language, 8vo.
Locke on Toleration, 4to.
—— on Government, 8vo.

Sydney

Sydney on Government, 4to.

Nedham's Excellencie of a Free State.

Neville's Plato Redivivus; but this was only Mr. Spence's edition republiſhed, with a new title page. He publiſhed likewiſe a picce or two of Neville's, intituled, The Parliament of Ladies, and the Iſle of Pines, of the latter of which we have taken notice above.

He procured likewiſe a new edition of Staveley's Romiſh Horſeleach. We have ſeen in one of thoſe catalogues publiſhed by bookſellers, of books on ſale, *Staveley on Purgatory*. Whether by the ſame author we know not.

Beſides theſe, he cauſed ſeveral pamphlets from America to be reprinted in England, particularly Dr. Mayhew's tracts, at his own expence, or by allowing reaſonable premiums to the undertakers.

The prints which were engraved at the expence of Mr. Hollis, and preſented in ſetts to his friends, were of

Lieutenant General Edmund Ludlow; John Milton the boy; the ſame at twenty-one years of age; the ſame from a buſt in plaiſter; the ſame from a crayon of Tonſon's; John Milton victorious over Salmaſius; Algernon Sydney; Andrew Marvell; Dr. John Wallis: all by Cipriani.

Sir Iſaac Newton, ſcraped by Macardell.

Hubert Languet, from a painting in his own collection.

Dr. Jonathan Mayhew. Cipriani.

An engraving of Bulſtrode Whitlocke, from a medal in poſſeſſion of Mr. De Berch of Stockholm.

The legend of this medal is BVLSTRODVS WHITLOCVS CVSTOS PRIMARIVS MAGNI SIGILLI ANGLIAE CONSTABA. CASTRI DE WINDSOR. SENESCHAL. OXON. AETATIS XLIX. 1633.

The medal is in ſilver, executed by T. Simon, ſuppoſed to be an unic, delineated by Cipriani, engraved by Bartolozzi, 1779.

The Eudamides by Pouſſin, engraved by Bartolozzi.

The Deſcent from the Croſs, by Vandyke.

Cleopatra animam efflans, Cipriani.

Britannia, with her proper attributes, deſigned by Mr. Hollis, engraved by Cipriani.

A Counter of Edward III.

The

The coronation medal of Edward VI.

The crown trial piece of Charles II. by Thomas Simon.

We believe Mr. Hollis deſigned the head of Mrs. Macaulay, which is placed before ſome of the volumes of her hiſtory in quarto.

The following deſcription of Mr. Hollis's perſon is given by Signor Cipriani:

" Paſſava ſei piedi d'altezza, di figura Erculea, come anco la forza cor-
" porale, la faccia rotonda, fronte corta e relevante, ſul termine che giun-
" gie al naſo, occhio bruno chiaro e brilliante, di gote rilevate, naſo
" corto, bocca ridente, collo ſimilmente corto, largo di petto e di ſpalle.
" Il reſto della ſua corporatura dell' iſteſſa proporzione, e i ginocchi e le
" gembe, che ſono della moda del preſente veſtire meno coperte, erano
" di bellezza, di forme e contorni perfettiſſimi, e correſpondenti al detto
" carattere di Ercole: con il quale giungeva mirabilmente una manſuetu-
" dine e dolcezza di maniera incomparabile."

Mr. Hollis roſe early, and in town went out very early, and ſpent his evenings generally at home, in arranging what he had done or procured, and ſettling for the next day's employment. He generally read, or played on the flute, at the cloſe of the evening, which he found to ſooth and compoſe his mind; he was fond of muſic, was a judge of it, and had a large collection. His principal public entertainments were operas and oratorios; to which he ſometimes went, but not very often. He was a great walker, even to exceſs; and rode ſometimes for exerciſe; but always very gently, and made his walks and rides anſwer ſome good purpoſe. He fenced many years with his favorite maſter Mr. Martin the father, even to an extreme, ſo that it became neceſſary to him; and it is thought he hurt himſelf by it. Moſt abſtemious in his diet at times, and latterly eat very little and very plain; drank no wine or beer, nor uſed ſalt or ſpices of any ſort, nor butter, milk, or ſugar; but drank great quantities of tea morning and evening, with only dry toaſt. He was very luſty, and grew fat, nor was he reduced by his abſtinence and great exerciſe. He was inattentive to heat and cold when in the open air, and attended only to partial cold and air in rooms, &c. He could not go through the little attentions neceſſary at entertainments, and therefore ſeldom entertained any but very particular friends; and, towards the latter end of his life, not even them. To

all parade he was an enemy, thought it troubleſome, and therefore kept no chariot, nor the number of common ſervants which are generally thought neceſſary to attend a gentleman of his fortune. In fine, he had the reſolution to follow ſtrictly his own principles and plan of life, and to ſpend his fortune agreeably to them. In agreement with which reſolution, when he was told, that a certain perſon ſaid ſevere and hard things of him, relative, we ſuppoſe, to his abſtracted and unſociable way of life, he anſwered, "Theſe ſpeeches mortify me ſenſibly; tho', "on ſtrict examination of my conduct, I cannot think that perſon hath "any reaſon to talk in ſuch a kind of manner of me. But I will en- "deavour to act up ſteadily to what ſhall appear to me to be right and "decent; and, for the reſt, be diſturbed as little as may be by what the "world ſhall think or ſay of me."

Mr. Hollis's family was much reſpected by worthy men of different profeſſions; among whom were chiefly Mr. Hollister, the Doctors Ward and Hunt, and Foſter, and others; of whom our patriot always ſpoke with the greateſt eſteem.

The diſpoſition of his real eſtates, and the reſiduum of his perſonals, not otherwiſe bequeathed, will appear from the following concluſion of his will:

"I give my manors, advowſons, meſſuages, lands, tenements, and "hereditaments, and all my real eſtate whatſoever and whereſoever, "and all the reſt and reſidue of my perſonal eſtate, to my dear friend and "fellow traveller Thomas Brand, eſq. of the Hide in Eſſex, from whom "a ſevere plan in life has kept me much more ſeparate for ſome years "paſt than otherwiſe I wiſhed to have been, his heirs, executors, and "adminiſtrators, to and for his and their ſole uſe and benefit; and I ap- "point the ſaid Thomas Brand executor of this my laſt will and teſta- "ment." Dated November 7, 1767.

Upon ſucceding to Mr. Hollis's fortune, Mr. Brand took the name of Hollis, together with his arms.

We cannot cloſe theſe memoirs more properly than with a character of Mr. Hollis by an unknown hand, tranſmitted to us too late to be in- ſerted above.

"THOMAS HOLLIS, a private Engliſh Gentleman, and a proteſtant "diſſenter, who formed his life and converſation on the principles of "philanthropy,

" philanthropy, and by avoiding the foibles, while he cultivated and
" retained the virtues of the moſt celebrated philoſophers and patriots of
" antiquity, as well as of [more] modern times, became an ornament to
" his country, and rendered her the moſt eſſential ſervices in that poſt
" of honour, which he preferred above all others, on account of the cor-
" ruption of the times, A PRIVATE STATION.

" Content with a ſimple frugal table, and the decent conveniencies of
" life, he benevolently employed the greateſt part of his ample fortune
" in ſupporting and rewarding indigent and neglected merit in every
" ſtation.

" He was the patron of pious divines of all denominations, who, ra-
" ther than ſacrifice their religious principles to worldly intereſt, thought
" proper to refuſe or throw up lucrative eccleſiaſtical benefices. To the
" ingenious artiſts and induſtrious tradeſmen, whoſe only want of ſuc-
" ceſs was want of fortune, he furniſhed the means of ſettling.

" To the oppreſſed and perſecuted real patriot he offered temporary re-
" lief, that his public integrity might not fall a victim, through cruel
" penury, to miniſterial corruption.

" He was a firm active friend to men of letters, and to the liberty of
" the preſs; yet he equally deteſted its licentiouſneſs, and diſcouraged
" defamatory, obſcene, and trifling performances.

" The works of the immortal Britiſh patriots of the laſt century, ſome
" of whom not only wrote, but died, for the cauſe of religious and civil
" liberty, he frequently reprinted, at his own expence, and diſperſed,
" not only through Great Britain and her colonies, but to moſt parts of
" Europe, his correſpondence with mankind, of civil liberty and inge-
" nuous literature, being univerſal.

" In a word, his noble mind being more bent to do great acts, than
" to boaſt him of them,

" *No deeds of his were ever known,*
" *But thoſe that luckily had lookers-on.*"

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE we wrote as above, concerning Mr. Samuel Locke, who ſucceded Dr. Holyoke, we have met with a letter from the late excellent Dr. Elliot, of Boſton, to Mr. Hollis, dated Dec. 25, 1769; wherein is the following account of Mr. Locke:

"The corporation have at length choſen a preſident; his name is "Locke: a truly venerable name. This gentleman is miniſter of a ſmall "pariſh, about 20 miles from Cambridge.—He has fine talents, is a "cloſe thinker, had at College the character of a firſt-rate ſcholar; he "is poſſeſſed of an excellent ſpirit, has generous catholic ſentiments, is "a friend to liberty, and is univerſally acceptable, at leaſt ſo far as I have "learned. He has not converſed ſo much with the world as I could wiſh, "and perhaps has not a general acquaintance with books. But he loves "ſtudy, and will have opportunities at College to improve, being not "yet forty years old."

In anſwer to this letter, Mr. Hollis ſays, June 2, 1770, "I rejoice "that ſo worthy and promiſing a gentleman has been choſen Preſident "of Harvard College. With me, ſocieties, nations, flouriſh more "by the wiſdom, magnanimity, of individuals, the leaders of them, "than by their numbers."

13 T.